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WORLD GROUP ASKS UN WAR MEDIATION

— See Page 3 —

Civil Rights Unit Tells McGrath to Continue '11' Bail

The American Civil Liberties Union today called on Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to withdraw the Government's motion for revocation of bail of the 11 Communist leaders, who are appealing their conviction on a charge of conspiring to advocate overthrow of the government by force or violence.

A letter to McGrath, signed by ACLU Board Chairman Ernest Angell and Executive Director Patrick Murphy Malin, asserted that the government's motion represents a threat to the civil liberties of American citizens generally, and "provides a propaganda weapon to Communism—which we abhor, individually and organizationally."

In noting that the Government's motion was based on the Communist leaders' speeches and writings opposing the United Nations and the United States course in Korea, and the contention that the country was faced "with a clear and present danger" to its security if the 11 were permitted to remain on bail, the ACLU officials said:

"However hateful their position may be to the rest of us, the general rule of freedom for opponents of a war, even while it is going on, has been repeatedly upheld as a constitutional right."

The ACLU also took issue with the Government's contention that no substantial question remained to be decided on appeal of the case, and cited the Government's statement during the original argument on admission to bail that "there was a substantial question of the constitutionality of the (Smith) act" under which the Communists were convicted.

While noting that the Circuit Court of Appeals—"for which we have great respect"—has upheld that conviction, "questions of constitutionality are not finally determined until the Supreme Court has acted, particularly in cases of this nature," the ACLU said.

The ACLU pointed out that the Government did not charge the Communist leaders with inciting to sabotage or continuing the "advocacy for which they were convicted," or committing other criminal acts "for which the appropriate action would be indictment on those new charges, not revocation of bail under a previous conviction being appealed."

'PROTECTIVE CUSTODY' — By Kinkaid

There is no precedent in American history for this sinister act. But there are plenty of precedents in the history of Hitler's terror rule. As Hermann Goering told the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, in Nazi Germany "people were arrested and taken into protective custody who had committed no crime, but who, one might expect, if they remained in freedom, would do all sorts of things to damage the German state."—From a statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Court Weighs Plea of 11 on Bail, Rehearing

By Harry Raymond

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had under consideration Friday two important petitions by the 11 national Communist leaders bearing on the right of all Americans to speak, write and assembly freely. They were:

• A petition for rehearing of their appeal of their conviction last October and prison sentences up to 5 years on charges of "conspiring to teach and advocate" the historic doctrines of Marxian Socialism.

• A petition to remain free on bail until all legal appeals for redress, including presentation, if necessary, of the case to the U.S. Supreme Court, are exhausted.

In their applications to the three-judge Appeals Court the 11 asserted that the court's upholding of their conviction on Aug. 1 gave "legal sanction to censorship, to a blackout on present freedom."

They told the court that its unanimous rejection of their appeal "brings to the law the notion that ideas may be placed in protective custody and men who teach them placed under protective arrest."

"The rights of the people to engage in political action are thus placed at the mercy of a judicial whim—subject to no other standard than what is in the last analysis the ethos of the judge and his view of 'probability'," they declared.

"The court's decision," the Communist leaders added, "cannot be divorced from the Korean hostilities and the growing international tensions which preceded it. The opinion silences appellants not with respect to the advocacy of abstract political doctrine but in connection with the vital issues of the day and of the hour, issues of war and peace which involve the future of all mankind.

"Viewed as we view it against the background of political reality, the true effect of this decision is to silence the opposition to war and to contribute to the acceleration of a drive for a third world war."

Revocation of bail, demanded by U. S. District Attorney Irving Saypol last Monday, is based on the Nazi concept of placing in "protective custody" persons critical of government policy, Gus Hall, Communist Party national secretary, told the court in an affidavit filed Thursday. His affidavit supported the motion for asking bail be continued.

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, another of the convicted 11, in a separate affidavit, contended the substantial questions of constitutional law require a rehearing of the case.

Gates assailed the government's demand to revoke bail because of

(Continued on Page 11)

JOHN GATES
Argues for Bail

Rally to Hear CP Leaders

Ten Communist leaders out on bail will speak at a meeting to be held in Manhattan Center, 34 Street and Eighth Avenue, Sunday, at 7:30 p. m. The meeting is under the auspices of the Communist Committee to Defend the Twelve. Admission to the meeting is by invitation. Invitations may be obtained now, or at the door of the meeting hall Sunday night.

Rail Unions Set 5-Day Strikes on Two More Lines

WASHINGTON.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen joined with the Order of Railway Conductors Friday to set two more "token" five-day strikes on two railroads to begin Tuesday midnight in a maneuver to force the President to seize the lines.

The step was the latest in efforts by the two unions lasting many months to gain a 40-hour week at the current 48 hours of pay. President Truman, refusing to take a hand, declared yesterday he was still hopeful of a settlement whole the negotiators for the carriers appeared unmoved in their stand.

The new strikes were set to affect the members of the two unions on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie roads. Both serve vital steel industries. The unions believe their move may force government intervention without, however, affecting war industries seriously.

Presidential assistant John R. Steelman called representatives of the two railroad unions to the White House late Friday.

A similar token strike, to begin Monday, was set earlier on the Cleveland, Louisville and St. Paul line.

Talks had been broken off between the employers and unions last Tuesday.

MONTREAL. — A government attempt to halt a nation-wide strike Aug. 22 on Canada's railway faded Thursday as the nation's 125,000

(Continued on Page 11)

Korea Give Red Cross Prisoner List

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The International Red Cross announced Friday it has received from the Korean People's Republic the first list of American prisoners of war captured by the Korean People's Army.

The Red Cross said the list contains 50 names and was sent in a telegram signed by Pak Heung Young, Minister of External Affairs of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Korea.

The telegram said the names constitute a first list of military personnel captured by the People's Army and gives their date of birth rank, service number, and other details required by the Red Cross.

The telegram said the prisoners are in a camp in Pyongyang, the Korean capital. The Red Cross said it transmitted the list to the United States government in Washington immediately.

Fur, Leather Union To Visit McGrath On Bail for Potash

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath was notified Friday that a delegation of leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union will visit him Monday to urge continuation of bail for Irving Potash, Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council and one of the Communist 11.

IRVING POTASH

The union wired McGrath that the delegation will "place before you the appeal of thousands of members of our union that bail be continued for Irving Potash." The action, the telegram pointed out, was being taken in accordance with resolutions passed by a meeting of 1,500 shop chairmen, by the Joint Council and Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers, by locals of the union and telegrams sents by workers from hundreds of fur shops and local unions.

The delegation, McGrath was told, will express the profound shock of fur workers at this attempt of the government attorney to deny bail, a fundamental constitutional and democratic right, infringement of which would undermine and jeopardize civil liberties of all trade unionists particularly during periods of labor disputes in which frame-ups and hysteria-induced convictions of militant trade unionists are common occurrences.

"The delegation will also set forth to you facts well known to thousands of fur workers of wholesome and constructive daily activities of Irving Potash as manager of the Furiers Joint Council in administration of affairs of the union, settlement of grievances and complaints of workers and negotiations

(Continued on Page 11)

Ore Miners Picket Mills; 31,000 Steel Workers Idle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Thirty-one thousand steel workers were idle in this area today, as striking red ore mine workers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. threw picket lines around the company's steel mills.

miners on strike, formerly affiliated with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, are now represented by the steel union

The 5,000 ore miners on strike, formerly affiliated with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, are now represented by the steel union following last year's "raid" on the former union.

The T.I.C., however, is not any more kindly disposed to the Steel union and hiding behind the claim that it is working on war orders, stalled in negotiations.

Meanwhile some friction developed between striking ore miners and steel locals idled by their picket lines. President Philip Murray hurried vice-president James Thimmes to the area to handle the situation.

The company, meanwhile, banked all its furnaces.

He Struck, So Clock Didn't

UDINE, Italy (UP).—Ferdinando Miani, 70-year-old sexton of the parish church of San Vito al Torre, was on strike Friday for higher pay as winder of the town clock.

Miani, who has been San Vito's official clock winder as long as any one can remember, climbed the church steeple to wind the clock 540 times a year for the annual pay of 700 lire ($1.10).

Last night he left the clock hands at 2:45 a.m. Today most of the townspeople were late for appointments. Miani also refused to ring the bell for the start and end of school lessons.

Call General Strike in Sudan

KHARTUM (ALN).—A general strike of all workers in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was called by the Sudan Labor Conference Aug. 5. Work stopped immediately in all factories, communications and government enterprises in the country. The strike was called to support the demands of longshoremen employed by the Shell Oil Co. who walked off the job at Port Sudan July 29 after the company canceled all seniority and other privileges of regular workers, announcing they would henceforth be paid on the same basis as occasional day laborers.

Fighting Indecisive On Korea Fronts

MacArthur's interventionist troops claimed on Friday to have halted the drive of the Korean People's Army on Taegu from the north and northwest which had brought the Koreans within 12 miles of that headquarters of the U. S. troops and "capital" of U. S. puppet Syngman Rhee's corrupt police-state regime, according to United Press reports from Tokyo.

MacArthur's headquarters, however, admitted that the offensive of the Korean People's Army might be resumed any moment.

Korean People's Army troops were reported probing the lines of U. S. A. Task Force Kean west Masan. Kean's troops were those who had retreated earlier more than 20 miles from the hills facing Chinju.

MacArthur also reported retaking the port of Pohang from the Korean People's Army and pushing back the bridgehead in the so-called Naktong River bulge.

Mobs Attack Homes of 3 Chicago Negroes

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO. — A Klan-like mob has attached three Negro families in Chicago's Park Manor community in a pattern of violence that has been repeated with increasing frequency here in recent months.

Two of the families bought a home just a block from where the Roscoe Johnson family was attacked last July when they moved into their newly purchased home. The attack on the Johnsons lasted a week during which a barrage of rocks and incendiary bombs were thrown at the house. Less than a week ago, another attempt was made to burn down the Johnson home.

Latest victims of mob violence were Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Carey and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Fisher, 7224 St. Lawrence.

HIT STREET LIGHTS

A mob began to form in front of their home at about 9:50 p.m. Wednesday. Street lights through-

(Continued on Page 11)

Fur Dressers Ask Ouster of Lanham

The Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers called upon House Speaker Sam Rayburn Friday to move force the unseating of Rep. Henderson Lanham (D-Ga.) who called William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, a "black son of a bitch."

B'klyn Leaders Flay Attack on Peace Drive

Attacks on the Brooklyn Peace Conference by a so-called "New York Joint Committee Against Communism," a professional red-baiting outfit head by the notorious Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, were denounced Friday by prominent borough citizens who support the peace movement.

The drive by the Brooklyn group to circulate petitions for outlawing of the atom bomb and peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict, was initiated by 14 religious, business and professional leaders in Brooklyn.

Rev. Gardner Taylor, of Concord Baptist Church, one of the sponsors, flayed Rabbi Schutz's attack as "unwarranted." Lewis S. Flagg, Jr., a leading Republican Negro attorney and judicial candidate last year, declared that he had "the utmost confidence in the people who are behind the appeal."

Rabbi Schultz, whose anti-Communist diatribes have made him an intimate of anti-Semitic groups and a featured redbaiting writer for the Hearst press, slandered the peace movement as a "stab in the back" of American GI's in Korea.

Seeking to whip up a lynch spirit against the sponsors Schultz tried to link the independently-initiated Brooklyn peace movement with the Stockholm Peace Appeal as "Soviet-inspired."

Sidney J. Gluck, Brooklyn textile designer, pointed out that Schultz had been exposed by the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise as a "professional and probably profiteering Communist hater" who was "unworthy to be a member . . . of a Jewish congregation."

Rev. Taylor, citing that he does not "hold to the Communist ideology," characterized Schultz's smear as "bitter and unwarranted."

"I believe the boys in Korea, as much as anyone else, want peace," Rev. Taylor asserted. "There is no choice for us but to work for peace. We recognize Russia does not come to the court with clean hands but we must exhaust every means to work for a just peace—not any peace, but a just peace—to avoid the destruction of humanity."

The Brooklyn Peace Appeal, based on United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie's 10-points and the International Red Cross plea for banning of the A-bomb, has been signed by Prof. I. Frankuchen; Miss Deborah Flynn; Rev. Karl A. Chworowsky; Rev. John Paul Jones; Rev. Robert L. Lindsay; Rev. Sandy F. Ray; Abe Stark, Republican-Fusion-Liberal candidate for borough president in 1949; Rabbi A. A. Steinbach; Rev. John H. Lathrop; and Dr. Vincent Bellafiore.

Mundt Pushes Vote on Bill For Monday

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON. — Unsatisfied by an administration promise that police-state legislation will be brought to the Senate floor "within a very brief time," Sens. Karl Mundt and Homer Ferguson are pushing for a vote on their fascist measure Monday.

Mundt felt certain that his bill, now marked up as an amendment to President's mobilization control bill, would be adopted by the Senate at that time. He said on Friday he had no intention of withdrawing his amendment even though there have been rumblings of protest from some Republicans and many Democrats that his police-state measure did not properly belong in the President's sweeping control bill.

Unless members of the Senate are deluged over the weekend with protest wires and letters against all the police state measures facing the U. S. Senate next week, the warmakers will have taken a long step toward silencing all popular pressure for peace. Wire, write, visit your senators at once demanding that all repressive measures now being considered be opposed.

To gather votes against the Mundt-Ferguson amendment, Senate majority whip Francis Myers (D-Pa) promised the Senate that anti-communist legislation would be brought up to the floor "within a very brief time."

Myers added that when Senate majority leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill) returns to the Senate from Chicago Monday he would say that anti-communist legislation will be brought to the floor after

(Continued on Page 10)

Rev. Morford To Enter Jail Aug. 28

REV. MORFORD

Rev. Richard Morford, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will begin serving sentence Monday, Aug. 28 for contempt of the Un-American Committee, it was announced Friday by the Council.

The Council said that it will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in an effort to obtain a review of the constitutionality of all the cases of contempt of the Un-American Committee.

World Group Asks UN Korea Mediation

PRAGUE. — The Executive Committee of the World Partisans of Peace called upon the United Nations Friday to set up a commission to mediate the Korean War and hear both sides in the conflict. The committee also named London as the site of the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace, to be held Nov. 13 to 19.

The resolution for mediation of the Korean War was passed unanimously, with one person obstaining. That person was O. John Rogge, one of the U.S. delegates to the conference.

Convict 4 Youths Beaten At Union Sq.; Jail 3

By John Hudson Jones

Four youths beaten by police during the Aug. 2, peace rally at Union Square Friday were held guilty of "disorderly conduct" by Judge Hyman Korn in Lower Manhattan Magistrates Court. Judge Korn then revoked bail on three, and remanded them to jail before sentencing them on Aug. 25. The three were Philip Lipkin, 23; Raman Scheer, 22; and John Evans, 22, young Negro bystander brutally beaten Aug. 2.

When Sam Perlman, 29-year-old salesman asked that he be permitted to keep his temporary job for two weeks, Korn raised his $100 bail to $2,500 and set sentencing for Sept. 8.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Judge Korn held. "There were no constitutional rights involved." "The right to hold a meeting in the street is not absolute" he went on, concluding, "the defendants' rights were outside the score of the Bill of Rights."

He said the United States was now in a "war in Korea."

Previously defense attorney Victor A. Rabinowitz, charged "the only disorder that day was caused by the police who acted with more brawn than brains."

Rabinowitz flayed Detectives Thomas Renaghan and Charles Lehman, declaring it "unbelievable" it took both husky men and several other police to arrest Evans.

DEFENDS COPS

Later Judge Korn claimed "police acted in the best interests of the people," thus okaying the wanton bruality they indulged in that day.

The Daily Compass and its former reporter, Myron Emanuel, who testified he saw Evans being beaten, was the subject of Judge Korn's ire and carcasim.

"The court does not believe," he said, "a newspaperman as a human being would stand by and not complain if he saw this alleged brutality."

He ignored the testimony of

(Continued on Page 10)

Marc Hits Donovan Plea to Outlaw C.P.

"Such talk is the last refuge of a political scoundrel," Rep. Vito Marcantonio declared Friday, as he read of James G. Donovan's frenzied appeal to "outlaw the Communist Party."

Donovan is the reactionary coalition candidate of the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Parties, who is running against Marcantonio in the 18th Congressional District in Yorkville and East Harlem.

Marcantonio charged that Donovan was trying to make the people forget the burning issues of peace, jobs and housing by his wild redbaiting.

"This talk is all you can expect from a political marionete, who dances to the tune of the bosses of Wall Street," said the American Labor Party Congressman Friday.

WON'T FOOL PEOPLE

"Donovan will not fool the people in my district by wrapping himself in the American flag," continued Marcantonio. "The people know him."

Donovan had issued his statement in the presence of Carmine G. DeSapio, Democratic boss; Thomas J. Curran, Republican boss; and Murray Baron, Liberal Party chief in New York County.

"These three bosses, who surrounded Donovan when he made his attack on civil liberties," said Marcantonio, "are the representatives of the trinity of double deal, doubletalk and doublecrass."

All are backed by the warmaking bosses of Wall Street, the ALP leader pointed out.

Marcantonio called Donovan rich men's "Sutton Place, Dinecrat flunkey candidate." He pointed out that the men behind Donovan have been holding up a genuine housing program for New York State.

The same Donovan backers are responsible for the wretched relief

(Continued on Page 10)

Brooklyn and Bronx Rallies Demand Price Rollbacks

A series of demonstrations for price rollbacks, organized by Tenants and Consumers Councils, were greeted Thursday by the working people of Brooklyn and the Bronx. In Brooklyn, eight demonstrations—consisting of baby carriage parades, roving picket lines, street rallies—were held throughout the borough.

A spokesman for the Brooklyn Tenants and Consumers Council described the response of the people as "wonderful." Thousands of leaflets, calling for a rollback of prices to 15 percent below June levels and no wage-freeze, were grabbed up by the people in both boroughs.

In all areas where the demonstrations took place not a leaflet littered the streets. People took them home to clip off the bottom part, which was in the form of a letter to Senators Irvin Ives and Herbert Lehman asking them to work for the price rollback.

One thousand postcards to President Truman, asking for the same thing, were used up in Brooklyn within minutes after the rallies began.

In Brighton Beach, a baby carriage parade of 40 women with their children drew encouraging shouts and applause as it went through the area.

In Brooklyn's Belmont Ave. market, a picket line of 30 women with placards got the same response. Some of the placards read: "We can't hoard what we can't afford" and "surplus eggs are rotting in the warehouses — we can't afford them in our home."

In the Bronx a mass picket line marched in the area of 149th St. and Third Ave. where a number of department stores are located. Five thousand leaflets were distributed and the same enthusiastic encouragement was offered by passersby.

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THE WORKER		1.00	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	4.00	7.50	14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER		1.50	3.00

Fight Wage Freeze, Price Gouge

Truman and Bi-Partisans Tighten T-H, Create Profiteers' Bonanza

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—"Ask for an inch and take a mile" is the plan being utilized by President Truman and his war gang. Several weeks ago, in special messages to Congress and the people, Truman merely asked for powers to control and allocate essential war materials and restrict credit.

Today, his proposals have been stretched to freeze labor and wages, tie workers tightly to the Taft-Hartley law, and guarantee higher profits for the war profiteers.

Police state advocates have also been impressed with Truman's tactics, and are now demanding the attachment of the drastic Mundt-Ferguson measure to Truman's control bill.

Under debate for the past week, the Administration's bill has already been amended to prevent court appeals on War Labor Board decisions affecting labor's working conditions and wages.

★

WHILE RESTRICTING LABOR, however, the Senators voted to give the profiteers in the meat and agricultural industries guaranteed high profits. This guarantee was proposed by Sen. Burnet Maybank (D-SC) chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, who is guiding the Administration's control bill through the Senate.

Maybank's proposal was followed a day later by one guaranteeing "reasonable" profits in the processed farm products industry.

By the time the Senate votes on the complete set of amendments due for a final vote Monday afternoon, many other guarantees are likely to be approved.

Truman's bill originally called for the right of labor to appeal decisions made by a War Labor Board established under the measure. When Cyrus Ching, Truman's mediation chief, put the heat on the Senate to amend the measure to eliminate this right to a court appeal, the Senate complied in two minutes flat.

Ching told the Senate in a letter that the War Labor Board's decision had to be final. Otherwise, he added, there would be a rash of wildcat strikes throughout industry. His implication that the board would undoubtedly hand down decisions unfavorable to labor was grasped quickly by the Senate as it hastily adopted his suggestions.

★

HIDDEN AWAY in Truman's control bill was another provision that guarantees the perpetuation of the Taft-Hartley law for the duration of the war crises. The provision empowers the President to end strikes "consistent with the provisions . . . of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley Act)."

Its insertion in the control bill is another example of Truman's broken promise to labor. Truman had been reelected on a platform that called for outright repeal of the slave labor law, yet he specifically calls for its reenactment, and ensures its hold over labor for an untold number of years.

★

WHILE PRICE CONTROLS are directed under the measure, the legislation establishes that such controls may not be imposed unless a wage freeze is first directed. The President would be empowered to establish price ceilings on goods directly affecting the war, but he would be compelled to freeze wages of workers making such products.

The labor restrictions are thus the heart of the administration's control bill. The remainder of the measure ensures a continuation of big business practices that will bring in exhorbitant profits.

The fact that the controls bill calls for the payment of $15 to $50 a day and expenses for "experts" who received $1 a year in World War II indicates the extent of the war gang pork barrel.

Strikes, Wage Demands Challenge Trusts' Effort to Exploit Korea War

By Bernard Burton

The workers have no intention of bowing to wage freezes or strike bans, now being pushed by Wall Street's stooges in Washington to back up the Korean intervention. Caught between a spiraling cost of living and a general wage level that has remained virtually stationary for over a year—in many cases even longer—the workers are fighting back with strikes, stoppages and militantly backed wage demands.

A rash of strikes, authorized and unauthorized, has been busting out all over the country. Many of them, as in steel, had to take the form of stoppages over simple grievances because the employers are encouraged by the consequences of the Korean war to turn down union demands.

★

THE CONSEQUENCES to which the corporations look are a wage freeze and further limits on the right to strike. More than ever, the employers refuse to budge unless absolutely forced to by militant action, hoping to delay until Congress enacts a wage freeze.

But the workers know this too and they're demanding action. There is, for example, the demand placed on the Ford Motor Co. by the CIO United Auto Workers for reopening of the contract for a wage increase. The UAW top leadership acted after Ford locals throughout the country, especially the big Local 600, demanded such steps even though there is no reopener in the Ford contract until Jan. 1.

★

THE KIND OF ACTION bringing results these days is that which paid off at the Louisville, Ky., plant of International Harvester. First the workers, who belong to UE Farm Equipment Local 236, forced the company after a three-day stoppage to rescind the firings of militant shop stewards. Then another short shutdown forced the company to come across with an overdue 12½-cent wage increase for 400 assembly line workers.

But strikes and stoppages are by no means restricted to progressive-led unions like UE. Here's a partial survey of actions, recent, present and some set for a future date. These are only reported actions; many more have not been reported.

STEEL: Stoppages have been taking place in key mills of virtually every major company. Most of them are against speedup and rate chiseling. And most of these stoppages have been fought by the union officials.

TEXTILE: Stoppages at such huge mills as Bigelow Sanford in Amsterdam, N. Y., and Forstmann-Hoffmann in New Jersey, are examples of the restive spirit among these workers who are the lowest paid factory employes in the nation and whose union leaders have foregone one raise after another.

AUTO: Soon after the UAW

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Easton NAACP Asks Censure Of Rep. Lanham

EASTON, Pa.—The Easton branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has denounced Rep. Henderson Lanham (D-Ga) for his vile insults to William L. Patterson, Negro leader of the Civil Rights Congress.

Lanham called Patterson a "black son of a bitch" at a recent House committee hearing and tried to assault the Negro leader.

The NAACP branch is officially asking House Speaker Rayburn to censure Lanham.

The branch also voted its support to the strike by Local 451, United Electrical Workers, at the Ingersoll-Rand Co. in Easton. The strike has been on for 50 days. The NAACP also hailed the recent victory in the cases of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven.

What Lanham Tried to Suppress

Record of Congressman Shows His Stand on Lynchings

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Henderson Lovelace Lanham said it's a lie that Georgia lynches Negroes.

The statistics show that 487 Negro men and women have been lynched in Georgia since 1882.

Lanham roared "liar" and "you black s.o.b." at William L. Patterson when the executive secretary of the civil rights congress maintained adamantly that Georgia was run by lynchers.

"I have been a county prosecutor in Georgia and I know that Georgia does not lynch N——s," Lanham shouted.

Patterson, in the witness chair before Lanham's congressional committee, said calmly: "The government of Georgia is a lynch government. The whole world knows it."

"That's a lie," Lanham fumed. "If there's any state where a N——r gets a fair deal it is Georgia."

"Yours is a lie, too," Patterson shot back.

LANHAM

★

THE STATISTICS of recorded lynchings in Georgia, published in the 1949 edition of the Negro Handbook, reveal that Lanham sought to suppress the truth about Georgia's brutality toward the Negro people living in the state, one-third of the state's population.

In the last four years, 17 lynchings have been recorded under Lanham's unseeing eyes. Here is the death roll:

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Malcolm and Mr. and Mrs. George Dorsey, killed by a mob outside Monroe on July 25, 1946.

Macio Snipes, killed by 10 white men on the porch of his home in Taylor County on July 20, 1946, because he dared to vote.

John J. Gilbert, organizer for a union of chalk mine workers, shot by an unidentified hand in Gordon on Aug. 3, 1946.

George Hill, was castrated, bayoneted and had his eyes gouged out by a mob in Toomsboro in November, 1946.

Joe Nathan Roberts, killed in Sardis in May, 1947, because he failed to "yes sir" a white man.

Henry Gilbert, beaten to death in the Harris county jail in May, 1947.

Eight prisoners in the Glynn County prison camp near Brunswick were mowed down and killed by guards on July 11, 1947.

Robert Mallard, ambushed and shot by 50 robed men in Vidalia on Nov. 20, 1948.

From the record of Georgia's recent political history, however, it can be said that Lanham is tied hand and mouth to the KKK machine operated by Gov. Herman Talmadge. A lawyer, Lanham got his political start as state representative from Floyd County through the blessing and influence of the KKK and Gov. Eugene Talmadge, Herman's father.

That's the way he became solicitor general of the Rome, Ga., Judicial Circuit, and how he became a Congressman from the Seventh District in 1946.

As solicitor general, Lanham worked hand in hand with known KKK leaders Sam K. Roper, former head of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and Dade County Sheriff John W. Lynch and his deputies William Hartline, John Bleckley, and Stokes McCauley, all active members of the provisional Klan Klavern, in Rome, Lanham's home town.

★

IT WAS LYNCH who testified that he made no effort to identify or apprehend the Ku Klux Klansmen who seized two Negro prisoners from the Dade county jail on April 2, 1949 to be flogged with five other Negroes.

Lanham made no protest against this brutal flogging though he is supposed to represent Negro and white citizens in Dade county.

He has made no effort to investigate the framed up jailing of Mrs. Rosa Ingram and her two sons.

He was placed in Congress to defend Georgia's justice and extend it throughout the rest of the country and world, if he could.

His four-year record in Congress has uncovered not only his hatred for the Negro people, but an active dislike for all working people. His votes for the Taft-Hartley law, and for all the war measures offered up by President Truman, are of the same KKK-war cry "you black s.o.b." which he screamed at Patterson.

"Once a government is committed to the principle of silencing the voice of opposition, it has only one way to go, and that is down the path of increasingly repressive measures, until it becomes a source of terror to all of its citizens and creates a country where everyone lives in fear."

—From a message to Congress by President Truman, Aug. 8, 1950

We reprint the above in the interest of democracy and with the knowledge that your continuous voice of opposition to all things evil: to war, to anti-Semitism, to jimcrowism, to poverty, to injustice . . . will prevent America from becoming a country Mr. Truman so adequately describes.

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Linden Story--The GM and Reutherites Gang Up on Militants

By George Morris

This is the story how the "Korean Crisis" has been seized upon as a handy weapon for the General Motors Corporation and discredited rightwing factionalists who were defeated in the last election of UAW, Local 595. The scene is in Linden, N. J. But the setting could just as well be in Milwaukee, Los Angeles or several other localities where auto workers who advocate peace were set upon by goons and run out of plants with company and local union leaders cooperating.

Behind the scenes is the collusive hand of GM and Walter Reuther, whose supporters plan and carry out the violence. Outwardly Reuther is in the "clear." He issued a statement from Detroit cautioning against use of violence.

But at this writing Walter Reuther has not even replied to wires of the four Linden victims who have been placed on charges, suspended from the union and fired by the company, for advocating peace and distributing pro-peace leaflets. Two of them—Calvin De-Fillips and Louis Fisher, veterans, were mercilessly beaten by the goons and run out of the shop on July 31.

Because they filed charges against five of the goons for "atrocious battery" the UAW's own attorney, Harry Wiener, who is defending the rightwingers, fished out a forgotten 1918 New Jersey Criminal Syndicalism law and filed counter charges. Municipal Magistrate Simandi promptly placed the two—De Fillipis and Fisher—under $30,000 and $20,000 bail respectively. On a later day he generously agreed to cut the bail in half.

The five goons, who did not deny beating De Fillipis and Fisher, but claimed a right to do so "in the name of patriotism," were placed on bail ranging from only $500 to $1,500.

The two others suspended by the union and fired by the company are Frank Witkus who was not even in the plant because he was on vacation at the time, and Patrick Gallagher, who did not distribute leaflets.

★

MOST SIGNIFICANT aspect of the Linden story is the pattern of violence against live-wire unionists that is being fostered generally by a combination consisting of the company, rightwing factionalists in the union, FBI stool-pigeons, local politicians, labor-hating publicity seeking judges and the maniacal newspapermen who ride the war hysteria. They all played their parts in Linden.

Some days before the July 31 violence took place, Hearst's New York Mirror ran a piece by its poison-pen scribe, Victor Riesel, in which he described an earlier case where workers advocating peace "were beaten and heaved out, I report with glee." And he also made a direct reference to Linden describing how a "hammer just grazed one of these comrades' heads with enough force to split his skull if it really hit."

That column was pasted up in several places in the plant. One was placed on De Fillipis' tool box. Under one, someone scribbled, "What are we waiting for?"

How was the beating arranged? On the morning of July 31 there were five company guards near De Fillipi's work place. But a few moments BEFORE the 9 a.m. coffee-time they disappeared and the goons appeared instead. Obviously, the goons had the permission to waive the strict rule of not quitting for coffee, until 9 a.m because it is estimated they must have quit ten minutes earlier.

★

THE GOONS seized De Fillipis, smashed his toe, almost fractured his nose, slammed his back repeatedly on the concrete floor and as they carried him out of the plant they beat him mercilessly and threw him out in the gutter. As they carried him out they shouted to other workers to join in the lynching spree. No one responded. All looked glum and silent. A similar job was done on Fisher earlier.

Four of the revenge-seeking goons who were booked on charges were defeated in the last election by a progressive anti-Reuther coalition in Local 595. The same coalition was the force back of the recent vote in the local rejecting the five-year GM contract. The beaten and suspended workers were the most active promoters of the progressive coalition. The fifth of these who participated in the violence is John Cardamone, a wartime company guard, generally referred to in the plant as a company man.

The local's chief officers, Reutherites, cooperated fully in the conspiracy. The union's attorney was furnished to the goons and the union put up their bail. The local's vice-president, also chairman of the shop committee, was a witness for them.

★

THE COMPANY, exploiting the factional strife in the UAW for all its worth to it, was only too happy to permit the posting of for the defense of the goons because the local has no legal right to draw on its own treasury. Acting immediately after the local suspended the four for "violation of CIO policy" because they oppose war, the company called them in and informed them they are suspended from their jobs. Not one of the goons was suspended or even reprimanded, although they cheerfully admitted to their crime. The company has long been after De Fillipis, Witkus, Fisher and Gallagher. They have long been in the way of its "labor relations" policy.

CALVIN DI FILIPPIS

Many who witnessed the hearing in the court said it was like a mock performance of a southern "trial" of lynchers. But it was real. The goons brought several truckloads of their supporters. A number of them who took the stand chewed gum and displayed the cockiness of people who think they own the judge.

They boasted of their crime and called it "patriotism." Their statements were so contradictory that even the judge had to admonish them to tell the truth. The courtroom was like a madhouse. At one point when Wiener said he wanted to call Gus Hall to the stand (his "Hands Off Korea" pamphlet was distributed) the judge asked, "Is Gus Hall in the courtroom?"

On another occasion the judge sneeringly threw a copy of the Constitution at Di Fillipis and asked him to show him the section under which he claimed a right not to answer wherther he was a Communist. De Fillipis not only found the section but read it with an extra emphasis on the pertinent words.

Unable to dismiss the charges against the goons, and no more able to entertain the ridiculous "disorderly conduct" charges against De Fillipis and Fisher, the Judge was happy when Wiener discovered a New Jersey law under which a case tried only once since 1918, enabled him to slap on $50,000 bail.

★

SITTING IN THE courtroom and consulting continually with Wiener was Martin Gerber, UAW regional director. Like Reuther, Gerber ignored all pleas of the victimized men to assure them their constitutional rights in the union. Ironically, the same Gerber is himself on a "force and violence" charge growing out of the Bell strike in Buffalo.

It was Witkus who some weeks ago sponsored a resolution carried in the local for the setting up of a defense committee for Gerber.

A number of local politicians of the Democratic Party also have an iron in the fire. They, too, were in the courtroom and consulted every few moments with Cardamone, while the local prosecutor who will have to press charges, looked on.

That's how GM and Reuther hope to square off with "objectionable elements" in the union in the name of the "war effort." Four men, meanwhile, are deprived of even a right to earn a living, because they stand for peace.

Demos Get Jitters; O'Dwyer Seen Fleeing Police Scandal Probe

By Michael Singer

Mayor O'Dwyer returned to City Hall after his appointment as envoy to Mexico outwardly calm and self-satisfied but reflecting concern over a report by the Brooklyn Grand Jury, supporting District Attorney Miles F. McDonald's investigation into police-gambling connections.

O'DWYER

The report did not mention the mayor by name but it rejected his charge that the probe was a "witch-hunt" and similar attacks against the investigation. O'Dwyer had "no comment" on the report but when pressed for a statement on the Grand Jury's appeal to all city agencies for full cooperation in the DA's investigation, the mayor said:

"The investigation has had full cooperation and will continue to have it."

The McDonald probe has led to a sharp clash between O'Dwyer and Brooklyn Boro President John Cashmore, recently resigned county leader. Cashmore is McDonald's patron in politics and has pushed the investigation to help force O'Dwyer out of New York politics.

★

IT WAS LEARNED from authoritative sources that Cashmore will make a strong effort to be nominated for governor at the Democratic state convention in Rochester on Sept. 6-7. O'Dwyer has already said he will not attend the convention. Cashmore's chances for the nomination were said to be enhanced by the undercover encouragement he received in initiating the probe from Paul Fitzpatrick, state chairman and Bronx Boss Ed Flynn.

With Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand C. Pecora mentioned favorably in inner Democratic confabs as the party's mayoralty successor in the special Nov. 7 election, the Cashmore-Sinnott (Francis J. Sinnott, chief county clerk who succeeded Cashmbore as county leader) machine is demanding that the gubernatorial nominee be given to Brooklyn.

Reports pointed out that Cashmore is using the McDonald probe as a blackjack to push his gubernatorial aspirations. The investigation—though an unprincipled manipulation for party power rather than an instrument to wipe out political corruption—could deal the Democrats a damaging blow in November if it got out of hand. It was this fear which was prompting leading Democrats to lend an ear to Cashmore's insistence.

★

BROOKLYN LEADERS also cited that Pecora is a Manhattan product of Tammany. A deal by which Brooklyn would get the gubernatorial and Manhattan the mayoralty nominations was being considered. Few consider the move to shift Brooklyn Democrat Joseph T. Sharkey into the City Council presidency held by Vincent R. Impellitteri enough of a sinecure to satisfy the Cashmore wing.

Impellitteri has already thrown his hat into the mayoralty wing but he is being given slight consideration at this time. Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, and Averell Harriman, special Truman emissary abroad, are the other mayoralty possibilities heard in City Hall.

Harriman is also being given an

(Continued on Page 8)

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PLAN GALA BIRTHDAY FOR E. G. FLYNN HERE

CHICAGO.—This city will honor Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, outstanding leader of the working class and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, on Saturday evening, Aug. 26.

Her 60th birthday will be celebrated at Hirsch Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch, at a gala evening of dancing and entertainment.

Miss Flynn will speak, telling some of the rich history of her own active life in the labor movement and of the many struggles in which she participated in Chicago and Illinois.

11c Boost Cracks Packing Pay Freeze

CHICAGO.—An added 11 cents an hour in the pay envelopes of Armour & Co. workers was hailed here this week as a union victory against the company's efforts to put through a wartime wage freeze. Armour workers here were preparing for strike action if necessary when the company finally agreed to the 11-cent boost in wages, in addition to other improvements in the union contract.

The new agreement, won by both the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters provides for three wage-reopeners during the two-year life of the contract. Wages can be re-negotiated in February and August, 1951 and in February, 1952.

RALPH Helstein and Earl Jimerson, presidents of the two unions which cooperated closely in the negotiations, announced other provisions, including:

An improved vacation clause, adjustments in piece-work rates, improved sickness and accident protection; other improvements in working conditions.

The winning of a sizable wage increase in the settlement of the first of a series of packing chain contracts was seen as a tribute to the militancy of the workers in the industry.

★

IN THIS district, the UPWA announced that the union would not let the war in Korea become a pretext for crushing the demands of the workers. It was pointed out that the war has, in effect, boosted prices to the point where a sizable wage increase was imperative.

The two unions were slated to meet with Swift & Co., on Aug. 22 in an effort to crack through its stubborn refusal to grant the workers' demands. There is currently no contract covering the Wilson Chain.

Fight for New Garment Agreement

CHICAGO. — On August 23rd the agreement between the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Chicago Dress Associations comes to an end.

During the period that the expiring agreement was in effect, the conditions of the dressmakers were steadily worsening, in some instances receiving pay checks 50 percent lower than 1946 levels, and in all instances a sharp decline in pay.

Piece-work prices have been settled at a 1943 level whereas the styles have become far more complicated, resulting in much smaller pay checks. Many operators in Chicago are not making the minimum pay of $1 an hour.

★

THE OLD agreement includes a clause guaranteeing wages at the 1946 level. This agreement was written just a short time after the OPA restrictions were wiped out and the cost of living started the steady upward climb that has today reached new heights. This clause was never enforced.

On the other hand, the employer has raised the level of his prices from $8.75 and $10.75 wholesale to $16.75 and $22.75 wholesale, at no additional labor cost.

Silk dresses are being sent to "cotton shops," where the workers are under a different agreement within the same international union. The cotton shops work a 40-hour week with a 75-cent minimum, while the silk shops have a 35-hour week with a $1 minimum pay.

★

ALONG with this wage-cutting, the workers have been subjected to a political reign of terror by the employers and the union chiefs.

With the growing hysteria accompanying the imperialist drive on Korea, the leadership of the union has gone along with the Truman's war program. The garment workers have been prevented from expressing their opinions.

This has been intensified by the union leadership openly denouncing the Stockholm Peace Petitions being circulated in the garment market and elsewhere, and cooperating with the employers.

★

MANY workers have become fed up with the failure of the leadership to protect their interests. This has expressed itself in a rank-and-file program, with the following main points:

1—General wage increases to meet the high cost of living.

2—Settlement of prices based on 1946 wages.

3—Increase all minimums.

Two weeks vacation with full pay paid by the employers.

4—A retirement fund to be established, benefits being paid to 60-year old workers, beginning next year.

5—Legal holidays being paid to all workers.

6—Time and a half to be paid to all workers for overtime.

7—Increase the benefits of the health fund to $25 a week for 15 weeks. Increase the surgical and hospitalization to 20 days at $7 a day.

8—Establish a health and recreation center for the benefit of all workers in the trade.

The Spotlight

On Illinois Congressmen

BARRATT O'HARA (D-2nd Dist.) argued that our invasion of little Korea, 7,000 miles away, is "a fight for our survival." (7-31-50).

ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD (R-19th Dist.) endorsed the Republican point of view that "military force" should have accomplished our dealings with Korea even sooner than it did. (7-31-50). He also harangued for the Mundt-Nixon bill for a police-state in the United States, as the logical counterpart of our "police action" against people overseas (8-2-50).

HAROLD H. VELDE (R-18th Dist.) said that the lineup in Korea is "right against might," our invading troops representing "right" and the Koreans who are defending themselves representing "might." He accordingly recommended that "American citizens must tighten up their belts." (7-31-50).

CHARLES W. VURSELL (R-24th Dist.) admitted that the "war profiteers" were wide awake "at the sound of the first gun." He figured however, that the war was a good excuse "to cut the cost of government on the home front to a greater degree. . . . We can use that money now to buy implements of war."

SEN. SCOTT W. LUCAS (D) glorified President Truman as in the same class with Franklin Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. (8-1-50).

Ask Halt of Altgeld Evictions

CHICAGO. — Negro families who were moved into the Altgeld war housing project during World War II were fighting this week to keep from being evicted in the midst of the Korean war.

Robert Kendrick, chairman of the Altgeld Tenants League, said that the fight would be carried to Washington, where Sen. Scott Lucas is to be presented with the demand that the evictions be halted.

A protest mass meeting was scheduled in the project Friday night after the tenants failed to get any satisfaction from Mayor Kennelly or Housing Commissioner Robert Taylor.

They pointed out that many families were asked to move into the project in 1944 because they were needed to work in the steel mills and other war plants on the far South Side.

"Many of us left apartments and homes when we were called," said Kendrick, "now they tell us that we are to be evicted because our incomes are too high."

One of the tenant leaders, Robert Fairfax, said that he is expecting to be called to the service as a member of the 178th Combat Team. "However, I am supposed to be evicted on Oct. 31, and my family may be homeless when I go into the service."

More than 100 tenants went to the City Hall last Friday and picketed while a delegation went in to see Kennelly. "The Mayor gave us the run-around," Kendrick reported.

Other tenant leaders in the eviction fight are Marie Warmack, Tearussa Kelly, Rev. William C. Robinson, Elijah Coleman, Herman Delarallade, Thomas Sabbage and Jake T. Atkins.

Unions Now Target Of Tokyo Terror

TOKYO (ALN).—The reign of terror against left-wing unionists and Communists has resulted in government-approved firing of 2,880 electrical workers and over 400 newspaper workers, as well as the suppression of great numbers of newspapers, magazines and bulletins. The Japanese Atty.-General's office has announced that 1,083 publications have been suppressed, some of them representing the re-appearance, under other names, of papers forbidden earlier. The Japanese Social Democratic party issued a statement accusing Premier Shigeru Yoshida of "following the pattern of (wartime Premier) Tojo by suppressing all arguments against his Cabinet as communistic." The suppression drive in Japan was undertaken on the initiative of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's occupation headquarters shortly before the outbreak of the Korean war.

War Not Solving Problems of Negro

By Grace Tillman

CHICAGO.—The one-time Savoy Ballroom at South Parkway and 47th today contains a penetrating story about the war in Korea—and what it means to the Negro people.

This large structure today houses the unemployment compensation office, as well as the U. S. Army recruiting station.

Has the war ended the pressing problems of unemployment on the South Side? Has the so-called "manpower shortage" broken down the jimcrow job barriers? Are the Negro people—either employed or jobless — flocking into the army, eager to fight in Korea?

The answers are all here under one roof. The long lines of unemployed tell part of the story. The empty recruiting office is an eloquent commentary. And the people themselves add the clincher.

"They keep talking about a 'war boom,' one jobless welder told the DuSable Worker, "but when a Negro comes in to apply for a job, the 'boom' is over."

Mrs. Hattie Billens, 2720 Prairie, a 23-year old mother of three children, was laid off two weeks after the war in Korea began. She was a butcher at Armour & Co.

"War is supposed to make more work," she said, "but I'd rather have less work and no war."

Mrs. Annie Jones, 5623 Prairie, expressed her agreement as she waited in the lengthening queue of jobless. She had tried and failed to get a job at factories and at army quartermaster plants.

The cry for "more steel" to use against the Korean people hasn't produced a job for James Conner, a 36-year old steelworker of 3644 S. LaSalle. Conner expressed his desperation and wondered whether perhaps he could "buy a job" through some commercial employment agency.

Another unemployed bystander ventured the opinion that "the U. S. started this war just as the Koreans were getting ready to settle things for themselves."

The hall was packed with jobless. Before each window stood a long line of applicants, some lines 20-deep.

This busy scene was in sharp contrast to the one corner of the room used by the U. S. Army recruiting office. A recruiting sergeant, John D. Williams, was busy killing time, while a lone youngster sat at another desk, apparently writing a letter.

Had there been a mass influx of recruits since the war in Korea began? "No" answered the sergeant, "things are about the same as ever."

"Maybe there are a few more signing up," he added, "but that's because they've lowered the physical standards so much."

Hundreds of young people were waiting on the unemployed lines but none of them apparently had any desire to ask the Army for a "job" in Korea!

Most of them had a single attitude toward the war, expressed by Robert Perry, 5762 Prairie, a jobless construction worker. "I hope the war doesn't last long," he said. "It won't if the A-bomb isn't used!"

★★★

The War Boss on the Hill

To Editor A. Berry:
I am the big boss man who lives on top of the hill
You are just a common man so you must obey my will
I have some killing for you to do
Which may take you a year or two.
The job will take you far from home
But don't be alarmed, you won't be alone
You'll meet some of your buddies there—
Those that came back from the last affair.
Those that were killed—don't give them a thought
I knew right along they were dying for naught.
When the last job was done I said "never again."
You never dreamed I was kidding you then!
Your general promised to return for the kill
So that I can keep my big house on the hill.
I must stay rich or I'll surely be lost.
The common man must keep me there whatever the cost.
You must work for me! kill for me! die for my greed,
Surely you know that's the rich man's creed.
Spread the news, get in touch with your own,
Who knows—you may end up among the unknown!
I am desperate now and must start the big kill
Or else I may lose my house on the hill.
I should drop a few bombs, that would speed up the job
But I must talk it over with the rest of my mob.
So put on your armor and obey my will!
This order is from the big boss man on top of the hill.

CLARA TURNER.

Dr. Du Bois in Prague To Widen Peace Drive

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted scholar and Harlem resident, left this week for Prague, Czechoslovakia, to attend an executive committee meeting of the World Congress of Peace Defenders. On the Defenders' agenda are plans to widen the fight for peace and the fight to ban the A-Bomb.

Dr. DuBois who serves as chairman of the Peace Information Center in New York, and vice-chairman of the Council on African Affairs, told reporters at LaGuardia Airport Monday:

"I believe that the time is past for settling the grave social and political problems of the world by force."

★

THE PRAGUE meeting marks the fourth peace meeting in Europe the 82-year-old militant scholar has attended this year. Speaking of Korea and of the American Negroes, Dr. DuBois said:

"American Negroes, particularly, who have suffered slavery and caste in this land and in spite of painful progress are still neither free nor equal citizens of the United States, ought unanimously to demand for all oppressed of the world the opportunity to decide what government they will or will not endure."

Paul Robeson, who was to have accompanied Dr. DuBois, could not do so because the State Department cancelled his passport. In addition to missing the peace meeting, of which he is a leader, Robeson also had to forfeit fees from 16 concerts. The State Department, in granting Dr. DuBois travel rights to Czechoslovakia, said that passports were a matter of "discretion," and that Robeson's trip was considered not in the 'best interests' of the United States. It is assumed that Robeson would have associated with the peace fighters in the countries where his concerts were booked.

Dr. DuBois, who has refused to accept the idea that the fight against imperialist war and for peace is "subversive," declared before his departure:

"I stand for peace and will work with all groups who honestly aim at outlawing the atombomb as an instrument of national policy.

"I intend to tell the executive committee of Defenders of the Peace that millions of Americans, including Negro people, want peace and do not subscribe to the imperialist claim that peace means that powerful nations can force their policies and demands upon weaker peoples."

MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL,

Fail to Find Body of Boy Who Fell in Sewer Aug. 2

While over 1,000 police in Union Square Aug. 2 were clubbing workers demanding hands off Korea, a 10-year-old Harlem boy fell down an open, untended sewer. The boy, Thomas James Gibson, and a friend went to Yankee Stadium and on the way back stopped to watch a boy fishing. When he swung his fishing pole Tommy stepped back and fell down the manhole. His friend's screams brought men who found no trace of Tommy. The sewer is only a few feet long and empties into the Harlem River.

Police grappled for the body but haven't found it yet. It costs $100 a day to hire a diver.

"I'm going to stop reading the Daily News," Mrs. Gibson, 321 St. Nicholas Ave., told The Worker. "We told the News and Mirror but they weren't interested and wouldn't help." Only this paper and the Amsterdam News told the story.

A suit may be brought against the City for negligence, but that won't bring back Mrs. Gibson's only son. She also has a daughter. Her husband works as a longshoreman in New Jersey, sometimes getting only a couple nights work in a week.

Investigator Attacks Mother; Judge Fines and Jails Her

A mother of seven children, Mrs. Saturnalia de Leon of 70 E. 116 St., was knocked down by a Welfare Department investigator this week when she asked why she had not received her relief checks.

When the checks were stopped without notice, she phoned several times and then went down to the office where she was informed her case was closed. So when the investigator turned from her she reached for his arm to stop him and tell him how badly she needed the money. Whereupon he swung around angrily and knocked her down. Mrs. de Leon was arrested, charged with attacking the investigator, found guilty and sentenced her to five days in the work house.

Since then her case has been reopened and she is receiving checks again.

She was taken off relief, they told her, because her son Santos didn't take a job they offered. But he had explained that his right hand was crippled in a laundry press and he can't pick anything up. He can play the drum in a band, but the City didn't get him a job he can do.

Mr. and Mrs. de Leon are from Puerto Rico and have lived in the USA 12 years.

How Not to Fight for FEPC

WALTER WHITE, NAACP secretary, A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleepingcar Porters, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, went to Washington this week to interview W. Stuart Symington, Truman's manpower dictator, on getting war jobs for Negroes. The three leaders who led a delegation of 12, made it plain that their trip was in the interest of America's war effort against the Koreans.

On that basis, Symington received them and promised to "consider" a memorandum which Walter White is to present.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that the leaders did not see Truman, the man with absolute power over the functions of Symington. In missing the real leader of the government and the national Democratic Party, they saved the President the "embarassment" of being accused of pursuing a racist policy in support of a racist war.

And, it should be remembered, the mass movement for a REAL Fair Employment Practices Commission Act—the passage of which would have made the White-Randolph-Wilkins Washington trek unnecessary—was dispersed by these gentlemen earlier this year. Their red-baiting and warmongering reduced the fight for FEPC ineffectual personal lobbying.

THE HALF-A-LOAF job promises which may be granted by Symington in the interest of killing Koreans is no answer to the jimcrowed Negro workers who in war and peace must buck the "white only" attitude of government and private employers.

A REAL FEPC will not be the outcome of official charity in payment for aid to an imperialist white supremacy war. This will come as the result of a mass movement by the people against both jimcrow wars and jimcrow jobs.

Cops Didn't Keep Harlem from Fighting Back

By Elihu S. Hicks

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT was a fighting night in Harlem.

It was a night of non-violent fighting by 5,000 people attending a Civil Rights Congress demonstration at 126th St. and Lenox Ave. They were angry at the vicious insult against the Negro people, by Georgia Congressman Henderson Lanham, the slaughter in Korea, and the rampant police brutality and legal lynchings throughout the country.

Within a one block radius of the rally, there was a large contingent of club carrying cops, led by top brass, including Deputy Chief Inspector Frank Fristensky Jr., commander of the 1,000 cops who beat and trampled peace demonstrators on 14th St. last week. Also on hand was Deputy Chief Inspector Conrad Rothengas, who was seen personally beating Negroes at Union Square.

BUT THE SCORES OF COPS surrounding the thousands of people, got an earful about the government which they represent with their nightsticks, as William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC declared that the government was a "government of lynchers." The Negro leader whom Dixiecrat Lanham had called a "black son of a b—" proved his charge by pointing out that the government has never brought a lyncher to justice, and has instead jailed and persecuted people like Ben Davis and Eugene Dennis, who fight against lynching.

Undoubtedly Patterson's listeners were reminded of hundreds of Negroes, laying in pools of blood, with their faces distorted in violent death—victims of the government-condoned KKK or government appointed sheriffs. The bluecoats themselves may have thought of the dozens of Negroes they had shot down on the streets of Harlem.

PATTERSON WAS THE LEADER of the Civil Rights Congress which had saved the lives of Willie McGee, the Trenton Six, the Martinsville Seven, Haywood Patterson, and many others, had been attacked by a paid member of the federal government—right in the halls of Congress.

BEN DAVIS ON THE SOUND TRUCK, faced a five year jail term for fighting for his people and the workingclass. He symbolized the ultimate defeat of the trigger-happy lynchers and their bomb-happy overlords as he declared that neither he nor the Communist Party would stop fighting until the Negro people are free and the government is made into a people's government.

THE COPS SHIFTED RESTLESSLY as Bill McCarthy, an Irish-American seaman—his hand in a bandage and a patch over an eye which he may lose—told that he is proud of the stand he took at Union Square for peace and freedom. Rothengas and Fristensky fidgeted more than the others for McCarthy's smashed hand and battered eyes, were the handiwork of cops under their supervision.

The assorted FBI agents and stoolies who played Dick Tracy with the city cops in the crowd and on the roofs, took up the fidgeting as Frances Smith, ALP candidate for State Assembly from Harlem's 11th AD, characterized the Korean intervention as a war "for gold and raw material for the bankers in Wall Street." She agreed with Patterson who said that the fight that Negroes have to wage is "right here, not eight thousand miles away in Korea."

The crowd maintained the strictest discipline and determination that nothing would interfere with the meeting.

ONE WOMAN, PUSHED BY A COP who wanted her to stand someplace else, thoroughly straightened out the bluecoat and asked, "Where do you think you are anyhow, Union Square?"

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY AUGUST 20, 1950 SECTION 2

Socialism Will Bring Miracles

Abundance and a world made over to serve the needs of mankind—this is the perspective within our reach. No utopian dream, it is a realizable goal depending solely on man's ability to eradicate the cause of man's present inhumanity to his fellow-men, on our ability to render powerless the cause of war.

By M. ILIN

Moscow.

TIME will come when nowhere on the earth will man exploit man, when the causes that engender wars and prevent the peoples from ending poverty and hunger will no longer exist.

Rid of capitalism, the peoples will, at long last, be able to tackle the job of remaking our planet according to a scientific plan.

With a thrifty master's careful eye, man will examine the continents and oceans, the mountains and the plains and decide what has to be altered and reshaped.

He will institute a balance sheet of matter and energy, of water and coal, oil and metal. And first of all he will turn his mind to preventing the squandering of sunshine, of the light and heat which the Sun sends down to our Earth.

The Earth is a huge receiver. All the greenery that grows on it collects the sunshine and converts it into the fixed chemical energy of leaves, branches, tree trunks, fruit and grain.

But it is not only the plants that absorb the energy of the Sun. It is that energy that warms the soil under our feet, that sets in motion the ocean currents and the air currents over the Earth.

By turning water into steam, the Sun's rays lift 380,000 cubic kilometres of water a year, which is equivalent to the amount of water in eight such large lakes as Baikal.

All the electric-power plants and other generating machinery created by man produce 100,000 times less energy than what the Earth gets from the Sun.

What share of this bounty does man avail himself of?

Plants convert into chemical energy only from one to two percent of the sunshine that falls on the leaves. And cultivated plants occupy only one-tenth of the Earth's land surface.

In other words, plants gather for us no more than 0.1 or 0.2 percent of the solar energy that reaches the Earth.

Harnessing The Rivers

By extending the agricultural area and increasing harvest yields, man will go beyond this limit and make plants collect more and more sunshine for him.

Then again, he will intervene imperiously, in the work of another sunshine-consumer, namely, water.

Like a giant motor, the Sun drives the water along the ocean — land — ocean cycle.

To prevent energy from being wasted here too, we must direct this cycle rationally and according to plan.

The water must not be allowed to reach the ocean until it has done everything it can for man.

By changing the flow of rivers in Africa, man will be able to irrigate the Sahara and Kalahari deserts with the moisture that falls in the Equatorial zone.

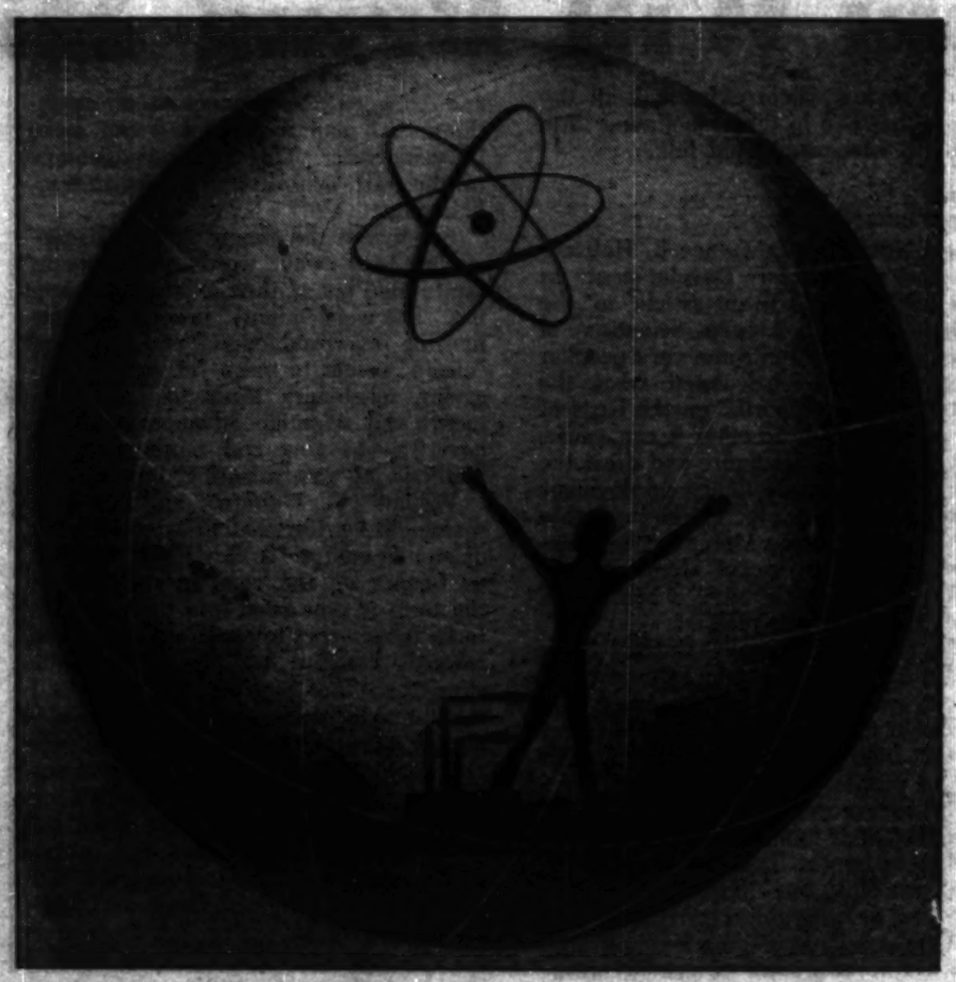
Australia suffers from droughts, which often recur several years in succession. But there is plenty of water below the surface in Australia and all that is required is artesian wells.

In India, the harvest depends upon the rains brought by the monsoons. In rainless years the country is afflicted with famine. But India can alter this state of affairs by harnessing the swift, fickle rivers flowing down from the Himalayas.

Water must be made to work more, much more, than it is working now.

In India 70 percent of all the power used for economic purposes is the muscle power of humans and beasts, while the potentialities of water power remain untapped.

Man gets 1,500,000 kilowatts from the Niagara Falls—he could get 5,000,000.



The great rivers of Africa flow to the ocean over gigantic terraces, forming rapids and waterfalls. These rivers too could be put to work for man.

But rivers are not only sources of power and irrigation, they are transportation routes. Submerging the rapids in the African rivers could provide great waterways in places where loads are still carried on the backs of camels or human beings.

Africa has more than double the water power resources of North America. Land suitable for farming, but practically untouched as yet, covers an area one and a half times the size of Europe.

The malarial mosquito will disappear together with swamplands, which will be drained.

And where there is a dearth of water, man will slow down its journey to the rivers, as is being done in the arid steppelands of the Soviet Union today.

The result will be a more humid climate in the steppe. Drought will be dispensed with, for the fields will receive more water. Tamed rivers will no longer flood cities in the spring, and will have a greater volume of water in the summer.

Uses of Atomic Energy

One gram of Uranium-235 produces as much energy as three tons of coal. Professor Joliot-Curie tells us that a single carload of nuclear fuel would provide twice as much energy as the electric-power plants of France generate in a year.

Big technical difficulties have to be surmounted before atomic energy can be made to run aircraft and automobile engines. As things stand today, reinforced concrete shields weighing dozens of tons would be required to protect the driver or pilot from the effects of harmful particles and rays. But even now, or in the very near future, men could build in many spots of the Earth powerful electric plants using nuclear fuel.

Plants of this kind are needed most in places with little coal and water power. Atomic energy will help to develop the "blank spots" on the world's economic map, the barren expanses which are still without rail transport, for it is easier to ship a ton of uranium by plane than to build a railway to transport millions of tons of coal.

As time goes on and new methods are devised to protect man from harmful rays, the atomic engine will appear first on big ships, and then on locomotives, aircraft and automobiles.

And the long-awaited day will then also arrive when the first interplanetary craft, equipped with an atomic jet engine, will take off from the Earth. . . .

In the USSR atomic energy is already becoming a powerful new means for remaking the pattern of nature. The words of the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister, A. Y. Vyshinsky, spoken at the UN General Assembly, resounded throughout the world:

> "We have set atomic energy to perform great tasks of peaceful construction, we want to put atomic energy to use in levelling mountains, changing the course of rivers, watering deserts, and laying new life lines in places where the foot of man has rarely stepped."

One has only to glance at the map of the world to see that there are many places where the Earth's surface ought to be changed to serve the purposes of man.

Changing the Earth's Surface

With the aid of atomic energy, we could make the African climate more humid, by changing the course of the rivers and directing them into the heart of the continent. Trapped in the huge bowl that occupies one-third of Africa, the water could not get away to the ocean so quickly. It would evaporate again and again from the reservoirs and the leaves of plants, and return again and again in the form of rain. Thus, a continent now scorched by the sun would be made much more congenial to human habitation.

Africa has few natural harbors. But its coast line could be altered and artificial harbors constructed where required.

In South America the Cordilleras wall off the continent from the ocean. Trains have to vie with aircraft in the Peruvian Andes — they climb to a height of 4,880 metres. A few atomic explosions could cut a wide gateway in the Andes, giving convenient access to the seaboard. And the winds from the sea would come in through this gateway, bringing moisture to fields that constantly suffer from drought.

Just as the sculptor moulds clay to the desired form, man could remould the features of the earth and alter the coast lines to fit in with his plans and purposes.

Managing The Weather

With the help of atomic energy man will in time learn to make air currents as well do his bidding. By causing artificial cyclones in the Arctic, by evaporating sea water with the aid of "atomic" heat, by warming the masses of cold Arctic air, he will "manage" the weather and produce conditioned climates for whole continents.

The earth does not always use the energy of the sun to man's best advantage; it may expend too much heat in April, and too little in May.

But when man becomes strong enough to intervene and adjust nature's allowances of heat, he will be able to divert heat to the cold regions and send currents of cool air to high-temperature areas.

Inspecting his balance sheet of matter and energy, he will transfer thousands of cubic kilometres of water, millions of tons of matter and billions of calories of heat to where he requires them.

Whenever the cities and factories in the North find themselves short of power, their supply will be augmented from the South, or if water is needed for the fields in the East, it will be directed there from the West.

Ore, coal, oil, salt and stone will all flow in a mighty stream from the crust of the earth to automatic factories, there to be transformed into the things that man must have.

Man individually is small and weak compared with a mountain or a waterfall, but the collective mind of millions

(Continued on Magazine Page 2)

Ted Tinsley Says...

THE HISTORY OF THE ORIENT

The New York Times is as shy as a young girl at her first dance when it comes to writing about Korea and explaining to us unlettered folk the high purposes of Truman's intervention. Because of a patriotic self-censorship, however, the Times never, never prints the dirty words, "First National Bank," or "Morgan," in connection with Korean resources.

In its efforts to explain matters in words of one syllable, the Times has offered an item which helps clear up the mystery of the Orient and delves into the inner being of the Korean people. This story declared that the North Koreans have no "individual initiative." It went on to remark that they fight hard because they are told to fight hard! They are fearless, brave and self-sacrificing because someone told them to be fearless, brave and self-sacrificing. If they had any real individual initiative they would stop being fearless, brave and self-sacrificing just because someone ordered them to act like that.

Then, continued the Times, the North Korean who finds himself behind the lines, often slips into civilian clothes and operates as a guerilla. He does this, too, because he has no "individual initiative." Someone told him to do it, see?

The same thing is true of the South Koreans as well, but the Times neglects to mention this.

Before the intervention, the North Koreans had no more "individual initiative" than they do now. It's true that they took over the land by themselves, and divided it among those who tilled the soil. Naturally, they had much more "individual initiative" when they worked for absentee landlords and did as they were told.

Strangest of all, they started running their factories and mines all by themselves, without instructions or directions from the former foreign corporation owners. This demonstrated the serious lack of "individual iniative." How is it possible to have "individual initiative" wthout a boss to tell you what to have iniative about?

Another respectable newspaper recently carried an item describing the armament of the North Koreans. It spoke mainly of the high ratio of automatic weapons in a North Korean division. Now why should that be? Why should a "primitive" and "backward" people have automatic weapons? Well, this good paper explained that automatic weapons are for men who are poor marksmen. If the North Koreans only had the ability to aim a rifle, they wouldn't bother with automatic weapons!

The paper left out one important fact. Automatic weapons are good for people who are poor marksmen.

Men who miss the mark so widely as those who write such stories should not talk about marksmanship. But they are only exercising their individual initiative by writing what they're expected to write, under any and all circumstances, with no exceptions.

Socialism Will Bring Miracles

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

will compel nature to remake nature. And all man will have to do will be to stand and direct.

All arduous, monotonous and uncreative work will be left to machinery, with people doing only such work as is beyond the capacity of the mindless machine.

Just think what quantities of human time and labor—the most valuable of all things in this world—are being uselessly squandered in the capitalist countries.

There is work without end to be done on the earth—yet the capitalist world has 45,000,000 unemployed, who do not know where to find work that would save them from starvation.

Human hands, feet and backs continue, as hundreds of years ago, to perform the most difficult and burdensome labor on the plantations of Africa and Latin America, though this work could well be done by machines. And this applies not only to the colonies and dependencies; in the imperialist countries too, you will find plenty of mines, factories and construction projects where human labor is squandered and where people are employed, day in and day out, on work that ought to be left to machines.

Stopping Capitalism's Criminal Waste

The capitalist system rapaciously destroys and exhausts not only the earth, but the people who live and work on it.

This criminal waste will be stopped when exploitation disappears from the world and when all the resources of science and technology are put to easing the labor of man and making it a source of joy to him.

Even now the working day could be cut in half if people were freed at least from the menace of war.

Not so long ago Professor Joliot-Curie told a mass meeting in Bombay:

"Do the workers realize that of eight hours in field or factory, four are used to pay for armaments and armed forces that are wholly unproductive? Even more serious is the fact that these four hours are employed to prepare the destruction of all that is produced during the other four."

In the ancient legend Sisyphus had to push up a hill a huge stone that kept rolling down again. The Sisyphuses of today spend half their time destroying what has been produced in the other half. So it is that imperialism dooms hundreds of millions to truly Sisyphean labor.

Imperialism—that is the force that plots war and stands between humanity and its happiness.

Atomic energy can be a tremendous gain for mankind, but there are men who would convert it into an instrument for destroying whole cities and all the people that live in them, including little children, women and old folk.

'Logic' of Imperialism

Last November Lawrence R. Hafstad, Director of Reactor Development in America, published an article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists in which he engaged in some very peculiar calculations. He calculated what the atomic bomb is "worth" on the basis of the amount of destruction it can cause, arrived at a colossal figure and drew the conclusion that the military employment of atomic energy is much more profitable than its civilian use. Moreover, he maintains, the civilian use of atomic energy is simply "pie in the sky," whereas the bomb is something "real."

We would be equally warranted in producing the following argument. A match, as everyone knows, costs very little. On the other hand, if used to set fire to a big house, it can destroy a great deal of property.

And so, according to Hafstad's line of reasoning, it is much more profitable to set fire to houses than use matches for such peaceful, but "unprofitable" purposes, as, say, lighting cigarettes.

There you have it—the logic of those who would set fire not to a single house, but to the whole world!

There are other reasons, too, why the imperialists are trying so hard to hinder the civilian use of atomic energy. One of these reasons is that atomic energy will undoubtedly, in the future, be much cheaper than any other kind.

From the common sense point of view this would seem a very good thing, because the cheaper energy is, the more widely can it be used. And cheap atomic energy could be used, among other things, to heat houses and do away with stoves, fireplaces and kitchen ranges.

But here the representatives of America's anthracite industry raise their voice. Four hundred million dollars have been invested in the anthracite mines, which supply coal to heat 6,000,000 houses inhabited by 35,000,000 people. So the mine owners are uneasy; they are afraid they might forfeit their profits if atomic energy came to offer serious competition to anthracite.

These apprehensions are shared by the big oil operators, by the owners of power stations, railways, shipping companies and so on.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has hastened to set their minds at ease by announcing in one of its reports, after due consultation with physicists, that there is no need to fear the early replacement of present sources of energy by atomic energy.

And again we can only say—such is the logic of capitalism.

Atomic energy can greatly increase and cheapen the production of everything that man requires and can make his work easier. This is to the advantage of the vast majority of the earth's inhabitants.

But where the super-trusts and monopolies hold sway, words and concepts are twisted out of their customary meaning. The word "plenty" becomes a synonym of "overproduction," and the word "cheap" comes to mean "crisis." Labor-saving machinery leads to unemployment, and scientific advances and discoveries—to new and more perfected methods of exterminating human life.

William F. Ogburn, an American sociologist, writes that the development of atomic energy "is very likely to speed us further on the road to serfdom, as the term is now used—to tend to reinforce movements towards monopoly and towards cartels. . . . It will tend to strengthen the big industries. . . . I think maybe we ought to consider declaring a moratorium on all pure science and on the researches of all natural science development until the social sciences can tell us what to do about it."

So the idea is to shackle science because it is advancing too rapidly!

The British physicist Professor Blackett tells of two American engineers who not so long ago suggested an international agreement to prevent the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes for at least one generation. These two are not the only ones who want to see the progress of science and technology hamstrung. Last March, the New York Times Magazine published an article by Bertrand Russell, the British "philosopher," under the title "The Science to Save Us From Science."

This makes strange reading indeed to the Soviet citizen, who welcomes every new scientific discovery and invention, every new achievement of the researchers of our country.

But imperialism turns everything upside down. A boon becomes a curse, and great scientific discoveries evoke consternation and a desire to muzzle science.

We could say to Mr. Ogburn that the social sciences have already told us under what social system science can and must become a boon for mankind, not a curse. We could tell him how under Socialism science remakes nature and puts its forces to work for the good of the people at large.

I have endeavored to give the roughest sketch of the benefits that science will bring to mankind in the era of eternal peace, when there will be no more wars, when imperialism, the source of war, crisis and unemployment, will exist no longer.

In his day, K. E. Tsiolkovsky, the great Russian scientist and inventor, wrote in his book "The Future of the Earth and the Cosmos" that "the Earth is a desert" and that "the Earth will have to be put in order."

Our planet seemed a desert to him compared to the flourishing garden that he dreamed of making it and that it can indeed become. He predicted that the earth would be put in order when "man becomes the master of the soil, the oceans, the air, the weather, the plants, and of himself."

Tremendous are the tasks which man will accomplish when he takes his fitting place in the world. And foremost among these tasks will be the fight against disease. The two billion dollars spent on the first atom bomb could have been used to build a thousand splendidly-equipped institutes for combatting tuberculosis, cancer and other diseases which every year take a toll of millions of lives.

But these thousand institutes are an infinitesimally small magnitude compared with what the world would gain if all the efforts of man armed with science were dedicated to peaceful constructive labor.

The war against death will become the principal war waged by mankind when there are no more wars between human beings. Man can and will lengthen the span of life on this planet of ours, which he will remodel to make living a joy.

And as you think of all this, it comes home to you with redoubled force how cynical and revolting are the disquisitions of those who are already counting the anticipated profits of an atomic war!

Portraying this war, some of the novelists in the West conjure up all manner of nightmares. They paint prospects of soil that has lost its fertility, of poisoned water sources and contaminated air, of ore deposits ruined by radioactivity, of burnt-out forests and fields, of towns destroyed and of people reverting to savagery among ruins that once were homes. That is what these grave-diggers predict for the world.

But they are singing these dirges too soon. Mankind is endowed with sufficient reason to choose life, not death. It is not in the least inclined to commit suicide.

This is proved by the countless signatures of men and women who demand the prohibition of the atomic bomb and the condemnation as war criminals of those who first start an atomic war.

It is declared, ever more loudly, in appeals and resolutions, broadcasts and articles, by scientists, writers, workers, peasants in every corner of the world.

But the weightiest and most convincing proof of it is the rapid progress of the Land of Soviets, the Land of Socialism, and the steady forward movement of mankind to Communism, which will transform our planet and make it a happy home for everyone who works.

To Whom Shall Paul Be Grateful?

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, wife of the singer, replies to one who applauded the Truman Government's voiding of Robeson's passport. The interchange of letters raises and answers a question which the white supremacists today put to the entire Negro people.

THE following letters are reprinted from the Aug. 9 issue of The Springfield Union of Springfield, Mass. They are a letter written to Paul Robeson by 'R.W.P.,' and Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson's reply. The letter written to Robeson by "R.W.P." is as follows:

"Sir:

"I was a friend and close associate of Walter Camp, who named you on his all-American team of 1918.

"I have heard tonight, over the radio, that the U.S. government has denied you passport facilities. I applaud that decision! I consider you an ingrate—than whom there is nothing worse.

"Today I have written to Rutgers, suggesting that the university cancel your varsity letters and other athletic honors, as a disgrace to the college, as you certainly are.

"Knowing Mr. Camp, as I did, I am sure that he would have cut off his right arm rather than honor a person who acted toward his country as an ingrate, such as you have done.

"I suppose Vishinsky, Malik, Dennis, the Daily Worker and such creatures cheer for you. But decent people—whether of your ancestry, or mine—have nothing but disgust for you, as an ingrate and a renegade."

Following is Mrs. Robeson's reply:

"My husband is at present under a great deal of pressure from our government, and from some un-American fellow citizens. I have, therefore, decided to withhold your letter from him for a few days, and to answer it myself, on his behalf.

"You say that you were a friend and close associate of Walter Camp, who named Paul Robeson on his all-American team of 1918. Then I hope you believe—along with me and millions of other sport fans — that Walter Camp chose the members of his all-American football teams because of their ability, prowess, and sportsmanship on the gridiron, and not because of their political opinions, if any, nor because they went hat-in-hand saying 'Yes, Sir,' or 'No Sir,' to our government officials, police, and other people currently in power.

MRS. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

"You say you have written to Rutgers, suggesting that the university cancel Paul's varsity letters and other honors. I shall be most interested to see what they do about that.

"There will have to be a lot of cancellations. The university will have to cancel 15 varsity letters won honorably in four different sports, football, baseball, basketball and track. They will have to cancel his Phi Beta Kappa key. They will have to cancel his membership in Cap-and-Skull, the senior fraternity made up of the four men who most truly and fully represent the foremost ideals and traditions of Rutgers.

"If and when Rutgers, or any group or person cancels Paul Robeson's place in the football Hall-of-Fame, his membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Cap-and-Skull, they will cancel the integrity of those institutions.

"Because Paul's place on these rolls-of-honor were won by brilliant, consistent, solid performance, over a period of four consecutive years, before thousands of witnesses. His record is on the books, in the newspapers and magazines, in the hearts and minds of his fellow students who studied, worked and played with him, and his fellow citizens who watched and applauded him from the stands.

"I'm afraid you are going to have to find some other way out from under Paul Robeson. The A grades still stand on the books at Rutgers; the faculty, Phi Beta Kappa, Cap-and-Skull merely observed, recorded, and applauded. He actually did catch those forward passes and run that interference; Walter Camp and Louis Lee Arms and Charles A. Taylor and George Daley and other sports writers merely observed, recorded and applauded. He actually is one of the great singers and actors in the world today; music and dramatic critics all over the world merely listened to his concerts, observed his performances, recorded and applauded.

"And in case anybody wants to erase, tear up or burn the records, they need not waste the time and effort. I have them all preserved, the newspaper and magazine articles and the official scholastic and athletic records are neatly pasted into scrapbooks. I read them on rainy days when the going gets particularly rough. And to cover an emergency, I have duplicate scrapbooks in safekeeping abroad.

PAUL ROBESON

"You say you suppose Vishinsky, Malik, Dennis, the Daily Worker and such creatures cheer Robeson. But decent people . . . have nothing but disgust for him as an ingrate and a renegade."

(Continued on Magazine Page 7)

Workers Sense It's Not Their War

By JIM WEST

AT SOUTH BEND, Indiana, departmental stoppages against speed-up have been breaking out in Studebaker, Bendix, Oliver plants. In Oklahoma City, an AFL building trades strike against general contractors is followed now by a teamsters strike. In the Chicago-Gary steel center, work stoppages against speed-up are reported together with a growing demand for wage increases. At the big Bendix plant in South Bend, the right-wing local president has twice cancelled meetings due to discuss contract for fear of having the Reuther pension scheme rejected by the rank and file who favor a wage boost now. Groups of workers have come up to him on the job in deep anger at his stalling tactics, demanding a meeting so they can vote down the phony pension deal.

These are but a few examples of numerous strikes and stoppages taking place in scores of cities and towns, only a few of which are reported in the press. The working class finds itself compelled by reduced income, speed-up and rapidly worsening conditions to do battle with the profit-bloated corporations. The profit-reports for the first six months of 1950 boasted of a new record, with such giants as the Steel Trust making the highest profits in over 30 years. What is not reported in the financial pages is the tremendous cost of these profits to the working class; work crews reduced by half and turning out twice as much production; inhuman speed-up; elimination of Negroes from numerous jobs; reductions from take-home pay through changes in production rates and deductions for phony pension deals—these are some of the consequences to the workers of the big profit drive.

It is becoming increasingly clear to growing sections of workers that the war against the Korean people will not change these conditions for the better—that on the contrary, their conditions will become worse; the numerous economic actions cited above have taken place since the Korean war began.

The unpopular intervention into the affairs of the Korean people 7,000 miles away becomes more unpopular still as the workers learn the economic consequences of that intervention upon their own lives and welfare here at home.

A clear-cut example of this is what happened in the executive board of the West Pullman local of UE-FE. Here, a few of the leaders brought in a program of support to the Truman Administration's war policies in Korea. In addition to formal support of the war, this program proposed to turn the local's hall into an army recruiting station, undertake a blood-bank drive, and give up overtime "for the duration." When this last point was presented, a heated debate broke out, many executive board members declaring, "If that is what the Korean war means, then we say 'to hell' with such a war!" As a result, the clique offering the program were forced to withdraw it.

A good example of leadership to the working class is provided by District One, Chicago, of the United Packinghouse Workers Union. Facing contract negotiations with the big packers, this union knew it had to contend with and overcome employer propaganda that "sacrifices (by the working class, of course) must be made for the sake of the war effort." The district leadership issued a leaflet to the workers at one huge plant, explaining the relationship of the fight for peace to the fight for higher wages and better conditions in the coming contract. It called upon the packinghouse workers to sign the Stockholm pledge the following day at the plant gates as a means of demonstrating to the bosses the workers' rejection of their false propaganda and showing the workers' determination to win a better contract. The following day, in the third week of the Korean war, over 1,000 workers signed the Stockholm appeal at the plant gates.

No doubt the economic needs of packinghouse workers had much to do with the executive board of District 3 of that union—a leadership known to be definitely not left—calling for a statement from Truman that "under no circumstances would the atom bomb be used in Korea." This executive board, representing 30,000 workers in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and elsewhere, asserted that another world war would end democracy. Fearing the effect of such a war on economic conditions as well as on democracy, but showing confusion and illusions on what to do about it, this executive board also urged a five percent limitation on corporation profits, labor-representation on policy-making national defense groups and immediate enactment of the Truman civil rights program. Should this district executive board take up a real, militant fight for wage increases and improvement in the conditions of its membership, there would be little basis for such illusions as now exist.

FE-UE locals in Chicago, such as locals 108 and 141, in taking a firm position against use of the A-bomb in Korea and for support to Premier Nehru's peaceful initiative to find a basis for ending the hostilities in Korea, have undoubtedly strengthened their position and ability to defend the economic interests of their memberships.

It is a fact which emerges more and more clearly to wider sections of workers that those union leaders and members who best fight for the workers' economic needs are also the ones who best fight for peace; that those who are in the fore of the fight for peace are the same ones who have consistently fought to improve conditions. Nor is it any accident that the few rabid jingoists who have organized attacks upon peace petitioners in various plants happen to be, in most instances, company stooges, ACTU and right-wing or social-democratic supporters of Walter Reuther and Philip Murray, whose phony pension deals have cost auto and steel workers dearly.

It would be a most serious error to confuse this small gang of hysteria-breeding jingoists with the mass of workers in the plants and mills. Among the workers generally, there is no enthusiasm for the "mess in Korea" as it is commonly called. There is much concern that it should not develop into a third world war. There is a growing indignation at the high cost of living, the lack of housing, the threat of increased taxes, the curbing of civil rights which accompany Wall Street's imperialist adventures.

There is a growing mood of struggle against speed-up and the other on-the-job effects of the imperialist war program. There is a rising demand for wage increases, and against any wage freeze.

Irrespective of viewpoints on most questions concerning the war, most workers are agreed on the need for doing something against these effects of the war. Conditions are rapidly becoming such that, as some of the aforementioned instances show, should it be necessary, in the course of fighting to better their economic conditions, to oppose the war program itself, more and more sections of the working class are so prepared to do.

The American working class today is demanding militant, fighting policies and leadership to defend its economic needs. It is ready to struggle for its immediate needs. It is entering conditions in which it will learn, in the midst of struggle, in a period of days and weeks what it would ordinarily take months and years to learn.

The highly significant house-cleaning in a majority of the biggest steel locals, in which the steelworkers swept out of office many an intrenched Murray machine, is indicative of the direction in which the working class wants to go. It wants an end to class-collaboration, belly-crawling policies. It wants bold, militant leadership and policies, and will rally around such leadership and policies wherever they are correctly projected in the spirit of the united front.

What War Does to a Nation

By MIKE GOLD

THERE CERTAINLY is an Iron Curtain, but not where "they" place it. It runs along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Its object is to keep out all information as to what the peoples of Asia and Europe are thinking and feeling today.

This knowledge would be dangerous, of course, for "their" war plans. If the people of America knew how the Wall Street adventurers have isolated our country from the rest of humanity, it would anger them, scare them and unfit them as the robots that Wall Street needs.

We live in a fog of lies, slander and misinformation. Events take us by surprise, whereas truth might have prepared us for reality. Life daily proves bigger than the word-wizards and their propaganda. When will we begin to see clearly?

For example, the governments of Europe have been reluctant to send troops to Korea to fight on our side. This refusal has stunned the average misinformed American. He had been made to believe that our Marshall Aid saved Europe from famine and everyone in Europe was abjectly thankful to us for it.

The facts were always different, however. Marshall Aid has enriched only the trusts and the Chiang Kai-shek government grafters of Europe. The people are poorer than ever. Food is dearer today, wages lower, since Marshall Aid began. And unemployment has increased vastly in Italy and France, as one native industry after another has been demounted by American imperialism.

In addition, nobody, except for the handful of miserable profiteers, wants another world war. It's impossible to exaggerate the peace sentiment of Europe today. It penetrates all classes and creeds; it is the strongest spiritual force on the continent.

Could you go into a hospital of war-invalids, men without legs and arms, men with broken spines, and ask them to fight in a new war? They would answer, let's recover first, if possible. Give us time, the wars are too close together!

Not since the Civil War has America seen great destruction and mass-hecatombs on its own soil. We have been the most fortunate country in the world, thanks to geography. But a country like France has bled and suffered since 1870 under three invasions by the Germans.

Ruins of War Still Seen in France

The ruins of the last war are still everywhere in France, the bodies of thousands of human victims still unhealed.

Over a million young Frenchmen perished in the first World War; over two million in the Second. This, out of a population of 50 millions, becomes the death of a generation. You can't enter a French home, be it the rough, muddy hut of a peasant, or the bright modern apartment of some professional or businessman in Paris, without finding portraits of dead fathers and sons on the walls, flanked by little shrines with a crucifix and flowers, maybe, or by medals and war decorations on a wire stand for display.

In every railroad train in France, in every car of the Paris subways, there are seats reserved for the Mutiles, for the war-victims.

Never have I seen so many cripples as in France. In country districts they were farmers plowing their fields, former soldiers with an arm missing at the shoulder, or a wooden stump instead of a leg. One often saw workers bicycling to their factories in the same condition, arm or leg missing.

I remember a woman of Paris who sold vegetables in the street market. She was husky, red-headed and full of the militant gayety of the people of Paris. She had an arm missing, too. It was astonishing to watch how deftly she wrapped spinach, lettuces and cauliflower with her one hand, or made charge.

Once she caught me looking at her stump, and yelled, to my embarrassment: "It's the work of you Americaines! You went after the auto factories, but never hit them, only our houses. Is it the whiesky you drink?"

Worse than the spectacle of the maimed everywhere, was the procession of the burned-out men of thirty to fifty who'd been working in Germany during the war, or who had been prisoners of war or in the concentration camps for political prisoners.

You can tell them by their air of exhaustion. The blood seems to have been drained from their meager bodies; and years of hunger have made strange wrinkles in their faces. They are prematurely old; you can never guess their age.

I had a shock when I met a French girl whom I'd known in 1935; a blonde, lovely young Communist, talented in art, full of love for the world and for the people's cause. She had fought in the underground, then spent over two years in a concentration camp for French women. She looked a thousand years old now, but was still undaunted; one of the best leaders in the peace and women's movement, one of the million heroines of the people.

In the high school class of a boy who was the friend of my son's, five cases of TB were discovered out of a group of thirty. This wasn't in a poor district, but in a middleclass milieu. Never, except in our Southern mill-towns, have I seen so many pale faces, skinny arms and pipestem legs among children, as in France.

There were some 800 deaths by Allied bombing in the district of Paris where we lived. It is the section where the Renault and Citroen auto factories are located.

The factories are still working, but on every street you would find shattered ghosts of apartment houses with the sky shining through their vacant skeletons. Near the river there had been a famous athletic court where the Basques of Paris played their national game of pelota. It was shattered; there were two square blocks of bricks and rubble and barbed wire, the familiar lunar landscape of Europe, with children playing everywhere, as though in a kid's paradise.

I spent a few days in Arles. It is a little city in the south, with the typical sunbaked white houses and plane trees. This is where Van Gogh lived and painted for years. The little cafes and village postmen were still here, but the whole center of the city and the bridge across the Rhone, had been blown to bits. I looked for Van Gogh's house, and found it, also, a heap of dusty ruins.

Half of France still needs to be cleaned of its war rubble and rebuilt for human habitation. In Paris, many of the shattered apartment houses, often with no water or light, were occupied by the sons and daughters of necessity. It was curious to see lace curtains at a window, and a child looking out, when that window was the only one left in a shattered Paris apartment house.

In Marseilles I found that the section know as the Vieux Port was only a field of war-rubble, the usual mounds of brick, stone, barbed wire and broken pillars. This "old port" had been the original city that was founded by the Phoenecians. It had been lived in for five thousand years. But Hitler's war finished it. Do you think the people of Marseilles were standing around cheering for the Wall Street criminals who were whooping it up for another world war? No, the people of Marseilles had led in the great European fight for peace, with their demonstrations and all-city strikes against manufacturing or loading war materials.

Livelihood Lost Because of War

Tropez is a picturesque fishing port to which tourists flocked, because Eddie, the little British king, had often vacationed there. I talked to fishermen along the wharfs and they were starving and bitter. The Nazis had blown up all the harbor before they left, and fishing was now impossible. And the French governments had done nothing to restore their way of living.

The same was true along the whole Riviera and the Blue Coast; the little fishing harbors had been destroyed, the people were cursing war and hunting for a piece of bread.

At Hyeres, the beautiful spot where Robert Louis Stevenson had spent some happy years, the beach was cumbered with a series of big iron balls. They were unexploded mines. The Nazis had blown up everything, but left the massive concrete fortress here that had been part of their Atlantic Wall.

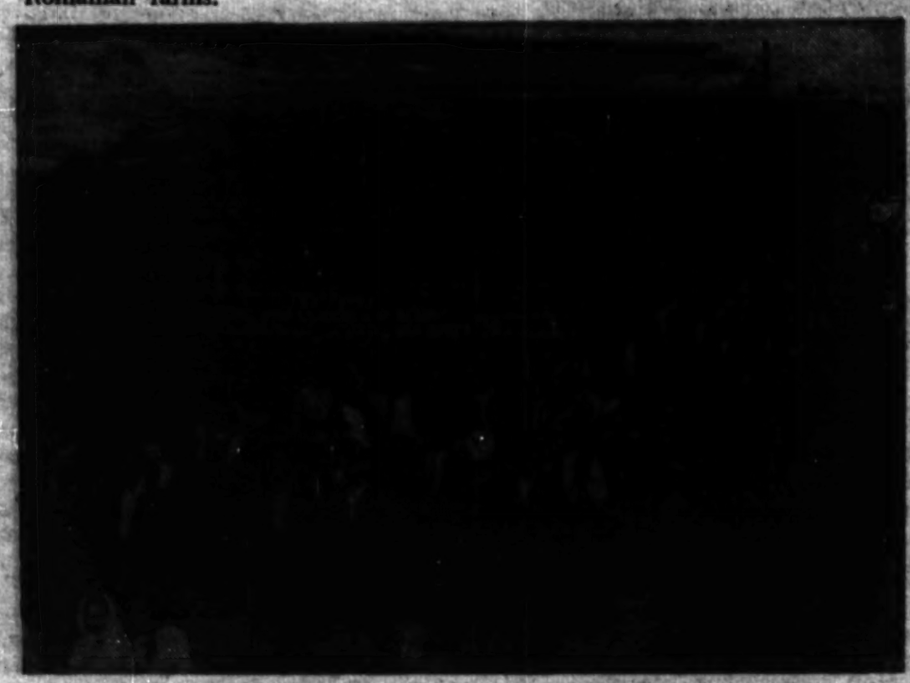
I wandered around the fort, with its gloomy underground chambers and pill-boxes. The walls were covered with the last scribblings of the fleeting Nazis; some were messages to French girls, others threats that the Nazis would return. A slave worker had written something in Russian, and one French inscription said, in a bold hand, "No More Nazis—No More War!"

That had been the hope of the people of France. It is being assaulted by ghouls of imperialist profiteering. Does anyone believe France and the Europe that shares its wounds and memories, will lightly embark on a third world war?

Bread and peace are Europe's need today—time to heal its sorrow, its wounded bodies, its shattered fields and cities. Whoever helps them to peaceful construction becomes their friend. The simplest strategy America could use to win the people of Europe, as friends and allies, would be to make peace in the world, to show by every act and speech that we will and must have peace.

THE ROMANIANS ARE REBUILDING

Farmers of the Peoples Republic of Romania are turning to collectivization. It means greater individual prosperity and greater prosperity for the economy of their country, experience has shown them. These pictures were made on July 24, first anniversary of the beginning of collectivization of Romanian farms.



Members of the collective farm B obalna in the village of Salatiu marching to a celebration.

Threshing wheat on the collective farm Desrobirea Muncii at Galicea.

Maria Nogi, Agnes Sipos and Olga Lorenz set out tomato plants in the hothouse on the Gh. Duza collective farm at Turia.

By EVA LAPIN

America grabs the Philippines. The historic photo above shows President McKinley signing the treaty ending the Spanish-American war. Under it American imperialism grabbed Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and other islands. Picture at right shows American soldiers standing over the bodies of slain Filipinos.

Korea Recalls a Page from the Past

At the turn of the 20th Century the most loyal and genuinely patriotic Americans opposed another unjust war. Then was born the Anti-Imperialist League, with the objective of stopping the bloody annexation of the Philippines. Here is the story of those brave men, and the fight they waged.

THE NEWSPAPERS carried MacArthur's communiques from the front lines; the Senate and House were voting increases in armed forces and military appropriations; the Administration was furiously promoting an imperialist war against a colonial people fighting for their national independence while the President maintained we want "no foreign territory"; there were protest meetings in many cities against the imperialist war; the cry of "traitor" was raised against those who opposed the war.

Sounds like a review of today's events — but it is a page out of the past history of the United States; of events at the turn of the 20th century.

Today when General Douglas MacArthur leads an assault on the Korean people defending their freedom, one recalls the days when his father, Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur was killing Filipinos in the same battle for freedom and the strong voices of protest raised in the United States against such imperialist assault.

By the late 1890's, U. S. businessmen and bankers had taken major strides toward consolidating their wealth and power. The era of free competition was fast dwindling away. A new giant — the trusts — dominated the economy and the politics of the land. With the home market no longer satisfying their store of goods and capital, they began to cast around for new fields of exploitation. The rich territories held by the feudal, corrupt Spanish empire seemed like easiest prey. The talk was of America's golden opportunity to expand. In 1893 a handful of American sugar planters and missionaries, who coveted land as much as God, engineered a "palace revolution" in Hawaii and demanded that it be annexed to the United States.

But the people of the United States, with the words of Abraham Lincoln still ringing in their ears, that "they who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves," were strongly anti-imperialist. They were indignant at annexing territory some 2100 miles away. The debate on annexation raged throughout the country. It was not until the war hysteria of 1898 that the administration finally pushed it through.

McKinley's Demands Shock Nation

It was not until President McKinley announced the peace terms demanded from Spain that a shocked nation awoke to the true implications of the war . . . that in place of Spanish oppression, U. S. imperialism was proposed. McKinley demanded Spain relinquish all claims to Cuba; cede Puerto Rico and her other West Indian islands; and that the U. S. occupy the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending conclusion of a peace treaty to determine the control and government of the Philippines.

But President McKinley began to increase his appetite. From just occupying Manila, he instructed U. S. peace commissioners that by December, 1898, "by the single consideration of duty and humanity the cession must be of the whole archipelago." To take the sting off the obvious forced annexation, the U. S. agreed to pay Spain $20 million for the islands. Considering that the total land area of the Philippine Islands is almost equal to that of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and that seven million people occupied the area, McKinley turned a good bargain!

But the administration had no easy time putting over this betrayal of the Filipino people who had fought 36 rebellions against Spain, who had captured Manila for the U. S. forces, who were fighting for independence then as they are today in their Hukbalahap resistance movement.

IN BOSTON, on June 15, 1898, in Faneuil Hall, site of numerous historic meetings in the American Revolution and in the anti-slavery fight, a new democratic movement was born — the Anti-Imperialist League. The thousands of people assembled adopted protest resolutions against the war of conquest.

Many liberals who took the Declaration of Independence seriously joined in denouncing the betrayal of the Filipinos. Men like Carl Schurz, closely associated with Abraham Lincoln; President Eliot of Harvard; William G. Sumner of Yale; David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University; Bishop Henry C. Potter and thousands of other men and women. Anti-imperialist meetings spread to Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco. In the Senate, men like George Hoar of Massachusetts and S. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota opposed the treaty.

All fall of 1898 and early winter of '99 the treaty debate went on. The Anti-Imperialist movement was denounced. Grand Army of the Republic Encampments passed resolutions branding them as "unworthy of the name of American citizens" but their numbers grew. It looked as if the treaty would not be ratified by the necessary two-thirds vote. But onto the scene came William Jennings Bryan, demagogue par excellence, and told shocked Democratic Senators that they should vote for the treaty. His argument: the Democrats needed another campaign issue besides silver for the 1900 elections, imperialism would make a good issue, so the treaty should be ratified in order that the Democrats could still have a good campaign issue! It was undebated that had he raised his voice against it, the treaty would have been defeated!

Unjust Treaty Is Opposed

But even with Bryan's aid the fate of the treaty was still in doubt. On the morning of Feb. 6—two days before the vote was to be taken—the news flashed across the nation — a United States sentry had shouted "Halt" to a Filipino scout who misunderstood him, there had been an exchange of shots, the following day the U.S. troops attacked and killed 3,000 Filipinos. General Otis in his report stated the incident "was one strictly defensive on the part of the insurgents and one of vigorous attack by our forces" but McKinley fumed "the first blow was struck by the inhabitants . . . no party, no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established."

What purpose did this incident serve? Listen to Senator Patterson of Colorado:

That attack of Feb. 4 and 5 became an absolute necessity for the success of the imperialistic warplots at Washington. The treaty was before the Senate. It had been agreed that a vote upon it should be taken on Feb. 6. It was known to everyone that there were lacking two votes of the number required to ratify it. The Filipinos were praying that its ratification would be defeated, for then the treaty would be amended so that Spain would relinquish sovereignty over the Philippines as it had provided for Cuba. The Filipinos had all to gain by preserving the status of the armies as it was before Feb. 6. The imperialists had everything to gain by precipitating a conflict.

Two Versions of Who Fired First

Despite the hysteria of the attack the treaty passed by but one vote. Thirty-three Senators stood firm in opposition.

On June 12, 1898, the Philippine flag of independence was raised, a provisional government began to be formed. But by December, President McKinley was issuing a proclamation saying in effect to the Filipino people, "we control you completely" and establishing military government over all the Islands.

Eugene Debs told an audience of trade unionists in Indianapolis: "We are making a market over there in the Orient for the products of half-paid labor in this country; making the market by the force of arms and at the expense of the lives of a people whose only offense has been their love of freedom and self-control."

The anti-imperialists called a "Liberty Congress" in Indianapolis, Aug. 16, 1900, to discuss the possibility of forming a third party. The attendance was small, as Storey put it, "the distance, heat and expense—our friends are not amongst men of means" kept people away. The Congress, after much debate, decided that a third party was not "feasible now" and voted to support Bryan. Significantly enough, mindful of the brutality towards Negroes stemming from the recently-reconstituted Bourbon governments in the South, the Congress resolved, that in declaring that the principles of the Declaration of Independence apply to all men, this Congress means to include the Negro race in America as well as the Filipinos."

But the anti-imperialists kept up the fight. The year 1901 was a high-point of activity. The mass protest at American attacks in the Philippines alarmed the administration. They decided to substitute white duck (the Taft Civil Administration) for khaki and brass buttons (MacArthur's operations). After the U. S. troops forced the Filipinos back in province after province, the civil government would move in to fasten a permanent system of colonialism. When thousands of citizens signed a petition that the Philippines should be independent, Taft said "the good people who signed the petition should not intermeddle with something, the effect of which they are very little able to understand."

Why Anti-Imperialist Movement Failed

The anti-imperialists sept up their agitation—in 1902 demanding a committee to investigate atrocities; in 1903 another petition for independence; a mass meeting in Cooper Union hall attended by thousands of workers to get a first-hand report on conditions in the Philippines: books and pamphlets kept on coming out. But gradually, the movement died down. By the year 1913 Storey, president of the Anti-Imperialist League, was writing to Erving Wilson, the secretary, "the truth is that if we come down to the facts, you and I are substantially the Anti-Imperialist League." Storey went on to become president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

One of the reasons the anti-imperialist movement died down was that it was completely dominated by middle class groups. During the entire movement, men like Schurz wavered about decisively breaking with the two monopoly-dominated parties; some advanced chauvinist theories for not making the Philippines part of the U. S., they never sought an alliance with the growing trade union movement; never understood the real economic basis of imperialism.

The labor movement held pretty aloof from this struggle. It was a period of tremendous growth for the unions (membership rose from 447,000 in 1897 to 2,072,700 in 1904) and they were absorbed in fighting the offensive of the big trusts, in numerous court injunctions, police attacks. The Socialist Party was just beginning to consolidate its strength, was concerned with trade unions, with bringing the message of socialism to the people—it did not actively enter the anti-imperialist fight. Thus the anti-imperialist movement was never adequately consolidated.

But the story of those days holds inspiration and lessons for us today. The indignation of the U. S. masses against the imperialist attack on the Filipino people can be repeated today in arousing indignation against the attack on the Korean people. But today the democratic and peace forces are vastly stronger than they were back at the beginning of the 20th century. The Korean people will be successful in their fight — and the Filipinos still struggling for true independence will take renewed strength from their battles. We say to the Koreans as William Lloyd Garrison, son of the great abolitionist, did in the Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat, in 1906 to the embattled Filipinos:

Our fate to yours is iron-linked.
On you depends our weal or woe;
Our liberty will be extinct
With your own overthrow!
Meanwhile, within this guilty land
The conflict deepens, conscience weakens;
The day of reckoning is at hand,
The dawn of promise breaks!

Books:

Italian Novel Reveals New Type of Anti-Communism

THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO, by Giovanni Guareschi. Translated from the Italian by Una Vincenzo Troubridge. Pellegrini & Cudahy. New York. 205 pp. $2.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The first thing any American reader of The Little World of Don Camillo must do is orient himself in this collection of sketches about the tug-of-war between an Italian Communist mayor and the local priest. And that orientation requires, first of all, an awareness that reaction in a country which possesses a Communist Party numbering over 2,000,000 and in undisputed leadership of the working class uses propaganda somewhat different from that employed in, say, the United States.

Thus, in the Italian journalist Giovanni Guareschi's little book, it is taken as a perfectly natural thing that a Communist, who is a workman and who is a former anti-fascist Partisan, should have been elected mayor of his village—a place which, the author casually notes, might be "almost any village" between the Po and the Apennines. That will come as a shock to those members of the Book-of-the-Month Club who will be receiving this book, and who have been credulous enough to believe that the Marshall Plan had succeeded in virtually wiping out the Italian Communist movement.

Now for Mr. Guareschi and his book. The author is a highly sophisticated man, writing in a carefully - contrived "simple" style. His two protagonists are Peppone, the Communist and mayor, and Don Camillo, the village priest. The style is simple and painfully jovial, because the book is clearly aimed at plain people and at those who might not take to a crude anti-Communist tract. And so The Little World of Don Camillo is written in "regular feller" style, with the Communist and the priest both lusty, robust characters who give and take, but have a sound respect for each other's abilities.

One clearly sees that priest and Communist—which last includes many of his parishioners—have a working understanding and relationship. Obviously, despite the periodic pronouncements from the Vatican excommunicating all the Communists, the Communists in Don Camillo's village who want to go to church do so, and Don Camillo doesn't bar the way. Obviously, too, the threats of the Vatican have not deterred Peppone and his comrades from continued membership in the party of their choosing.

Only, in almost every sketch—not in every one, because that would be biased—Don Camillo just happens to triumph over Peppone. This probably gave the author considerable satisfaction. But since most of the situations are palpably theatrical inventions, having little relation to the actualities of the Italian class struggle, where workers strike for pay, and landless peasants occupy the idle land, we suspect that The Little World of Don Camillo has done little damage to the strength of the Italian Communist Party.

In one chapter, however, the author shows his teeth. And a nice set of fabricator's fangs they are, too. He has one of Peppone's Communist "gang," as the author vulgarly describes it, shoot and kill a non-Communist villager. The reader is then given the emotional works, with scenes of the mourning of the bereaved widow and the fatherless child. And then the pay-off—the killing was in reprisal against the attempt to kill a Communist. Only, after the death of the non-Communist, it is learned that the first incident was actually a tire explosion, in which a piece of rubber had hit the Communist!

This shoddy business, after which the Communist mayor is shown as humbly approaching Don Camillo with hat and conscience in hand, is a fake. The only actual political murders that have taken place in Italy in the last five years have been those committed by fascists and by the neo-fascists of the De Gasperi regime, and the only victims have been striking workers, landless peasants and demonstrators for peace.

A writer, even of fiction, who is anything more than a cheap charlatan, would not therefore produce such brazen violations of the facts.

One final word. The author of this review is not personally affected by the colloquies between Don Camillo and Christ which Guareschi has sprinkled throughout his book. And yet I wonder whether many religious believers will not feel a sense of repulsion and shame at the manner in which Guareschi cheaply invokes the name of the divinity in which he and his Don Camillo believe for political uses.

When Don Camillo, for instance, picks Peppone's pocket of a cigar in church—the author has the statue of Christ say: "Peppone had two cigars in his pocket. Peppone is a Communist. He believes in sharing things. By skillfully relieving him of one cigar, you only took your fair share."

And then, "You always know best, exclaimed Don Camillo."

Now, maybe the foregoing would be funny—on an Abbot and Costello level—if the Communists really believed in the idiotic "sharing" of all goods which is attributed to them.

But, more important, I believe, is the way in which this spokesman for Italian reaction degrades Him in whose name the ruling class of our country as well as Italy presumes to struggle against the "god-less" forces of socialism.

People who so recklessly mock that which they pretend to cherish most are truly lost and defeated. And despite the intended humor of The Little World of Don Camillo, and the stacked situations which find anti-Communism on top, this little book is instead a sad little confession that the only thing that an Italian anti-Communist now believes in (excluding his pocket, which is not a literary subject) is his anti-Communism. Guareschi has drawn his Christ in the image of an opportunist bourgeoisie, which deals with the people when it has to, and strikes them when it can.

'Russian Folklore' By Soviet Scholar

RUSSIAN FOLKLORE, by Y. M. Sokolov. Macmillan, New York. 760 pp. $10.

RUSSIAN FOLKLORE, by the late Soviet scholar, Y. M. Sokolov, was published in 1938 as the first Soviet textbook on Russia's folklore for institutions of higher learning. It is an exhaustive and documented study which, while written primarily for the student, cannot but help enrich the general readers' knowledge of Russian cultural history.

In establishing his approach, in a preliminary chapter entiled The Nature of Folklore, Sokolov declares: "Folklore is an echo of the past, but at the same time it is also the vigorous voice of the present . . . Folklore has been and continues to be, a reflection and a weapon of class conflict."

It is this Marxist outlook which dominates the author's examination of the roots of the folk tales, legends and songs, both of the peasantry and the workingclass. And due emphasis is placed on the folklore arising out of the anti-Czarist struggles and sentiments of the people. A section of the book deals with the folklore of the Soviet era, and one chapter is devoted to the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

The value and significance of such a work as this for any nation was clearly stated by Gorky, in a passage which is quoted by Sokolov's introduction:

". . . the beginning of the art of words is folklore. Collect your folklore, make a study of it, work it over . . . The better we come to know the past, the more easily, the more deeply and joyfully we shall understand the great significance of the present which we are creating."

Russian Folklore is not an anthology, and, as the author explains it has not included the full text of passage which are quoted, because a companion volume, The Anthology of Russian Folklore, by N. P. Andreyev, is available in Rusian. Unfortunately, the latter work, whose appeal to the non-technical reader would probably be greater, has not been published along with Russian Folklore in English transplation.

Since Russian Folklore is issued by Macmillan under the Russian Translation Project of the American Council of Learned Societies, a project, which includes seven published works of Soviet scholarship, it is to be hoped that the folklore anthology may be added to the volumes yet to come.

Around the Dial:

Radio Commentators On Korean War

By BOB LAUTER

REMEMBER when the fighting in Korea representsed simply a "police action" on the part of "United Nations forces?" That seems long ago and far away. Perhaps the pretense is still maintained in some diehard quarters, but the radio has pretty much forgotten all about it.

The news is "war" news—not "police action" news. The special broadcasts come to us from war correspondents. Major George Fielding Eliots conducts a program called War Review—not Police Action Review—over WOR.

COMMENTATORS and reporters are even getting careless about the "United Nations" character of the interventation. Now and then, purely for the sake of appearances, some reference is made to "United Nations Troops," but the reference is casual and passing. The farce has been milked rather dry. Instead radio commentators are talking solely of American divisions, American troops, American tanks.

THERE IS LEFT no one so blind or so adept at self-deception to deny that the Korean war is anything but a war. This suggests an interesting topic for some radio public opinion debate. The question: "Since when has it been legal for the President of the United States to wage war without the consent of Congress?"

Perhaps Major Eliot would take time on his War Review to argue that the President is waging police action, not war.

IN MANY INSTANCES there seems to be a noticeable lack of liasion between the press and the radio. The newspapers have been filled with stories of captured North Koreans. All of these are said to be starving, to be out of ammunition, and kept in line by the violent threats of Communists in North Korea who are forcing Koreans to fight.

On the other hand, the radio refers to all North Korean troops as "Communists." Thus you will hear a report to the effect that "a small force of fifty Communists forded the river tonight."

Are the Communists keeping the Communists in line by threatening the Communists?

There are, of course, no Communists in South Korea since the current military theory holds that Marxism stops at the 38th parallel.

Movies:

Kazan's New Movie Indicative Of His Artistic Retreat

By JOSE YGLESIAS

A few friends who saw the new Elia Kazan movie Panic In the Streets wondered why we treated it so harshly in our review. They were quick to see that Kazan had managed in his film to present cops as sympathetic human beings and they felt that was the cause for this reviewer's lack of sympathy. True, that fact would be enough to alienate one from any movie, but it is a little more difficult to explain the kind of total retreat involved in Kazan's making of this film—both socially and esthetically—and how his new, limited film esthetics is as much a fraud as his alleged liberal outlook.

When Kazan was down in New Orleans making Panic In the Streets reports began to drift back to New York from observers about the "exciting rushes." The script is just a melodrama, they said, but Kazan is really playing around with it. He had taken to Rossellini's technique of shooting off the cuff and picking up his characters from the streets. As a result it was not only going to be authentic, but the camera work would be mobile and unconfined to studio sets.

Let us say right away that Kazan in the few movies he has directed and the plays he has done for the Broadway stage does show talent. The movies have all been stagey and static until this last one, but in Boomerang and Gentlemen's Agreement, there was a liberal element in the stories that everyone likes to put to Kazan's credit. A Tree Grows In Brooklyn and Pinky are slided over by his fans. In all of them, however, he has shown that he can get more sincere performances from his actors.

That last is about the only thing to distinguish him today and yet Kazan's reputation persists among left-wingers. To his name is sentimentally attached all our best memories of the Group Theater. Wasn't his Fuselli in Golden Boy a model of stylized acting? Wasn't his direction of Night Music crisp and well paced? Yet what accounts for his influence, as Harold Clurman's, is the fact that he is a "success" in all the monied sense of the word without having paid for it with the stigma of reaction.

Well, we think it is time that men like Kazan and Clurman be exposed as retrograde in their work. In their activities as citizens we can't say. They are yet to be heard from on almost every important issue that has come up in the last few years. But their silence as citizens parallels the kind of decadent, lifeless and reactionary works they have chosen to direct—Clurman in Member of the Wedding, Kazan in Pinky and A Streetcar Named Desire.

Kazan's work in Panic In the Street has to be judged differently from that of other Hollywood directors. Kazan can pick and choose these days, such is his reputation. No angel on Broadway would think twice about investing his money in a play that Kazan is willing to direct. And the only way one can excuse an artist for messing around with Hollywood is on the chance that success will some day make it possible for him to make a better picture.

Thus, Panic in the Streets comes at the height of Kazan's reputation. It is a melodrama that follows a Navy health service officer and a police inspector on their chase for some petty criminals who have murdered a man with the bubonic plague. They are uninterested in the crime: they want to stop the possible spread of the plague.

In the same way Kazan is uninterested in the core of his story. He is more interested in technique. Yet the irony of it is that Kazan is no Eisenstein creating marvelously composed frames for Ivan the Terrible. He is not even Rossellini at his worst, using his documentary camera to treat a theme of intellectual importance. The camera that careens through the streets of New Orleans is on a chase so petty that one cannot but think that Kazan has yet to grasp the essentials of film esthetics.

For the significance of the film form lies not in the camera's ability to follow a speeding car or to go to as many places as it wants, unlike the stage. The significance of the film emerges when the camera gets there, in the line of dialogue it highlights, in the gesture or movement it searches out. This is not to speak of the tensions and meanings that a real director achieves in the juxtaposition of images; that Kazan, like most Hollywood directors, is completely ignorant

But once in action, the cameras had better have something significant to be significant about. That's where technique begins.

We live in an age of mediocrities and in the screen it is expressed in the critical admiration for directors who have utilized some of the obvious formal elements that one should take for granted. With Kazan this myth is accompanied by a liberal reputation that he has long ceased to earn. His reputation serves only to provide a treacherous and empty goal for young artists.

World of Labor

Mine Union Journal Echoes GOP War Line

By George Morris

AN EDITORIAL in the current United Mine Workers Journal says "it is not within our province to tell the government or the military how to fight the war." That is as close as the editorial comes to giving an opinion on intervention in Korea. The miners are left with a feeling that, in the words of Tennyson, "theirs is not to reason why. Theirs is but to do and die."

The UMWA takes the position, although in the preceding sentence we are told that the "world policeman" role America assumed—"many estimate will require at least 40 armies." In the last war the United Mine Workers contributed 100,000 men for the armed services.

That raises an interesting question. As the editor of the Journal must know, the President had not as much as asked Congress to declare war on the Korean people. He simply called it a "police action" and declared it without authorization. It need hardly be added that he didn't consult the mine workers or any other workers.

Looking back some years, however, I find that the editor of the Journal (the same one) is not so indifferent to foreign policy as he now appears to be. During the war against fascism he dished out yards and yards of copy on little else but the conduct of the war. And he always found fault. In fact he saw no reason for U. S. involvement in that war—especially on the side of the Soviet Union.

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ACTUALLY, editor K. C. Adams is not indifferent today, either. He takes the stand, now that we decided to become the boss of the world, we've got to do a real job.

"Fools and parasites have no place in the picture of originating or being permitted to attempt at coordinating our global war-production program. We harvested enough of the plantings of the theoretical 'how-to-do-its' from 1939 to 1945."

What we have here is merely the reflection of the Republican side of the bi-partisan war stand and criticism of the Administration's handling of the program. But not the slightest fundamental difference.

Ironically, this piece by Lewis' editorial writer, is titled: "The First Requisite of Assured Production Is Repeal of the Infamous NAM-T-H Law." The other requirement he stresses in the editorial is "labor representation" on bodies concerned with war production. Like some leaders in the CIO, the UMWA leaders apparently think they could get somewhere with repeal of T-H if they go down the line for the war program.

So Lewis plays the Republican side on foreign policy, although he well knows that the Republicans sponsored the T-H Law and continue to be the main obstacle to its repeal; while the Democrats in labor officialdom play their political side, although they well know that the repeal promise was just sucker-bait for labor votes and has now been forgotten altogether.

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THEY'LL GET NOWHERE with the "practical" idea for repeal of T-H for "the war effort." Already some months before the Korea war, Lewis, in his letters to the AFL and CIO, noted that the most reactionary aggressive anti-labor forces were in the saddle and that trade unions face a struggle for their very lives. He then called for a pool of resources to defend every labor union attacked.

The events that followed have entrenched reaction still more firmly. Never in the history of the country has a Congress been more arrogant against labor and less concerned with the sentiments of the people. The UMWA's editorial only sowed false illusions among the miners. The war hysteria will not soften up our legislators for repeal.

Lewis' plea for labor unity against its enemies applies more now than at any time since it was made. Labor's foes are running hogwild in their attempt to exploit the "war emergency" for union-busting and profiteering purposes. But what do we find in the Journal of the union that not so long ago gave a splendid example of fighting back on the economic front? The magazine has a big to-do on the fake "labor representation" the Administration promised unions on war boards and on the unity in the labor movement in support of the Korea invasion.

As a man who is reputed to be a "realist" and "practical," Lewis ought to know better than to think that this attitude will buy good treatment for the workers in the days to come.

A Thumbprint for Peace

The following letter was written to Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, distinguished atomic scientist and Nobel prize winner, and president of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace. The author, M. Ouazzin-Coulibaly, is one of the deputies of the African Democratic Rally in the French Assembly:

My Dear Joliot:

I have just been explaining the Stockholm Appeal. Nobody here has ever heard of the atombomb before. But this valley has heard the whine of rifle bullets in the morning, before sunrise. In the early dawn it has suddenly been lit up by villages in flames. It has seen its peaceful inhabitants fleeing through mountain gorges and dark forests. And this has been enough to give it an idea of the horrible things the atomic bomb would mean, enough to make them unwilling to see in it the supreme achievement of civilized man. . . . A disabled soldier of the 1914-18 war was there and three prisoners of the last war. When I told them that signing this paper would help to prevent war they rushed to do it without even considering that they did not know how to sign. They were pulled up short by the physical impossibility of sketching that cabalistic sign that is called writng. There were only two men who knew how to write their names—in Arabic—and both were strangers to the village. The rest had to put their fingerprints or make a cross. And this after more than 50 years of French occupation.

To Whom Shall Paul Be Grateful?

(Continued from Page 3)

"It is this paragraph of your letter which makes me really angry, and forces me to answer you. How dare you call Paul Robeson names? I deeply resent this name-calling. Un-Americans are very quick to call people names, and this little habit is building hatred against them. The latest example is calling the Korean people Gooks.

"When you speak of gratitude, you forget that the vast majority of my Negro people are not free in the free world. You infer that Paul should be grateful to the fellow students who tore out his fingernails with iron cleats when he tried out for the football team at Rutgers; to the music faculty who did not think his voice was good enough to make the glee club; to the fellow citizens who did not allow him to make films nor play Othello here in his own country until after he had achieved enormous success in them abroad; who never allowed him nor any other Negro singer to become a member of the Metropolitan Opera Co. in New York; who will not now allow his son to work in industry as an electrical engineer although he graduated with honors (eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi) from Cornell University; who will not now allow him to pursue his career nor earn his living as a singer and actor; who tried to kill him at Peekskill last September when he sang a concert there; who deny him, his family, his 15,000,000 fellow Negroes the civil rights which are guaranteed them by our magnificent Constitution and Bill of Rights.

"Be reasonable, man. To whom shall Paul be grateful, and for what?

"I believe Paul is grateful to his fellow citizens, white and black, who treat him and all people as human beings, who work and fight and vote to force the carrying out of our sacred American ideals and principles as embodied in our Constitution and Bill of Rights, I believe that he is grateful to people in all parts of the world who really do believe in and practice living democracy and humanity to all people everywhere.

"As for the little matter of passport and the State Department, Paul and I have had passports for 30 years, and Paul has had one all his life. We have always bought and paid for them at the prevailing rate, $10 down for two years and $5 for renewal for another two years, and by law these documents have then become our legal personal possessions. They will remain so until the law is changed."

As We See It

Marxism And The War In Korea

By Milton Howard

HOW DO WARS start?

According to simple-minded people somebody "hits" someone else. Why does the bad one "hit" the good one? Because he is bad.

Why did World War I take place in 1914-18? Why, even a child knows that more than 10,000,000 persons were killed in World War I because Crown Prince Ferdinand of Serbia was assassinated. This caused Austria to declare war on Serbia. And then Russia declared war on Austria, and then Britain on Germany, etc., etc., etc.

But after the 10,000,000 soldiers and civilians were slaughtered the Versailles Peace Treaty was written. And, the Crown Prince Ferdinand, the alleged "cause" of World War I, was not even mentioned.

In the 1918 Versailles Treaty, the real causes of World War I emerged into the open—Britain gets this colony in Africa, France gets such and such coal mines, Italy gets this new supply of Negro slaves in Africa, Germany loses this and that supply of cheap labor in the colonies, etc., etc.

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IN SHORT, Marxist science teaches that wars can never be understood by the simple-minded formula, "he hit me." There never was a war where each side didn't make this claim.

Wars are, as Lenin was fond of quoting, "the continuation of politics by other means."

To grasp the truth about a war, we must look very closely at the social, political and economic line-up that existed just before the war began. Then we will know what kind of war it is, whether just or unjust, who "started it," who is the aggressor, who represents the people's true interest and who doesn't.

If we don't do that, we have the astounding spectacle of the incredible delusions of World War I repeating themselves in 1950. For example, there are many people who knew, on the eve of the war in Korea, that John Foster Dulles was an enemy of democracy; that he was closely allied with the rise of Nazi power in Germany through his link with the Schroeder Bank; and that he represents the most extreme fascist-minded wing of big Wall Street toryism at home no less than abroad. They know the same about Gen. MacArthur.

Yet the minute Dulles and MacArthur arrange a military provocation in Korea to make it look like "the bad man hit me," these people throw their reason overboard and jump on the bandwagon for war.

On June 24, 1950, Dulles and MacArthur were—they will admit—violently anti-democratic warmongers. But on June 25, when the "bad men" of Korea "hit them," they became the leaders of "the free world's" crusade "against aggression." Such is the tragically self-deluding, deliberately false, or cynically prudent, reasoning of many people today.

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WHAT WAS THE SITUATION on the eve of the war in Korea?

Inside Korea, the Syngman Rhee clique was on its last legs, and it knew it. Three-fourths of the population in "South Korea" voted against it, despite the wildest kind of terrorism, murders and wholesale jailings of opponents. The "North Korean" government had clearly won the support of the majority of Korea. Its proposals for the peaceful unification of the country were clearly backed by the entire country. Syngman Rhee could hang on only if he could bring foreign armies into Korea.

That is exactly what was arranged with him when Dulles visited Korea eight weeks ago. Rhee was ordered to "start the fire" that would bring in the saintly "rescuers."

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AT HOME, THE KOREA WAR PLAYS EXACTLY the same historic role which the burning of the German Reichstag played for the German capitalists. It gives them the alibi for sweeping aside all internal resistance to their entire economic, social and military program. They view the Korean war as the answer to their biggest headache—how to prevent the outbreak of the terrific economic crisis which began to loom once more as unsold goods piled up higher and higher.

Anyone who believes, in 1950, that Wall War I began because someone "hit" someone else was put down as childishly naive.

Anyone who believes, in 1950, that Wal Street can now impose its entire plan for militarizing the USA because some bad men "hit" somebody on June 25, 1950, will deserve the same judgment.

NEW YORK DELEGATES—More than 500 of them—to the national Women's Peace Pilgrimage to Washington, boarded the train at the Baltimore and Ohio station in Jersey City. Delegates came from 46 cities, 16 states, and 80 organizations. They travelled to Washington to ask the A-bomb be outlawed.

Comradely Yours, Peggy Dennis

YOUNG GENE'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE all start with the phrase: "in March when Daddy comes home." Now I have to tell my son that the March homecoming will probably be delayed. That the long, slowly-passing months may go into years—six and a half of them.

I am confronted with the problem that faces all progressive-minded parents today: How does one realize emotional stability and security for one's child when jails are filling with brave fighters for peace and socialism, when KKK crosses are burning in front of Southern homes, when framed Negro fathers pace the deathcell floors, when backs and ribs are broken of parents demanding a peaceful future for their children.

I want to give you here the opinion of one father who faces this problem in his own way. I give you excerpts from two letters of Eugene Dennis sent from jail to us shortly after the decision of the Circuit Court upholding the conviction of the 11.

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"**I HAVE GIVEN** further thought to the question of whether to tell The Kid about the decision of the Circuit Court and what it means to all of us, including him. I am strongly of the opinion that he should be told what is what, at least in a general, factual way. The fact that we have always spoken frankly to him about these and other things during these past years, is an asset and helps him in many ways. Your news about him, and his letters to me, are all indications that we have been right. There is no valid reason for departing from this approach now. Speak to him; also give him the letter I am writing him."

The following day came this father's letter to his child:

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" . . . **YOU MUST KNOW BY NOW, SON,** that a 'higher' court has used some high-faluting and fancy words to say that Daddy and his comrades must serve five years in jail for believing in and working for peace, and for a new and better world for all peoples and children.

"This court decision is important to many more people than only the 11 and their families. This decision would take away the freedom and liberty of all men, women and children, so that the greedy, rich, and fascist-like men can rule and ruin, and live off the work and lives of the people.

"But you must understand, too, Son, that when a small group of boss-men take such steps against the people, they do so because they are afraid; because they are not so strong as they boast; because the things they are trying to do are not fair nor right, and are not popular with the people; because more and more people are against the war and fascism which these evil men are trying to force upon our country.

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"**THIS COURT DECISION** against the 11 will create new difficulties, new hardships, and great sorrow for lots and lots of people. It will also frighten a lot of people. It will mix up the thinking of others. But it will also make many, many people—and not only Communists—more determined to work, to speak and to join hands in a big people's crusade for peace and freedom.

"Have courage, Son, because for a while things are going to get tougher for all of us. But be cheerful and have confidence, while you play and learn and grow. For we have the courage to fight for the things that are right. We cannot be silent as long as Negroes are ganged-up against and lynched; as long as men and women and children in Korea and Asia are bombed; as long as working people anywhere are robbed and not allowed to shape their own life in their own way.

"The people will win. Time will pass. Things will change. We will be together again.

"All my love to you and Mommy, take care of yourselves for me.

DAD (No. 59873)."

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Why They Went to Washington

By ANN RIVINGTON

More than a thousand women left their homes all over America on August 8, and travelled to Washington, D. C., to ask the leaders of this nation to outlaw the atom bomb and to put an immediate stop to the war in Korea through mediation.

On the anniversary of the dropping of the A-Bomb on Hiroshima, these women with very little advance notice, left husbands, jobs, babies, to travel long distances by train, bus or car. They became very tired, and many went without meals. In Washington, they were met by FBI agents, detectives, uniformed police and reporters, who swarmed around them from the moment they got there, clicking cameras in their faces and trying to trick them with endless questions into some remarks that might be interpreted as "subversive."

Ignoring these intimidations these women, at the call of the newly formed American Women for Peace, went quietly about their day of visiting Congressmen and public officials with their plea for an end to war and war threats. In the late afternoon they held a solemn march, walking two by two, in front of the White House, a moment of silence in memory of the victims of Hiroshima, and ended with an earnest prayer for peace on the park lawn beside the statue of Rochambeau. Then their voices rose together in the Negro spiritual, "I ain't gonna study war no more."

Why did these women travel so far, many at great sacrifice, and carry themselves with such great dignity and courage?

They gave the answers themselves to Women Today.

Said Dr. Clementina Paolone, acting chairman of the group: "Life is good . . . I am in daily contact with the miracle of birth. I have the privilege of seeing the wonder of a new baby. I know how important each little life is. President Truman, by promising us peace today, will be giving to young parents the right to love their babies, the right to raise them, in the highest ideal of brotherly love and democracy, to fine manhood and womanhood."

Dr. CLEMENTINA PAOLONE
Acting Chairman of American Women for Peace

And Mrs. Constance Greenberg, secretary of Boston's Minute Women for Peace, said: "I was a nurse in the last war, in England; I saw what happened to our men; I witnessed the pain they went through."

"We've come down here," said Mrs. Mary Thompson, Negro steel worker and mother from Chicago, "to tell our Congressmen we are not going to tolerate their sitting around talking about fighting for democracy some place else when we haven't got democracy here at home. We're ready to sacrifice everything we've got for democracy—right here, not over in Korea."

And there was Mrs. Julia Lowy, gray-haired Hungarian-American mother from New York City, with wonderful blue eyes. Why did she come to Washington? "Twenty years ago in Hungary," she said, "my beautiful and only son, who was fifteen years old, was beaten to death by fascist hoodlums. I am here because I understand that war and fascism are part of the same thing, because I want no Hitler or Franco for this country, no Third World War, but peace, peace, and again peace."

Then there was Mrs. Lula Hurston, of Springfield, Mass. Her husband of Korean and American parentage has been dead for some time. She had a son in the Navy and a daugther in the WAACS durthe last war. She has two other children. "I tell you, I don't know anything about Korea, but I don't want my boys and girls to have to go back over there and fight our husband's people," she said. "It seems like the people over there want to have peace. I think right here is where we ought to start fighting for democracy."

Helen Elliott, who was a USO singer in the Philippines during the Second World War, said: "I've seen what bombs do when they fall on women and children. I've never seen what's done by an atom-bomb, and I don't want to."

And Bishop Mother L. Deborah of the Missionary Center in Brooklyn, who is chairman of Bedford-Stuyvesant Women for Peace: "With my ministers, I have been carrying peace petitions to the people. It is a commandment of God to sign those petitions. Many are calling them subversive, but instead of subversive they are building peace and security for coming generations."

And one more, out of the many—a Gold Star mother. She carried with her to Washington the official notification of her son's death in World War II. "I came so that I'll never again get a letter like that."

NURSERY SAVED BY MOTHERS

TORONTO.—Put on the spot by a delegation of 25 mothers and their children, followed up by a delegation of 40 from the Toronto Chapter of the Canadian Congress of Women, Toronto's controllers changed their mind abruptly about an earlier decision to close three day nurseries.

Nurseries which the controllers decided to leave open after the mothers and women put on the pressure were the Victoria Creche, the East End Day Nursery and the Day Nursery of the Centre at Grange Road.

When Do 'Girls' Grow Up?

Dear Claudia Jones:

I have noticed that there is a great deal of resistance to the idea that female adults deserve the respect and dignity connoted by the word 'woman' rather than the word 'girl.' This is particularly true in regard to Negro women.

Just the other evening at a Communist club meeting, one of the comrades referred to a Negro working in her office as a 'girl.' When I asked the age of this person, I was told she was about 22 or 23. When the incorrectness of this terminology was pointed out, especially with reference to the Negro people, some of the members disagreed. They seemed to think that young women would rather be referred to as girls because it makes them feel more youthful.

This I feel is the old male-supremacist concept—that it is the women who don't want their ages known and would rather be called girls. The capitalists constantly carry out this practice by referring to practically all women who work in factories or offices as 'girls', no matter what their age.

Domestic workers are called 'girls' even though they may be grandmothers. This practice suits the bosses beautifully—after all, 'girls' don't have to be paid as much as women or men, nor do they have to be afforded the same measure of dignity or respect. —S.

EDITORIAL NOTE: There is no question but that this reader makes a contribution to the fight against a frequent used male chauvinist expression towards working women. However, use of the term "girl" as applied to Negro women does more than violate the dignity of women in general. It must be understood that use of this term is part of the vicious white chauvinist ideology which holds that Negroes are a "childish" people and "never grow up." It is this that makes the word "girl" when applied to mature Negro women so chauvinist a term and offensive to the dignity of women in general.

CLAUDIA JONES

Trenton Church Leaders Tell Congress: Halt Loan to Franco!

TRENTON.—Twice in two weeks noted citizens of the capital city struck back at war and reaction. Last week 50 noted leaders in many fields demanded a ban on the a-bomb and h-bomb and peaceful settlement of the Korean war by negotiations.

This week the Council of Churches of Greater Trenton, representing more than 100,000 Protestants in this area lashed out at plans to lend millions to Spanish dictator Franco.

Meeting in emergency session, the Council called on Congressman Charles R. Howell to vote against the proposed loan when it comes up before the House of Representatives.

Citing Franco's repression of religious freedom, Rev. J. Courtney Hayward, Council president stated that the dictator has forbidden Protestant pastors from holding meetings in their churches.

The statement to the Congressman asked, "What is this money to be used for by the Spanish dictatorship?" It also called for a direct and prompt reply by Howell.

Housewives Rap Profiteering, Seek Curbs

PATERSON.—New Jersey Congressmen are urged to halt the inflationary price-runaway in a resolution passed by the American Housewives Organized, Inc., an organization headed by Mrs. Dorothy Parker of Glen Rock.

The housewives group says it favors the American attack on Korea, but that it is concerned by "marked inflation trends" now in evidence. It calls on N. J. Senators and Representatives to prevent "the return of black market conditions that existed in World War II," through the "exercise of proper penalties for wartime profiteering."

Jersey Women Speak for PEACE!

Note: On Tuesday, Aug. 8, 20 New Jersey women, representing several organizations joined the 1,000 women from all over the country in Washington in a peace pilgrimage. This is the report of one of the delegates.

"Here is where every mother who loves her children should be." So spoke an attractive redheaded young woman in front of me as we marched for peace before the White House.

We arrived singing on a chartered train together with 575 women from eastern states to join with over 500 other delegates from the west. The women of our country were organizing for peace. And our Peace Pilgrimage to the nation's capital on Tuesday Aug. 8, touched off the founding convention of the American Women for Peace.

Picture us milling out of Union Station, meeting at the Shiloh Baptist Church, AME (where Paul Robeson is a member), visiting in Congress, singing and praying in the park across from the White House.

Such a cross section of our nation's women were there! Negro and white, young, middle-aged, grandmothers even. A delegation flew in from California. One Indiana family was represented by daughter, mother and grandmother—great grandmother would have been there but she became ill en route.

All there together, dedicated to the fight for peace. One young woman left a three-week son behind so that she might do something about his future. Another delegate put it this way: She said she'd never before been so proud of being a woman.

Of course the FBI and their photographers were everywhere. They took our photos from all angles, even entered our buses to make sure not to miss a face. A detective demanded the name of each delegate as her photo was being mapped. Not the least ruffled she answered, "And what business is that of yours?"

Even the interviews with our senators and congressmen didn't dampen our spirits. With the exception of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, all congressmen visited insisted that we must wage this war in Korea.

One committee went to the Walter Reed Hospital with baskets of fruit. Parapelgics from World War II welcomed them and blessed their efforts for peace. Amputees from Korea had already arrived.

At the founding convention later that afternoon, one of our delegates reported on our activities in New Jersey. She described the 3,000 votes for peace we had collected on Mother's Day. This was received with such applause that we must admit that we felt suddenly proud of this beginning at home.

Dr. Clementine Paoline was unanimously elected chairman of the AWP. A small handsome woman with such power and decision she certainly qualified well for the job, we all agreed.

Soon, plans were formulated for future activities. A postal card campaign to ban the A Bomb and for peace will be the first step. And in the early Fall, a mass meeting will convene at the UN. Thousands of women will join us then. We also voted to designate a week in September as Women's Peace Week.

On the return home, we didn't stop talking for a moment. We felt ourselves companions in arms.

We all knew this is just the beginning. But we knew too the dimensions this peace movement can assume . . . together with the women of the world we millions of women of the United States can stand up and be heard in our call for world peace.

Shore Probe Cites Political Grab-Bag

ATLANTIC CITY.—State and County officials, if they can take time off from their frenzied warnings against the non-existent danger of "imminent atom bomb attacks" might find a few minutes to consider some 7,300 pages of testimony. It's a two-year study of Atlantic City municipal finances and it all adds up, in simple language, to the word GRAFT.

State investigators submitted the report to Superior Court. The reroprt lists:

Five city officials who gained from municipal transactions: Commissioners William F. Casey and Daniel S. Bader; Robert A. Watson, of the Housing Authority; Ernest Eger, electrical supervisor of the Municipal Auditorium and C. J. Nelson, a special city investigator.

A $293,835 service contract made with brokers when the city refinanced its $22,000,000 bonded debt in 1944.

The report heard 89 days of testimony and filed more than 800 exhibits. It cost the city about $200,000. Chief Investigator Harold W. Bennett and Edmund D. Bowman, an accountant, handed the report to Superior Court Judge Frank T. Loyd Jr., and filed it with the court clerk at Trenton.

Now its up to County and State authorities to act.

Korean War Casualty List, Profits Grow

PATERSON. — As the first telegrams notifying New Jersey parents of casualties in the Korean war were being received throughout the state, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation here checked up its first profit report for the initial six months of the year.

The report showed a net "take" of $3,385,276 up to June 30. This compares with a reported net loss of $1,909,309 for the same period last year.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation, a subsidiary, checked up a net profit of $2,037,060 for the same period, compared with a loss of $2,336,672 for the corresponding period in 1949. It looked like the "good old days."

The total number of New Jersey dead and wounded on the Korean battlefields has not yet been fully tabulated, since reports are admittedly lagging at least two weeks behind the occurrence of the casualties.

The Wright aircraft profit reports, however, are up-to-date.

New Jersey Greets First Negro Judge

JERSEY CITY.—Louis E. Saunders, a distinguished attorney, now sits in Municipal Court here—the first Negro judge in the history of New Jersey. The well-known legalite occupies the post of a judge on vacation—and although the appointment is temporary, it's a step forward in the struggle for Negro rights in New Jersey.

Hailing the appointment, the New Jersey Communist Party stated this week, "This appointment can and must be used to strengthen the demand for the selection of permanent jurists from among the many well-qualified Negroes in the state.

"The appointment of Mr. Saunders is long-overdue. It not only testifies to his own excellent qualifications, but to the struggles of the Negro people against discrimination.

"Jimcrow has been shaken—but jimcrow still rules in New Jersey, including Jersey City. It will be defeated in the continuing fight of Negro and white against anti-Negro bias and when the Negro people gain full equality in all phases of American life."

The swearing-in of Judge Saunders took place in Municipal Court, Part 2, where he will preside. Prominent members of both the Negro and white communities of Jersey City attended.

N. J. Negro Press Hits Attack On Paul Robeson, Patterson

"Unnecessary," "unreasonable," "not clearly based on proven charges"—are the way one of New Jersey's most prominent Negro newspapers, the N. J. Afro-American characterized the cancelling of Paul Robeson's passport by the State Department.

Usually Republican, the newspaper stated that it spoke out in defense of the world-famous and beloved actor, singer and peace fighter in spite of the fact that they hold don't share his politics.

The editorial also said, ". . . countless white Americans have been permitted to travel the world over with State Department sanction, spewing their venomous views on racial relations wherever they saw fit."

In the same issue Samuel Hoskins wrote in his column, "Along Reporter's Row" about some of the recent attacks on civil rights of both Negroes and whites, such as the attempted physical attack and insulting of William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, the struggle of Negro and white members of a Virginia NAACP chapter to win bathing rights at Colonial Beach and the murderous attack on Calvin J. DeFilippis and Louis Fisher by goons and company guards at General Motors' Linden, N. J., plant.

The Negro columnist summed up these attacks, saying, "What all seem to have forgotten is that freedom means just that—freedom to differ, politically, religiously and otherwise. They would have you believe that in the name of democracy we must suppress, limit or destroy the things which go to make up democracy.

"Plainly, the danger signals are out, and it should be obvious that neither can we sell democracy to the world or maintain it for ourselves, even, in the direction in which we are going."

NEW JERSEY CP URGES AID TO TWO LINDEN GM UNIONISTS

NEWARK. — The Communist Party of New Jersey urged a campaign in defense of two General Motors workers who were arrested in Linden after being beaten up by company men for distributing peace literature. The two workers, Calvin DeFilippis and Louis Fischer, were released yesterday on $25,000 bail, reduced from the $50,000 originally set by the magistrate.

The party statement, signed by Martha Stone, state chairman, and Joseph Fischer, secretary, noted that DeFilippis and Fischer, both war veterans and old-time militant unionists at GM, were framed after filing charges against their assailants. The judge dug out an unconstitutional state subversive law of 1918 to frame the two.

The party called upon "all liberty-loving Americans to speak out in defense of these two workers, victims of rising war hysteria. American workers at this critical moment must rise to the occasion and defend their right to speak, to criticize, to discuss the issues involved in the Korean war, and to work for a peaceful solution and avert World War III.

"If frameups like this one against DeFilippis and Fisher go unchallenged by the American people, the civil rights of democratic trade unions, and the constitutional rights of Americans are in daily danger."

Cal DiFilippis, Fischer to Speak At Peace Rally

NEWARK. — Calvin DiFilippis and Louis Fischer, General Motors workers out on $25,000 bail after they were attacked by company-inspired elements and subjected to court action initiated by their attackers, will have a chance to tell the real story of their militant fight for peace Tuesday night.

That's when they appear—along with several other trade union leaders, at a labor rally for peace, sponsored by the New Jersey Labor Conference for Peace.

The rally will also present Leon Strauss, executive secretary of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board; James Durkin, president of the UOPWA; Ewart Guinier, executive secretary of the United Public Workers and Albert Pezatti, executive board member of the Mine, Mill and Smelters Union.

CIO Blasts Mundt-Nixon Bill, Urges Price Control

NEWARK.—The State CIO Political Action Committee repeated its opposition to the Mundt-Nixon Bill, which would impose fascist repression upon the country under the guise of "controling subversion." The state body, under the leadership of Carl Holderman, released a nine-point "Korea and Domestic Economy Resolution" here, after issuing a blast against Prosecutor Minard's widely-publicized milk probe.

The latter was directed against City Commissioner Moran, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO, who is also head of the Health Department, which issues milk permits. Minard claims some of the permits were obtained by graft.

The Minard probe was called a "witch hunt." The CIO political unit, however, did not similarly label the nationwide attack on progressives by the Truman administration. It did concede that the Mundt-Nixon bill should not be passed—although it weakened its stand by approving "passage of laws to control so-called "subversive actr by foreign agents."

The rest of the resolution called for strong price control legislation, rationing, excise profit taxes, income tax hikes for all incomes above $5,000, opposition to wage clamps, extension of the GI Bill of Rights and extension of rent controls.

***

McCarran Bill Revealed As Open Door to Fascism

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The McCarran "omnibus" police state bill, upon analysis, is revealed to be a vehicle upon which the American nation may ride to fascism. Its sponsors insist that the only passengers aboard this wayward omnibus will be the Communists, but an examination of its provisions proved otherwise. Seats are reserved for trade unionists (and not only militants) who seek higher wages through strikes or other means; for advocates of equal rights for Negroes; for opponents of atomic weapons and circulators of the Stockholm Petition; for all champions of world peace.

A large number of seats are reserved for non-citizens, the so-called "aliens" for whom the author of the bill, Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) has always held contempt.

Its first objective, of course, is to outlaw the Communist Party. That it would do under Section Four, which would drastically broaden the Smith Act under which the Eleven were convicted. It would make unlawful "any act" which could be twisted into a deed or a thought "substantially contributing to the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship."

Since the Communist goal of a socialist society is already defined in the bill as "totalitarian dictatorship," even advocacy of socialism would be punishable by 10 years in prison. Advocacy of moderate reforms which, in the opinion of men like McCarran, advance the cause of socialism, would fall under the ban.

Officers and members of the Communist party would be required to register. But that, they have announced, they will never do because it would invite persecution of men and women whose only fault is their devotion to peace and a better world.

All organizations whose policies parallel some of the positions taken by the Communists would likewise be destroyed and their officers and members prosecuted under Section Four. If they failed, they would be prosecuted for their failure as well as for violation of Section Four.

Under these circumstances, the McCarran omnibus is obviously a weapon to suppress all dissent with the manner in which Wall Street runs our country and our lives. This is the hallmark of fascism.

McCarran has incorporated into his omnibus not only the Mundt Nixon bill but also the Hobbs and McCarran bills directed against non-citizens. To these he has added his own "Internal Security Bill" and the Eastland Bill to outlaw picketing before federal courts.

"He's got everything in except a bill to drop the atom bomb on Korea," a reporter commented when he read the text.

"He missed that," I replied, "but at least he has a bill to make it a crime to oppose atom-bombing Korea."

ANALYSIS

Here are its provisions, section by section:

SECTION 1. Designates the bill as the Internal Security Act of 1950 and disclaims intent to infringe on freedom of speech and press.

SECTION 2. Defines, in the language of the Mundt-Nixon bill, the "world Communist movement" as aiming by various illegal and unconstitutional means (such as espionage, sabotage and terrorism) to establish a "totalitarian dictatorship" under control of a foreign power. "In the U. S.," this section reads, "those individuals who . . . participate in the world Communist movement . . . repudiate their allegiance to the United States and in effect transfer their allegiance to a foreign government." The Communist movement is described as a "clear and present danger" to U. S. security. This section is designed to lay the legal basis for the fascist repressions which follow.

SECTION 3. Defines terms used in the bill. The term "Communist controlled organization" is defined as any organization which is dominated by "the foreign government or political organization controlling the world Communist movement." A "Communist-front organization" is defined as any organization which "is under the control of a Communist controlled organization." The term "advocates" is defined to include "advises, recommends, furthers by overt act, and admits belief in." The term "world communism" is defined as a "revolutionary movement, the purpose of which is to establish eventually a Communist totalitarian dictatorship."

Giving, lending, or even promising money to an organization is defined in this section as "conclusive" evidence of affiliation.

SECTION 4. Like its predecessor in the Mundt bill, makes it unlawful to conspire to perform any act "which would substantially contribute to the establishment . . . of a totalitarian dictatorship" under foreign control. It would make it unlawful for any government employee to give classified information to a member of a Communist organization. Penalty for violating this section is fixed at 10 years in jail and $10,000 fine, and the statute of limitations is made 10 years.

In an effort to avoid the clearcut admonition of the Fifth Amendment that no person shall be compelled to incriminate himself, this section provides that mere membership in a Communist organization is not a violation of the conspiracy provision. The fact of registering as a member of a Communist organization may not be used as evidence, it says.

SECTION 5. Provides that when a Communist controlled organization is required to register, it shall be unlawful for any member, in seeking a government job, to conceal the fact of his membership. It would be unlawful for a government official to give a job to a member.

SECTION 6. Would make it unlawful for a member of the proscripted organizations to seek or use a passport.

SECTION 7. Sets forth the provisions for registration. Both "Communist controlled" and "Communist front" organizations would be required to register with the Attorney General, within 30 days after passage of the act. Information which must be filed includes name and last known address of each individual who was a MEMBER during the prior 12 months.

This section would also require annual reports and the keeping of financial records in a form prescribed by the Attorney General.

The Attorney General would inform each person named in the registration.

SECTION 8—Places upon the individual member of the "Communist-controlled" organization the obligation to see that his name is registered. If the officers of the organization have not included him, he must notify the Attorney General within 60 days and fulfil his own registration. He thus becomes a witness against the officers of the organization and his testimony could send them to jail.

SECTION 9—Provides that the Attorney General shall keep a public "register" of the organizations and their members.

SECTION 10—Would make the individual liable to prosecution if he became or remained a member of an organization which was required to register but didn't.

SECTION 11—Would require the proscribed organizations to label all literature sent through the mails, on the outside wrapper, "Disseminated by a Communist Organization." A similar provision would apply to radio or television broadcasts.

SECTION 12—Would deny any tax exemptions to proscribed organizations or their supporters.

SECTION 13—Would establish a Subversive Activities Control board of three political appointees at $15,000 a year each. This board would determine whether an organization fell into the forbidden categories and also whether an individual was a member of such an organization.

SECTION 14—Would empower the Attorney General to file with the board an order directing a specific organization to register. An individual or an organization might appeal to the board over the Attorney General, and the board would hold a hearing.

The yardsticks by which the board would decide are those in the old Mundt bill.

An organization would be branded a Communist controlled organization on the basis of "the extent to which its views and policies do not deviate from those of such foreign government or foreign organization," and "the extent to which it fails to disclose or resists efforts to obtain information as to its membership. . . ."

An organization would be labelled a Communist front if its policies "do not deviate from those of any Communist-controlled organization."

SECTION 15—Provides for an appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. But "the findings of the board as to the facts, if supported by the preponderance of evidence, shall be conclusive."

SECTION 16—Lists penalties at from $2,000 to $5,000 in fines and from two to five years in prison. "For the purpose of this sub-section," it says, "each day of failure to register . . . shall constitute a separate offense."

SECTION 17—Says the board should abide by the Administrative Procedure Act.

SECTION 18—Begins what was formerly known as S 595, the McCarran Internal Security Act. It would make it unlawful to obtain, receive or transmit defense information and sets the penalty at $10,000 and 10 years.

SECTION 19—Extends the statute of limitations to 10 years.

SECTION 20—Contains the registration provision urged by President Truman in his message on "anti-subversive" legislation. It would amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act to require that any person who has "received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a government of a foreign country or of a foreign political party" must register with the Attorney General.

SECTION 21—Sets the penalty for violation of Section 20 at $5,000 and one year.

SECTION 22—Begins the McCarran anti-alien bills. It extends the excluded class to non-citizens who are or ever have been members of the Communist Party, the Communist Political Association, "any other totalitarian organization," or any of the organizations proscribed in the earlier sections of the bill.

The Attorney General would be empowered, under this section, to exclude a non-citizen without a public hearing on "the basis of information of a confidential nature."

The provisions of this section would apply to foreign diplomats except ambassadors, ministers and consular officers.

Any non-citizen who returns to the U.S. after having been deported would be deemed guilty of a felony, punishable by five years in prison.

SECTION 23—Reminiscent of the Hobbs bill which it incorporates, provides that the Attorney General may deport a "subversive" alien to the country of his origin, but if that is "impracticable," to any other country which will receive him.

However, this section says, "no alien shall be deported under any provision of this act to any country in which the Attorney General shall find that such alien would be subjected to physical persecution."

While the Attorney General is seeking a country to which he can deport the non-citizen, however, he is authorized to hold him "in custody," which is to say, in prison, or to release him under bond. After a deportation order is issued, the Attorney General is given six months in which to arrange for the reception of the alien by some other country. If in that time deportation has not been "practicable," the alien "shall become subject to further supervision and

"The Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to arrange for appropriate places of detention for those aliens whom he shall take into custody and detain," it says. This is the "concentration camp" provision of the bill.

For those non-citizens not jailed, the section provides that they shall report regularly to the Attorney General and "give information under oath" as to their activities.

A non-citizen ordered deported who has "wilfully failed to depart" would be imprisoned for 10 years.

The courts may suspend the sentence depending on "the character of the efforts made by such alien himself and by representatives of the country or countries to which his deportation is directed to expedite the alien's departure from the United States."

To appreciate the meaning of this section, we shall assume a non-citizen "A" ordered deported to country X. "A" is arrested and "detained" by the Attorney General for six months while an approach is made to country X. The six months elapse and country X has still failed to give assurances it will accept "A." "A" goes back to jail for another six months while correspondence between the Attorney General and X continues.

This might go on indefinitely but eventually, the Attorney General becomes impatient and indicts "A" on a charge of failure to depart. He is sentenced to 10 years in prison. At this point it is up to the judge to decide whether or not to suspend the sentence. "A" submits that he has tried very hard to get country X to receive him but country X has refused. If the judge decides that "A's" efforts have not been sufficiently vigorous, then the judge may refuse to suspend sentence and "A" goes off to jail for 10 years.

SECTION 24.—Amends the Alien Registration Act of 1940 to require non-citizens to register by Jan. 10, 1951, or be subject to penalties of $100 fine and 30 days in jail.

SECTION 25.—Provides that no person shall be naturalized if he is a member of any of the proscribed organizations or if he advocates the doctrines of "world communism." If within five years after naturalization he becomes a member of such organization, his citizenship can be cancelled.

SECTION 26—Any non-citizen who has been a member of the proscribed organizations at any time in a period 10 YEARS prior to filing a petition for naturalization, shell not be permitted to become a citizen.

Sections 27 through 31 tighten up provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940.

SECTION 32—Provides that the division of passports and visas of the State Department shall be headed by an official appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

SECTION 33—Would outlaw picketing federal courts. Violations would be punishable by a year in jail and $5,000 fine.

The Worker

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Wallace Embraces A-bomb Too

HENRY WALLACE now favors the A-bomb.

Shocked progressives all over the nation heard him say so on a national broadcast last Thursday. Here is how the New York Times reported under the headline, Wallace Says Korea Justifies Atombomb:

"'Events have justified' the bomb," Henry Wallace said. (Aug. 11, 1950, New York Times, Page 8.)

Wallace's resignation from the Progressive Party was not, therefore, merely a disagreement over Korea. Maybe it started that way. But it could not stay that way. To join the Dulles-MacArthur camp in the war on Korea means also to become a supporter, sooner or later, of the whole policy which these men are fastening upon the United States with the approval of the White House. The main goal of the Dulles-MacArthur provocation in Korea was to speed up the plans for World War III.

That, they plan, will be an atomic war. If one accepts the Dulles-MacArthur version of world history today, then one is pushed into their camp all along the line.

That is how Henry Wallace has come to the pro-atombomb view he holds today.

Does Wallace think that everything he said about the awful perils facing America in an atomic war are any less true today than when he said them so recently? Does he believe now that an atomic war will not be a two-way street, as every atomic scientist has repeatedly told us?

The awful thing is that in letting himself be trapped by the Korean frame-up engineered by Dulles, he has moved over to a position which spells untold suffering to his own country and his fellow Americans. And yet, Wallace called this new view of his support of "my country." In reality, it turns out to be joining with the Dulles-MacArthur reactionaries against his country.

What a lesson this holds for all thinking, progressive Americans! It is impossible to join the Dulleses just "a little bit." To leave the peace camp is to leave the people—completely.

Labor Learns

LABOR IS GETTING the bad news step by step.

First, a leading Wall Street magazine admits this week that it will take 10 to 15 U. S. Army divisions to begin even to think of subduing the Korean people. That's just Korea. What happens when the Dulles-Truman-MacArthur policy pushes our country into war with all the oppressed nations of Asia? And Europe? Hitler's 5,000,000 war dead will look small in comparison. And, we don't believe that the Korean people will ever be conquered again by any outside armies.

Second, the enemies of labor are losing no time in using the Korean provocation which Dulles started for them as the alibi for new looting of America's pay envelopes. There is the out-and-out profiteering by the trusts. Cost of living is soaring. So are corporation profits—tax free, too, since neither Congress nor the White House is putting any taxes on excess profits.

• • •

BUT, WALL STREET is also getting some bad news these days.

Not only is it discovering that the "good old days" of cheap and easy colonial conquests are gone forever.

It is also discovering that American Labor is not of a mind to put its neck on the execution block.

The meat-packers union has just wrung an 11 cents an hour increase from one of the major meat-packing corporations.

Auto workers are demanding wage increases from Packard.

Railroad workers, stalled for a year and a half by a swamp of red tape in the Railway Labor Act, are still in there fighting for wage increases. There are stoppages all the time in localities.

Nor are the housewives far behind. In New York City, they are staging demonstration against the profiteers, the milk and food corporations.

Sure, the profiteers will shout that it is "subversive" to demand wage increases and lower prices. They will point to the war in Korea as their excuse. But why then do they refuse to end that war? Why do they sneer at all plans for UN mediation? The plain folk of America are getting hit hard by the profiteers. But they will not take it lying down, it seems. That is good news.

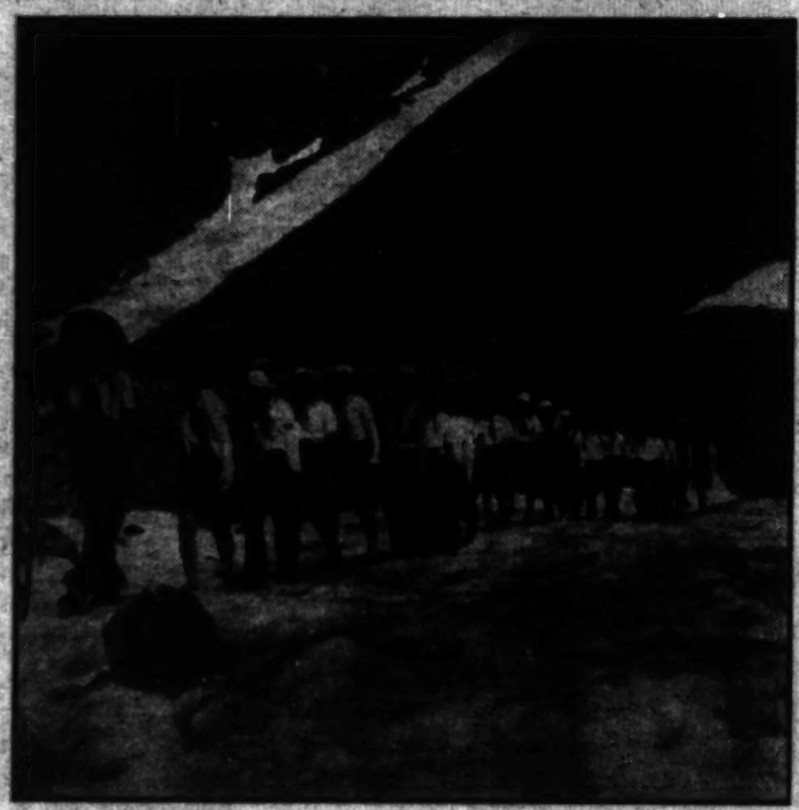
Daily calesthenics at the Artek children's vacation site on the Crimea.

That Summer Vacation for Kids? There's No Problem in the USSR

Every child in the Soviet Union is entitled to a summer vacation at a camp, rest home, sanatorium of other health institution.

For the children, the favorite place for spending the school's summer holidays is one of the thousands of Pioneer camps to which children from 7 to 15 years of age are sent. Every factory, enterprise and institution in the vast country arranges for the children of its workers and employes to be able to spend summer holidays in natural surroundings.

The Pioneer camps are set up in places of natural beauty with healthful surroundings. The greatest part of the cost of upkeep is paid out of state social insurance funds; parents pay no more than 30 percent of the cost of food alone. Last year five million children attended the Pioneer camps, half of these were in Pioneer camps of trade unions.



Children from a vacation camp hiking along the Tseya Glacier.

Prior to the World War, trade unions maintained 3,300 such Pioneer camps. This number had grown to 5,617 camps, and will exceed 6,000 this year, with accommodations for 2,550,000 children. In all, six million children will vacation at Pioneer camps.

MOST FAMOUS is the twenty-five year old Artek All-Union Pioneer Camp on the south coast of the Crimea Sea where each year 12,000 children spend an unforgettable summer. The children are taken to excursions in the mountains, for sea trips on boats and yachts, participate in championship sports contests.

But it is not only in the Crimea seacoast that Pioneer children's camps are to be found. They dot the Soviet Union from Kamchatka and Sakhalin Island in the east to Riga Bay in the West, from the northern forests to the Ukraine; there are Pioneer camps in all of the republics, territories and regions in the Soviet Union.

An idea of the concern manifested by trade union committees for the children's camps is seen in the permanent Pioneer camps set up by the union in the Kirov works in the Kazakh Republic. The camp is located in a grove of oak trees in the Zailiski Ala-Tau Mountains in south central Soviet Union. Although in a remote corner of the countryside, the camp has electric lights, running water, showers and sports arenas.

*

ANOTHER EXAMPLE are the camps in outlying regions near Moscow where there are large textile mills employing many women workers. In Orekhovo-Zuyevo twelve camps have been opened for the current season for accommodating 5,000 children. In the city itself, twenty-one playgrounds have been set up; playground counsellors take the children on country hikes, visits to historic cities, and to special children's movies.

The State and trade unions are this year spending hundreds of thousands of rubles for fixing up Pioneer camps for children in the capital of the USSR. More than 700 camps, in which over 300,000 young Muscovites will spend their summer holidays, have been opened in country places near the capital. The factory and office workers of the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow are this year sending 2,400 of their children to Pioneer camps. The Pioneer camps in country places around Moscow will also accommodate 1,600 children of railway workers of the Moscow-Kursk Railroad, 1,200 of the workers of the Hammer and Sickle Plant, 750 of those of the Krasny Bogatyr Plant, 600 of those of the Pvott Alexeyev Factory, and many other children.

Besides these Pioneer camps in country places, nearly 800 camps of an urban type are bing opened in Moscow during the current summer. These are organized at schools, at large apartment houses, at "children's cities," and in parks of culture and rest. Such camps are being set up in all towns of the Soviet Union. Millions of Soviet school children will spend their summer holiday in these camps.

What are the Pioneer camps of urban type? We may answer this question by the example of one of the city Pioneer camps—that of the Moscow Caoutchouc Works. This Pioneer camp, which has now been in existence for a number of years, has been set up on a green plot near the works club. The trade-union organization in the works has with its own forces planted flowers and shrubs on the plot, equipped football and volley-ball grounds, acquired tents, hammocks, and various table games, and organized a library containing 1,000 volumes. The cost of the meals served to the children is paid for out of the works director's fund. School teachers of biology, geography, history, literature, and physical culture are carrying on activities among the children in the camp. Various circles have been organized for the children; chess and checkers, radio and photo, young naturalists' and aviation model makers', choral, musical dancing, and other circles.

Summer holidays are also organized in the USSR for children of pre-school age. More than 2,500,000 such children attend kindergartens and nurseries in the winter period. In the summer, all these kindergartens and nurseries take their fosterlings to country houses outside the cities, and the number of places in nurseries is increased to 4,000,000.

DEMOS GET THE JITTERS

(Continued from Page 6)

outside chance for the Democratic governorship selection. Another name that is gaining wide support among local democrats is that of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson. Fitzpatrick and Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, round out the early list of aspirants for governor.

★

AN INSIGHT into the subtle anti-Semitism promoted by top cliques in the Democratic Party is the report that Joseph can not gain the mayoralty nomination if Sen. Herbert Lehman is to run again as U. S. Senator. "We can't have two Jews on the top rung of the tickets," one leader is reported to have said.

O'Dwyer indirectly showed the party's jitters over the damage being wrought by the Brooklyn probe by producing a thick report of his administration's activities from 1946 to 1949. The report covering all phases of the O'Dwyer regime is being rushed into distribution in time for the elections, O'Dwyer said.

The Democrats hope to counter public disgust with the unproved though widely acknowledged political graft—as even the McDonald quiz revealed—with this "Mayor O'Dwyer's Report On Activities of New York City Agencies, 1946-1949."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, loath to divide its forces and money on a mayoralty campaign in heavily-dominated Democratic New York City when its entire concentration was geared toward the state race, is reported hoping to delay Senate confirmation of O'Dwyer until past the Sept. 20 date. This would block O'Dwyer's intended resignation by Sept. 1 thus forcing Impellitteri to automatically take over the mayoralty until 1951 at the next general election. By resigning before Sept. 20 O'Dwyer made mandatory a special election this year.

Sen. Irving M. Ives, Republican from New York, is believed to have been urged to voice objection when O'Dwyer's name comes up for Senate approval. An objection might tie up the confirmation for several weeks in lengthy committee hearings—long enough to stymie a special mayoralty campaign.

The confusion has also caused increased conflict within the Liberal Party. One section prefers to have Rep. Jacob K. Javitz run for mayor with Republican support; the other, anxious for another grab at Democratic patronage, is adamantly fighting for an all-out endorsement of Pecora or any other Tammany nominee.

"Hmmm . . . I wonder what they're spending on peace."

Mexico City Phone Workers Strike

MEXICO CITY (ALN).—The 250,000 telephones in Mexico City stopped ringing at noon Aug. 4 as phone workers went on strike for the third time in nine months. The workers are demanding recognition of the union of their choice. The company is a subsidiary of the U.S.-owned International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

A Correction

A story in the Aug. 13 Worker declared, "More disturbing is the fact that not a single outstanding liberal, not an important national liberal organization and not a single government official have opened their mouths to protest Congressman Lanham's attack on Patterson."

The fact is that immediately after Lanham's attack American Labor Party representative Vito Marcantonio declared Lanham was in contempt of Congress for "in using such language Lanham has reflected on the two members of the House as well as on 15,000,000 Negro Americans." Marcantonio was quoted in the Aug. 6 Worker.

One Week Morning Class

August 21st thru 25th

THE TEACHING OF MARXISM

BENJAMIN PASKOFF

9:30 A. M. — 1 P. M.

Subs. $7.00

Jefferson School

575 Sixth Ave., New York City

Ingersoll-Rand Fails in Effort to Recruit Scabs

EASTON.—Attempts by Ingersoll-Rand company officials to hire Negroes to break the two-month-old strike by UE Local 451 have failed.

When P. J. Bentley, Ingersoll-Rand manager, suggested to a Negro that this was a good time for Negro people to apply for jobs, he replied:

"We want jobs, Mr. Bentley, but we won't scab."

AMONG ORGANIZATIONS which are helping the strikers is the local branch of the NAACP, which has contributed money and canned goods. The president of the branch has asked the union to state its position on Ingersoll-Rand's lily white hiring policy.

UE workers on strike, standing solid for their wage increase demands, recently voted unanimously to reject a back-to-work plea by the company with the connivance of Atomic Energy Commission officials.

In response to a recent union appeal, a movement is afoot among progressives to rally wide public aid for the strikers.

Hootenanny Labor Day **WEEKEND**

Don't Give a Hoot in Hill(s)

They said we shouldn't do it, but we're giving a 3-day all expense weekend with people's artists at Elmar Lodge, High Falls, N. Y. $29.50 pays room, meals, *tips, transportation,* swimming, sports and a complete cultural program with *Betty Sanders, Ruby Orange, Ernie Lieberman, Fred Moore, Harold Collins* and many others.

Get reservations in soon as there are limited accommodations
Call or write PEOPLE'S ARTISTS, 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C., OR 7-4818 for reservations and information bet. 2 and 6 P.M.

DENNIS

WINSTON

HALL

STOP! DANGER AHEAD!

The constitutional rights of all Americans are in grave peril

POTASH

DAVIS

Protest the Jailing of the 11 Communist Leaders

Demand the continued freedom of the Communist leaders by raising your voice for continuation of bail until the Supreme Court has reviewed the Foley Square frame-up trial

GATES

WILLIAMSON

Greet and Hear

The Communist Defendants

GREEN

WINTER

Sunday, Aug. 20

7:30 P.M.

Manhattan Center

(Promenade Ballroom)

34th St. and 8th Ave.

Auspices:
COMMUNIST COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE TWELVE
35 East 12th Street

THOMPSON

STACHEL

Admission by Invitation

(Invitation can be obtained now and at the door before the meeting starts)

whats on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

"MOTHER," the deeply moving Soviet drama of how a peasant mother of Tsarist times wins her struggle towards literacy and dignity . . . based on famous novel by Maxim Gorky . . . directed by V. I. Pudovkin, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20 at comfortably cool 77 Fifth Ave. On the same program, Pare Lorentz's "The River," great American documentary with a haunting musical score by Virgil Thomson. A social with dancing and refreshments in the Arts Room. Auspices: Midtown Film Circle. Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.). Donation 83 cents plus tax.

DANCE THIS SATURDAY, Aug. 19, 8:30 p.m., in the delightfully air-conditioned open air terraced ballroom of Club 65. Jerry Fisher and his Orchestra. Admission $1.04 plus tax. Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl. (140 E. 8th St.).

ELECTRICAL LYL will shock you. White Collar LYL will send you. Unusual evening of dancing, fun, frolic, surprises at our new, cool, spacious league lounge. 11 W. 18th St. Saturday, Aug. 19, 8:30 on. Subs. 50c.

PARTY SATURDAY, sponsored by Dorie Miller LYL, Big Four Social Club, 2315 Seventh Ave., cor. 136th St. Donation 35c.

IF YOU ARE LONELY and feeling sad, come on over to Jackson's Pad. Pre-convention house party. Gideon Jackson LYL, 1839 Lexington, Apt. 1E (113th St.) Saturday, Aug. 19, 9 p.m.

Bronx

TEENAGERS come to our Peace party. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. 35c. 631 E. 138th St. 8 p.m. Bronx Teenage YPA.

Brooklyn

"THE FORGOTTEN VILLAGE," a drama of the struggle against witchery and superstition in a Mexican village. Story by John Steinbeck, narration by Burgess Meredith with musical score by Hans Eisler, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20 at cool, breezy 3200 Coney Island Ave. (one block from boardwalk). On the same program, Joris Ivens' "Spanish Earth," with magnificent music score by Marc Blitzstein. A social with dancing and refreshments will continue throughout the evening in the Rose Room. Ausp.: Brighton Film Circle and Brooklyn YPA. This Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. 3200 Coney Island Ave., in Brighton Beach (one block from boardwalk). Donation 83c plus tax.

Queens

JUST WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR! Astoria's YPA's Psychological Festival, sane and abnormal music, refreshments, entertainment, atmosphere. Donation 75c. 32-07 30th Ave. (15 minutes from Times Square, BMT, IRT to 30th Ave.).

SUNDAY

Manhattan

"MOTHER," the deeply moving Soviet drama of how a peasant mother of Tsarist times wins her struggle towards literacy and dignity . . . based on famous novel by Maxim Gorky . . . directed by V. I. Pudovkin, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20 at comfortably cool 77 Fifth Ave. On the same program, Pare Lorentz's "The River," great American documentary with a haunting musical score by Virgil Thomson. A social with dancing and refreshments in the Arts Room. Auspices: Midtown Film Circle. Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., at 77 Fifth Avenue (off 15th St.) Donation 35 cents plus tax.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Delightfully cool studio. Folk dancing, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th St.

Bronx

BRONX FILM CENTER presents "Forgotten Village," Chaplin shorts. 8:30 p.m. Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave. (corner Freeman St.)

Brooklyn

"THE FORGOTTEN VILLAGE," a drama of the struggle against witchery and superstition in a Mexican village. Story by John Steinbeck, narration by Burgess Meredith with musical score by Hanns Eisler, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20 at cool, breezy 3200 Coney Island Ave. (one block from boardwalk). On the same program, Joris Ivens' "Spanish Earth," with magnificent music score by Marc Blitzstein. A social with dancing and refreshments will continue throughout the evening in the Rose Room. Ausp.: Brighton Film Circle and Brooklyn YPA. This Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. 3200 Coney Island Ave., in Brighton Beach (one block from boardwalk). Donation 83c plus tax.

SOCIAL FORUM, "Which Way for Peace." Dorothy Gottlieb, Director of Youth Campaign on World Peace Appeal, visited Soviet Union, Eastern and Western Europe. Discussion. Social dancing, cold drinks. JYP of BMY, Brownsville, Crown Heights, 1190 St. Johns Place. Contribution 35c. 8 p.m.

Queens

PEACE PICNIC of the German American. Maple Grove Picnic Park, 180-04 46th Ave., Flushing. Goulash dinner, entertainment, dancing, games for children and adults. Admission 35c, children free. Take Bus Q 26 or Q 27 from IRT Main St., Flushing station.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge 3 lines
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Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue Friday at 4 p.m.
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RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA — 570 kc. WNBC — 660 kc. WOR — 710 kc. WJZ — 770 kc. WNYC — 830 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WLIB — 1190 kc. WHN — 1050 kc. WBNX — 1380 kc. WOV — 1280 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.

Saturday

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—Platter Playground
WOR—News
WJZ—Children's Show
WCBS—This Is New York
WQXR—News, Morning Melodies
9:15-WOR—Frank Sinatra Records
9:30-WNBC—Coffee in Washington
WCBS—Galen Drake
WOR—McCanns at Home
10:00-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
WOR—News—Henry Gladstone
WCBS—Family Party
10:15-WOR—Tele Kid Test
WQXR—Young People's Music
10:30-WNBC—Mary Lee Taylor
WCBS—Look Your Best
WNYC—Music Maestro
10:45-WOR—Let's Go—Talk
11:00-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
WOR—News
WJZ—Franklin Record Shop
WCBS—News
WQXR—Gilbert and Sullivan Concert
11:05-WCBS—Let's Pretend
11:15-WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC—Archie Andrews
WJZ—At Home with Music
WCBS—Junior Miss—Comedy
WQXR—Violin Personalities
WNYC—Pals of P.A.L.

AFTERNOON

12:00-WOR—Lorraine Sherwood
WJZ—Home Gardener
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WNBC—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Public Affairs
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—California Caravan
WJZ—Navy Hour
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Chicago Round Table
WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Roger Dan Show
WCBS—Give and Take, Quiz
2:00-WNBC—Voices Down the Wind
WJZ—Operetta Matinee
WCBS—All-Girl Orchestra
WNYC—Opera
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:30-WNBC—U. S. Army Band
WCBS—Stephens Orchestra
WQXR—Movie Music
3:00-WNBC—Hollywood Bowl Concert
WOR—Allan Kent Show
WCBS—Report from Overseas
3:30-WJZ—Music Festival
WCBS—Herman Quintet
4:00-WCBS—South American Way
WQXR—News; Music
4:15-WCBS—Vet's News
4:30-WNBC—Slim Bryant Orch.
WJZ—Record Music
WCBS—Music Festival
5:00-WNBC—Goodman Show
WOR—Polly Benson, sketch
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBS—Stan Dougherty Show
WNYC—Hands Across the Sea
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
WOR—Radie Harris
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WCBS—Ray Stevens Orch.

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—News
WOR—Lyle Van, News
WJZ—News, Albert Warner
WCBS—News
WQXR—Theatre of Dance
WNYC—Ballet Time

6:15-WNBC—Bob Considine
WCBS—News
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Previews
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WOR—News
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WOR—Sports
WJZ—Rex Koury, Organ
7:00-WOR—Richard L. Tobin
WNBC—Voices and Events
WCBS—Winner Take All
WJZ—Dell Trio
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; On Stage
7:15-WOR—Answer Man
7:30-WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WOR—Comedy of Errors
WNBC—Joe Di Maggio Show
WJZ—Buzz Adlam
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
8:00-WNBC—Saturday Dancing
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
WJZ—Dixieland Jambake
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WOR—Quiz Show
WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—T-Man, Play
WNYC—Gilbert and Sullivan Theatre
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—True or False
WCBS—Gangbusters
WJZ—Brokenshire Show
WQXR—Great Conductors
9:30-WNBC—Tales of Texas Rangers
WCBS—Tex Beneke Orch.
WOR—Guy Lombardo
10:00-WNBC—Chamber Music Society
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Al Trace Orch.
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Concert Hall—Mozart
WQXR—Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WJZ—Dance Music
WCBS—Sing It Again—Cont.
WQXR—New Records

Sunday

MORNING

8:35-WNEW—Children's Playhouse
9:00-WNBC—World News
WJZ—Sunday Morning Music
WCBS—World News
WOR—Harry Hennessy, News
9:15-WNBC—The Comic Weekly Man
WOR—To Be Announced
WCBS—Organ Music
9:30-WOR—Sunday Chapel
WJZ—The Voice of Prophecy
9:45-WNBC—Male Quartet
WCBS—Paul Roberts
10:00-WNBC—National Radio Pulpit
WOR—News: Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Message of Israel
WCBS—Church of the Air
WQXR—News
10:30-WNBC—Children's Hour
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Dinah, Perry and Frank
WNYC—Scenes from Opera
WQXR—News
WCBS—Church of the Air (Cont'd)
11:00-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WOR—Henry Gladstone
11:15-WOR—Brunch—Dorothy and Dick
WJZ—Frank and Ernest, Talk
WCBS—World News Report
11:30-WNBC—Charles McCarthy, News
WNYC—Young Artists

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Jinx Falkenburg
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WOR—John Steele
WJZ—Next Week in N. Y.
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Symphonic Varieties
12:05-WQXR—Symphony Varieties
12:30-WNBC—Arthur Treacher Show
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WCBS—News Reports
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WQXR—Record Music
12:45-WOR—John Wyatt
WQXR—Musical Specialties
1:00-WNBC—American Forum
WOR—News
WJZ—Religious Talk
WNYC—Scenes from the Operas
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:30-WNBC—The Eternal Light
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—The Snow Shop
WCBS—Starlight Operetta
2:00-WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Syncopation Piece
WNBC—NBC Theatre
WJZ—This Week
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News; Orchestral Melodies
2:30-WOR—Challenge of Yukon
WJZ—Mr. President
3:00-WOR—Bobby Benson
WNBC—The Truitts
WJZ—Music With The Girls
WCBS—Invitation to Music
WNYC—Music from Canada
3:30-WNBC—Quiz Kids
WOR—Hartley, Sketch
4:00-WNBC—Diagnosis:- Homicide
WJZ—Revival Hour
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WNYC—Chamber Music
4:30-WNBC—High Adventure
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Golf Tournament
WCBS—Music for You
WNYC—Composers' Series
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WNBC—The Big Guy
WJZ—Sammy Kaye
WCBS—Tommy Dorsey Orch.
WQXR—News; Melodies of Old Vienna
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WNBC—Harvest of Stars
WJZ—Think Fast
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—The Catholic Hour
WCBS—Main St. Music Hall
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folksongs
WJZ—News
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Tex William's Show
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Steve Allen Show
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WNYC—Music
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report: News
7:00-WNBC—$1,000 Reward, Sketch
WOR—Affairs of Peter Salem
WCBS—Guy Lombardo
WJZ—Voices That Live
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—New Records
7:30-WNBC—The Saint
WOR—News
WJZ—Mr. Malone
WCBS—Hit the Jackpot
8:00-WNBC—Sam Spade, sketch
WOR—Singing Marshal
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Pause that Refreshes
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR—Under Arrest
WCBS—Much About Doolittle
WNYC—Concert
9:00-WOR—Sylvan Opera
WJZ—Al Jolson
WCBS—Rate Your Mate
WQXR—News
WNYC—Health Talk Series
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
9:30-WNBC—Top Secret
WJZ—Crossroads
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WJZ—Jimmy Blaine Show
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Carnation Show
WQXR—News; Record Review
10:15-WJZ—Love Letters
10:30-WNBC—Bob Crosby Show
WJZ—Jackie Robinson Show
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—Disabled Vets Program

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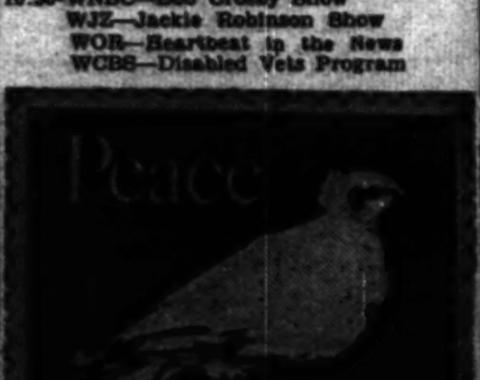

Gorki's 'Mother' Revived This Weekend at Midtown Film Circle

MAXIM GORKY

Gorki's Mother, directed by the famous Soviet director, Pudovkin, will be revived by the Midtown Film Circle, 77 Fifth Avenue, this Saturday and Sunday evening, August 19 and 20. The famous American documentary, The River, will be the supporting feature. Produced more than two decades ago, Mother is based on the world-famous novel by Maxim Gorki, which has recently been reprinted in the United States in a new translation. It tells the story of the political growth of a workingclass mother who develops into a revolutionary leader under the impact of the terror directed against her son and his friends. The River deals with the theme of flood control, and has an outstanding musical score by Virgil Thomson, as well as some of the finest photography seen in documentaries. Both films will be shown twice each evening, at 8:30 and at 10:30 p.m. There will also be dancing in the Art Room. Admission to both the film and social is 83c plus tax.

Forgotten Village, Spanish Earth Revived This Weekend

Forgotten Village and The Spanish Earth, two outstanding documentaries will be revived by the Brighton Film Circle at 3200 Coney Island Ave. this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20.

Produced during the war in Spain by the famous documentarist, Joris Ivens, and featuring a musical score by Marc Blitzstein, and a narrative written and spoken by Ernest Hemingway, The Spanish Earth, is a deeply moving account of the war and its impact on both the civilian and military population. Forgotten Village is based on a tale by John Steinbeck, and deals with the struggle between science and superstition in a small out-of-the-way Mexican village. It has an excellent musical score by Hanns Eisler and is narrated by Burgess Meredith. Both films will be shown twice each evening, at 8:30 and 10:30. There will also be dancing in the Rose Room.

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a drama of the struggle against witchery and superstition in a Mexican village . . . story by John Steinbeck, author of "Grapes of Wrath," narration by Burgess Meredith. Musical score by Hanns Eisler.
on the same program
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TWO SHOWINGS EACH NIGHT — 8:30 and 10:30
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PRESENTS
GORKY'S "MOTHER"
the deeply moving Soviet drama of how a peasant mother of tsarist times wins her struggle towards literacy and dignity . . . based on famous novel by Maxim Gorky . . . directed by V. I. Pudovkin.
— also —
"THE RIVER"
great American documentary, produced by Pare Lorentz, with a haunting musical score by Virgil Thomson.
SAT. & SUN. EVES., AUG. 19 and 20
2 showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30
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DANCING IN THE ART ROOM — REFRESHMENTS
Donation 83¢ plus tax
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Machinists Shut Louisville Plant

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Tractor production at the International Harvester Co., plant here was shut down for the second day Friday by a strike of 416 members of the International Association of Machinists.

Production stopped completely as the 3,000 members of the farm equipment union at the plant refused to cross the machinists' picket lines. Both unions are independent.

800 Strike in Penna..Steel Plant

PHONIXVILLE, Pa.—Eight hundred employes of the Phoenixville Iron and Steel Co. walked out Friday in what steel union officials call an "unauthorized" strike. The dispute developed out of grievances under the company's incentive plan.

See Strike of 27,000 Farm Tool Workers

CHICAGO.—An early strike of 27,000 employes of the International Harvester Co. at 11 plants was indicated Friday as Geralde Field, director of the Harvester Council of the FE-UE denounced the company's "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude in current negotiations.

CIO Union Maps GE Strike in Syracuse

SYRACUSE.—A strike of workers at the local General Electric plant was mapped by the IUE-CIO which claims to represent 3,000 of the company's workers. About 5,500 workers here are already on strike in other plants, including 3,000 at the Solway plant of Alllied Chemical and 2,000 at the Chemical Steel plant.

4 Youths

(Continued from Page 3)

John Morrin, photographer, who testified yesterday "I didn't see Evans resisting arrest." Morrin's pictures showed six cops dumping Evans in a motorcycle sidecar. The judge also ignored the pictures of Matthew Zimmerman, Associated Press photographer, which showed the police attacks.

Rabinowitz explained that Scheer's mother was seriously ill with a cardiac condition. "I'm very sorry," was Korns retort.

As the Worker went to press, the Civil Rights Congress was acting to post the bail for Perlman and to seek bail for the others, in a higher court.

The case of Monroe Burns, charged with third degree assault, and out on $500 bail was postponed by Judge Korn until Sept. 8.

A statement by Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, and Samuel Freedman, chairman ripped the cruel rulings of Judge Korn.

"An American," they declared, "who stands on a street corner and asks that nations outlaw atomic weapons is treated by the courts as a criminal lower that the arsonists, rapists, embezzlers and atomanicas. The three who were remanded to jail without bail and the fourth who was held in excessive bail by Judge Korn should be honored as patriots and not criminals."

Mundt

(Continued from Page 3)

conclusion of debate on the Administration's tax hike measure. That bill is expected to come to the floor Wednesday, and debate is expected to continue until the beginning of next week.

Myers was pressed to make his promise by Mundt and Ferguson who earlier had offered to withdraw their amendment to the control bill in return for a guarantee that their bill would be brought to the floor.

Myers declined to promise that the Administration call up Mundt and Ferguson's measure. "We'll make the decision. The Republicans aren't going to dictate on this," Myers told the Senate.

The Democratic majority leaders, it was learned, intended to call up other so-called "internal security" measures now ready for Senate action. tI will be either S 595 or HR 10, the Hobbs Concentration Camp bill . Provisions of both of these measures are already contained in two other pieces of legislaiton that were thrown into the Senaet yesterday.

The first of these is the Fascist package bill offered by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev' and approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, 9 to 3 Thursday. The second is the Administration's own catch-all bill thrown ituo the hopper by 10 of President Truman's lieutenants.

McCarran's bill included the Mundt-Ferguson measure, and five other police-state proposals, all collated and clipped together. The Administration's bill went as far as McCarran's.

The Administration requested the registration as foreign agents of persons who had knowledge in the "subversive tactics" of foreigg "subversive" political parties. It made it a criminal offense for anyone to obtain "information" about any war instalation, including factories producing war materials. It provided for the jailing of persons who violate any present or future regulations, issued by the Secretary of Defense.

The Administration's bill reasserted the powers of the Smith Act, and called for vigorous enforcement of its provisions against Communists. Its terms were so broad and general as to constitute an extension of the powers sought under the Mundt-Ferguson bill.

Communists Made Me Do It—Dewey

ALBANY, N. Y. (UP). — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Friday proclaimed Sept. 3-8 as "Urban League Week" and urged New Yorkers to promote respect for equality.

Dewey said it is necessary, in the light of exaggerated Communist charges of inequalities suffered by American Negroes, "that we do our utmost to abolish these inequalities and give Negroes the same opportunity for happiness that the rest of us enjoy."

Marc

(Continued from Page 3)

standards in New York, added Marcantonio.

"Everybody knows," said Marcantonio, "that the welfare standards are so low that they are a disgrace to the people of New York. These standards have been imposed on the people of New York by the Republicans in Albany and by the refugee O'Dwyer and Commissioner Hilliard in the city.

"Donovan is their candidate. I have been fighting this chiseling at the expense of the poor and shall continue to do so."

Marcantonio then added:

"Donovan's short record in the State Senate has left him as a loud-mouthed promiser, who will do nothing, while everybody knows I work night and day to help eliminate the suffering of the people in my district, which are imposed on them by the backers of this Sutton Place Dixiecrat."

Strikes

(Continued from Page 4)

requested Ford to discuss wages, UAW members at Packard walked out for wage and other demands.

RAILROAD: The Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have announced they will set a strike date this coming week, after months of runaround by the roads and government agencies. Recalling how President Truman used the Korean "emergency" to break the switchmen's strike, the workers are nonetheless determined to fight through.

CHEMICAL: United Mine Workers District 50 has struck key soda ash plants, although the big press and the employees are already howling it's unpatriotic.

MINING: Tennessee Coal and Iron ore miners, part of whom belong to CIO Steel Union, and part to Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, have struck for wage demands.

AS WE SEE IT, a column by Robert F. Hall, Washington correspondent, appears Mondays and Weunesdays in the Dailv Worker.

Classified Ads

NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Daily Worker and The Worker will not accept an advertisement in which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed.

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The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

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APARTMENTS - ROOMS WANTED

URGENT 1½-3 room apartment. Unfurnished preferred. One or two gentlemen, depending size apartment. Box 10- The Worker.

STUDIO apartment for two young women artists. Downtown, midtown, two rooms and over. Reasonable. Box 103, The Worker.

1½-2 ROOMS, furnished, unfurnished or large furnished room, running water, kitchen privileges, interracial couple. Box 162, The Worker.

INTERRACIAL couple urgently needs 1-room apartment. Baby separated. Box 109, The Worker.

APARTMENT TO SHARE WANTED

GIRL wants apartment to share. Reasonable rent. Downtown Manhattan preferred. Box 186, The Worker.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET

LONG sublet, Sept. 1. Four rooms, East Bronx, $36 month. Box 107, The Worker.

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FREE three-room apartment and food to a reliable couple in return for housekeeping for two adults. May have one child. Write Box 186, The Worker.

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PERSONAL

MILLY, get in touch with me, very urgent. It concerns mother. Libby.

WANTED

COUPLE desires one or couple share driving and expenses vacation trip to midwest or New England. Aug. 26, return 3½ weeks. Box 101, The Worker.

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7 consec. insert	30c	40c

Six words constitute one line. Minimum charge—2 lines.

DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1. For Monday's issue—Friday at 3 p.m.

For The (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 3 p.m.

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Discount Talk Of Early Pact At Packard

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Strike leaders of the 8,000 Packard workers, members of the CIO Auto Workers, Friday said there would be no settlement until a number of highly important issues are resolved.

This was in answer to press rumors that "settlement is just around the corner."

Picket lines are big at Packard.

The union charged that on its demand for wage increases the company has not specified how much is is prepared to grant; that on wage inequities in production and skilled classifications no settlement had been reached and no general increase for skilled workers, over and above a general raise for all has been agreed to.

UNSETTLED ISSUES

In addition issues left from negotiations two years ago, supposed to have been negotiated in the interim, have never been settled.

Promotions and transfers on the basis of seniority and not on "ability" are still undecided, said the strike leaders.

The company has started the Chrysler technique of mailing out letters to all employes, informing them that they are making wage offers and pension proposals up to $117 a month for those eligible.

Meanwhile the Packard workers strike for higher wages is sparking wage talk discussions in many of the plants where the Reuther leadership negotiated three-year contracts with only a pnsion and some insurance improvements.

The Ford Co. has remained silent on the international UAW Ford Department request for opening talks now on wage increases.

Emil Mazey, UAW secretary treasurer, announced this week that at the 1951 spring convention of the UAW, he would propose an increase in dues to $2.50. Fifty cents of that would be earmarked for building a $25,000,000 strike fund, he said.

Chicago

(Continued from Page 2)

out the area were knocked out immediately by the mobsters. Police Emergency Plan 5 was put into effect. Twenty-four squad cars and 48 men were sent to the area.

The mob shouted threats and foul, anti-Negro epithets.

The Park Manor area, the scene of numerous racist outbreaks, is known to be the home of the White Circle League, a notorious Klan-like organization. Two leaders of this outfit, Martin Pedersen and James T. Kyker, live on St. Lawrence Ave., directly across the street from the Roscoe Johnson home.

BURN GARAGE

Since last July, the Johnsons have been subjected to a series of outrages, climaxed last Sunday night in the burning of their garage. A fire was set between the garage and the home next door, where the white resident, Edwin Essinger, was rumored through the neighborhood to be preparing to sell his home to a Negro family.

The White Circle League leader, Joseph Beauharnais, admitted in court recently that his organization was born during the attacks on the Johnsons' home last July.

However, Chicago police this week refused to take action against the White Circle Leaguers in spite of the series of events leading to the mob attack of Wednesday night. District Police Capt. William Kells told the Daily Worker: "It is not our place to investigate the activities of those men."

Capt. Kells said he had no plans to prevent future outbreaks against the Negro families now living in the area and to insure complete safety for others who might move in.

"We can do nothing until something hapens," was Kells' reply.

Atom Scientist Returns to Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary (UP).—Lajos Janossy, atomic scientist and former professor at the University of Dublin, returned to Hungary because in Ireland he was "hermetically cut off from Soviet science," Budapest newspapers quoted him as saying Friday.

"I had a feeling my place was here and I want to take part in the common work," he was quoted. The press said Janossy received newsmen in a villa provided by the government after he arrived Thursday.

Fur

(Continued from Page 2)

with employers in fur industry on labor-management problems, all of which constitute activities to raise standard of living of fur workers and are in the interests of the industry and community and cannot at any time be considered detrimental to our national interests or cause for denial of bail while appeal is pending before higher courts."

McGrath was asked to meet the delegation at 1p.m.

Rail

(Continued from Page 2)

rail workers stood firm behind their union's decision to reject a 30-day strike postponement.

The union's two top negotiators, Frank H. Hall and A. R. Mosher, flatly rejected the postponement, but offered to resume wage-hour talks if such discussions "would be of a ny value."

Indications was that Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and his cabinet, following rejection of the postponement and offer of a government mediator, might decide further and stronger action at a cabinet meeting in Ottawa, set for Friday.

Sources in the capital said the government may order troops to take over the railways, as was done in England during a similar transportation strike, but there was no confirmation from official spokesmen.

Senate to Probe Crime Links To Congress

WASHINGTON.—Senate crime investigators intend to run down "rumors" that underworld characters are linked with some members of Congress and other national politicians, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) revealed Friday.

Wiley said there have been "ugly rumors about the interrelation between the underworld and state and national politics" for some time. He said the report covered local politics, particularly in Florida, and that the investigators now plan to turn to the national scene.

He said the alleged ties are not direct but are veiled as financial contributions through "intermediaries and intermediary companies for services rendered."

Wiley said they intend to check into cases such as that involving the purchase of $2,500 worth of tickets to a democratic rally by New York gambler Frank Erickson.

Court

(Continued from Page 2)

the Korean war as a "novel and startling move."

"It is an attempt to enlist the device of bail, which has as its purpose to insure the presence of a defendant in court when he is required to be there, as a means of thought control and censorship," Gates told the court. "Since appellants may not be directly punished for opposing the administration's policy in Korea, they are being punished through the revocation of their bail."

CANCELS RIGHTS

Hall charged the government's application to revoke bail was in direct conflict with the U.S. Constitution and the United Natioins Declaration on Human Rights. "Neither," he said, "gives any legal or moral ground for this attempt to silence advocacy of peace in general, or the advocates of a peaceful settlement of the Korean hostilities in particular."

The demand that the Communist leaders be continued on bail began mounting throughout the nation.

• The influential St. Lous Post Dispatch urged that bail be continued.

• The Civil Rights Congress and the National Non-Partisan Committee made public a partial list of leading citizens from 25 states, totaling 145, demanding continuation of bail.

• Thirteen New York trade union leaders of the AFL, CIO and independent unions, telegraphed Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to "continue bail for the 11 Communist leaders and preserve our democratic rights and constitutional liberties."

• Wives of the Communist leaders called on McGrath to grant them an interview Monday before "action is taken on a matter of such grave concern."

"We fervently believe a grave injustice is being inflicted upon our husbands, one of which affects our families and all American families," said a telegram to McGrath signed by wives of the party leaders.

Eugene Dennis, Communist Party general secretary, is now serving a year in jail on the charge of "contempt" of the House Un-American Committee. The other Communist leaders, who signed the petitions along with Dennis, Gates and Hall are John B. Williamson, Jack Stachel, Robert G. Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green and Carl Winter.

Hudson Valley Brickyard Out

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Some 1200 union employes of 12 brick yards on the Hudson River between Albany and Newburgh were on strike today.

The strikers, members of the Brick Handlers Union, an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, turned down an eight-cent-an-hour increase offered last week by representatives of the brick manufacturing firms.

A union spokesman said negotiations have been under way since June 15. Yesterday, the spokesman added, the union was informed that the offer was final.

Supervisory employes of the plants, located mainly in the Catskill and Kingston area, are keeping the kiln fires burning.

Members of an operating engineers union joined the walkout.

Sen. Humphrey Opposes Hobbs Bill

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) has informed the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born that he is opposed to the Hobbs Bill, it was announced Friday by the Committee.

Arithmetic Robot All Set

LOS ANGELES (UP).—A mathematical brain which solves problems formerly believed unsolvable was ready for operation today.

Dr. E. U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, yesterday unveiled SWAC—Standards Western Automatic Computer. It is the west's first such computer.

SWAC is able to solve within minutes problems which ordinarily would take weeks or months. Dr. Harry B. Huskey of the Bureau of Standards designed and supervised construction of the machine.

It was built under the sponsorship of the air force's office of air research.

The machine's speed is demonstrated by the fact that it adds two ten-digit numbers in a millionth of a minute.

It can also be used to make literal translations from one language to another in basic words.

Bar Dr. Phillips From Running For Seattle Post

SEATTLE. — Prof. Herbert C. Phillips, well known philosophy teacher and Communist Party member, was barred as a candidate for the post of County Superintendent of Schools today. Superior Judge Harold A. Seering denied Phillip's petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the county auditor to place him on the ballot.

Phillips was ousted from the the University of Washington by the Board of Regents two years ago after the University's own faculty investigating committee had upheld his right to teach.

Though he taught at the University for more than 20 years, Judge Seering said he was "ineligible" for post of Superintendent of Schools, because he had not taught in the county's public schools.

11 Die in Tibet Earthquake

NEW DELHI, India (UP).—The known official death toll in the earthquake, the worst in five years, that rocked eastern Tibet Tuesday rose to 11 Friday and the earth continued to rumble, three days later.

Meteorological officials recorded four shocks since midnight, but discounted speculation that another gigantic quake might follow. They classified Friday's shocks as "moderate and light" and said the earth was settling into place after Tuesday's jolt.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

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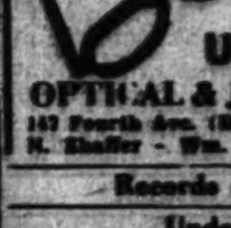

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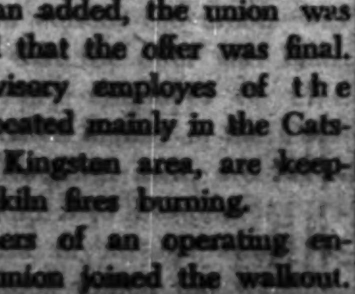


DODGERS STILL HAVE CHANCE

Get 8 More Cracks at Phils, Look to Giants for Help Now

By Lester Rodney

The high riding Phillies may be in for a rude jolt. Contrary to the notion being increasing expressed, the National League pennant race is far from over. Brooklyn's Dodgers, who signalled the start of a sharp turn-about by cooling baseball's hottest team, the Giants, three out of four at the Polo Grounds, have plenty of time and opportunity to catch and overtake the pretenders.

As of before Friday night's games, with all the Dodgers staggering and all the Philly spurting, Brooklyn was 6½ games behind. The gimmick, however, is that in the vital losing column they are only THREE behind. In other words, most of the Philly margin is through more games played, so the Dodgers, who had to play 48 more games to Philly's 41, will have the CHANCE to narrow the gap on the winning side. This depends on their jelling in the fashion they were exepected to at the season's start, as the league's stickout club by far.

A big factor in ruling out premature awarding of the World Series to Shibe Park is the fact that the Dodgers still will meet the Phils EIGHT TIMES in hand to hand encounter. In other words, if they can stay even with the Phils in all other games, five of those eight would end in a tie. The last two dates of the season, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, are "Philadelphia at Brooklyn." That could be it.

With a big assist from the Giants, who play the Phils a four game weekend series, the Dodgers could be within better striking distance by the time they leave for the West on Monday. And the Giants really want to beat those Phils after last week's rhubarb. The Dodgers are hosts to the Boston Braves at Ebbets Field. Needless to say, they must keep winning series after series now, and Jackie Robinson, their key guy, must emerge from the doldrums. He figures to.

IN THE AMERICAN, Cleveland and the Yanks are still in the fight though the Tigers have a good position. The Yanks get their personal chance to cut Red Rolfe's charges down to size starting Tuesday when the Tigers come in for a big series. Cleveland, now thoroughly convinced that it is Detroit and not the Yanks who must be beaten, will be rooting for the Yanks.

A torrid three way stretch fight is still a good possibility here. Unless Detroit settles things with a decisive series at the Stadium.

Maglie Prefers Them Close

Ever hear of a pitcher who'd just as soon his teammates didn't give him too many runs? Well, meet Sal Maglie of the New York Giants, who says he pitches much better when his club's runs come scare and he has to sweat out an assignment.

"It's harder to pitch with a big lead," insists the 33-year-old former Mexican Leaguer who has been one of the big surprises of the 1950 season.

"You may think you're bearing down when you're 'way ahead, but unconsciously you're not giving it all you have," he explained, "and the first thing you know, you're being belted all over the lot. I'd just as soon pitch with a slim lead. My best pitched games this season have been squeakers."

What's more, Maglie's impressive 11-3 record, which includes six straight complete-game victories since he was made a regular starter last month, bears him out.

Maglie, a six-foot, two-inch, 180-pound native of Niagara Falls, N. Y., does not go in for trick pitches. His assortment consists simply of a fast ball, a curve (this best pitch), and change of pace.

Although he now ranks with Max Lanier of the Cards as the most successful of the Mexican League repatriates, Maglie was not given much chance of making good in the majors upon his return from exile.

Under Chandler's orders, major league clubs were required to give reinstated players a month's trial. And because the Giants were so desperately in need of pitchers, Maglie had ample opportunity to prove his worth.

NET MOGULS GET GIBSON ENTRY

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has received an official entry form for the Nationals at Forest Hills from Althea Gibson, twenty two year old Negro star called by ex-champ Alice Marble a potential champion given the experience. There has never been a Nergo man or woman accepted by the blue blooded USLTA for Forest Hills.

WORKER Sports

SEE K.O. BY EZ MORE LIKELY

The Ezzard Charles-Joe Louis heavyweight bout, Sept. 27, was quoted at "even money" on a decision today, but Charles was a slight favorite on a knockout.

That was a big switch from the "false" price of 14-5 favoring Louis which was quoted a few hours after the International Boxing Club had closed the match.

The knockout quotations were: 2-1 against Charles scoring a kayo, and 3-1 against Louis doing the same.

Why risk three dollars against one that ex-champion Louis doesn't stop the champion, yet risk only two against one that Charles doesn't stop Louis?

A boxing observer explained: "The big question in this fight is legs, not punch. It's a 15-round fight. Louis is 36; Charles is seven years younger. Ezzard has good legs, but we don't know about Joe's now. And Charles will be sharper than Louis, who hasn't fought in more than two years. If Charles looked off form against Freddie Beshore Tuesday night, after being out of action only nine months, imagine how Louis will look in September. He's more likely to fold up than Charles."

He added that Joe would be the underdog on a decision were it not for his aggressive style. Louis has an even chance to win because he'll force the fight.

Joe was favored at least in the terms for the match. He will receive 35 percent of the net receipts, whereas Charles must take 20 percent. It's the first time in heavyweight history that the challenger was given a larger percentage than the champion.

Although the New York State Athletic Commission does not recognize Charles as champ, it will recognize the Yankee Stadium bout as a world championship fight, Eddie Eagan, chairman of the Commission, said.

Louis, who hasn't had a real fight since his knockout over Jersey Joe Walcott on June 25, 1948, will finish his preliminary conditioning at West Baden, Ind., and then shift to his old training camp at Pompton Lakes, N.J., on Aug. 30. He is scheduled to begin sparring there on Sept. 2.

Charles will do his preliminary work in Cincinnati, and shift to a camp near New York

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Brooklyn Hires First Negro Scout

THE DODGERS HAVE hired the first full time Negro major league scout. He is Elwood Parson of Dayton, Ohio, a local sport promoter.

This must be registered as a forward step, but several things have to be said about it. Parson's duties have been specifically limited to scouting and recommending Negro players. So this is quite another matter from actually ending discrimination against Negroes in the non-playing fields connected with baseball.

A scout assumed to be capable of judging the potential of ballplayers with dark skins has to be equally capable of judging ballplayers with white skins. Any other notion is merely perpetuating racist jimcrow divisions of labor. A big league scout is one who scouts and recommends ballplayers, period. Mr. Parson is not actually a big league scout, but a special scout for Negro players only. This should be borne in mind before hats are thrown in the air hailing the great Rickey and celebrating a big victory for sports democracy.

Progressives and all sports fans who despise jimcrow discrimination will welcome the Dodger hiring of Mr. Parson as a small, partial step in the direction of ending the shameful lilywhite character of baseball's administrative, managerial, office, coaching and scouting setup, and will continue to fight for REAL democracy right through our national pastime's structure.

So You Wanna Be a Jockey?

YOU'VE NEVER BEEN to a race track and think of it vaguely as a place where people with nothing better to do throw away a few bucks, winning occasionally but never ever seeming to stay ahead. Or you're someone who gets a belt out of following an occasional hunch or piece of expert advice and putting a small wager with your neighborhood bookie. You're even someone who gets out to the tracks in person once in a while puts his money legally under the little grilled window, and gets a palpitating thrill of personal identity with the straining nag carrying the same number as your little slip of paper.

You may be any or none of these, but the odds are you don't know much about the smallish looking men leaning forward on the sweating horses' necks. What kind of working conditions do they have? Chances are you don't even think of them as workers, just as "jockeys," something that goes automatically with horse racing.

Alright, take the floor, Jockey 'X' (a rattling good one too), and tell our readers a thing or two about life in and around the saddle.

"The fans may know that we have to make weight and one or two other things. But do they realize things like the expenses we are under? Here's what a well dressed rider wears onto a track. Boots—$22. Pants—from $20 to $30, mud pants $18 to $25. Then there are elastic stockings which cost $10, saddles FROM $90 on —some boys pay twice that for special makes—girths and surcingles and skull caps and whips.

"We supply it all. It costs a rough $210, at least, every time we step out to ride a $20 mount. We each own from four to six pair of pants which lasts about 25 to 35 rides. We also own from four to six saddles which must be repaired and replaced from time to time.

"This is a constant running expense, just being dressed for our trade, in addition to necessary daily fees to valets and agents. Try that besides paying rent at home and buying food for a family with the new inflation starting all over again!

"Just in case you think it's an easy way to make a living, like horseback riding on Ocean Parkway or something, come out with me some morning at five o'clock to exercise horses until noon, or a little later, home to nap so you won't be groggy, out again to ride the afternoon card, rain or shine, home to dinner where you have to count your calories or lose your job, and an early bed so as to be up the next morning again at five.

"I'm better off than some. It takes a long time before you ride the 40 winners necessary to graduate from the apprentice ranks, and some don't even make it. It never becomes a living of any kind to them.

"You remember the Jamaica strike, and the arrogance of the owners—the so called wealthy sportsmen who think much more of the horses than the men who ride them—well, next time you come out to the track and yell yourself hoarse over your two bucks, give a little thought to the guys who run the horses.

"It ain't any bed of roses, and even if you manage to stay light enough to stick with it, you still can't stay young enough to take the grind forever."

* * *

Top ranking Dodgers shortstop possibility in the minors is Jim Pendleton, 24 year old Negro star currently batting .299 and fielding well at the Triple A St. Paul farm. Coming up with slow and thorough schooling, he figures one more year down there, probably at Montreal.

Grid Yanks Boast Hot Backs

Reports from Ripon, Wisconsin, where the grid Yankees are going through their early paces, tells of a team with the game's fastest backfield, one which could be a real contender in the newly consolidated pro loop.

The team is composed of 20 of the old AAC Yankees, some from the short lived Bulldogs, some stars from the disbanded Chicago, Los Angeles and Buffalo team, and is coached by Red Strader, who coached the '49 Yanks into the playoffs without benefit of a top T-quarterback. Now he has George Ratterman calling the signals for such as Buddy Young and Spec Sanders.

Ratterman, rated a top level ball-handler, passer and brain at the age of 23 is so highly regarded by Strader that he was not permitted to participate in the first two weeks of scrimmage. A holdout with Buffalo last year, he joined the club the week of its Cleveland game. With practically no practice, he had the Bills in front, 28-7, going into the fourth period, and it wasn't his fault the Browns caught up, 28-28.

He's backed up by Johnny Rauch, second-year star from Georgia; Pete Layden, ex-Texas All-American who will play a lot for defense, although available for pass-run-punt duties.

Buddy Young, probably the fastest and most exciting player in football, is only 24 and apparently hasn't lost a bit of the speed that made him national sprint champion.

Orban (Spec) Sanders, a triple-threat offensive star of top magnitude as well as a great defensive ace, laid out for a knee operation last year, but in Strader's opinion has come back in the form that made him All-Pro in 1946 and 1947. He holds a hatful of all-time scoring and rushing records.

Taliaferro was rookie of the year in the AAC last year with the Dons after a starring career at Indiana. And the backfield will be pieced out with the likes of Sherman Hoard, No. 1 Yankee freshman back last year; Bennie Aldridge, rugged 197-pound 9.7 man from Oklahoma A&M; Zollie Toth, 225-pound ace fullback rom I.S.U. who has been crowding Young in wind springs—"possibly the find of the year"; says Strader; veteran Lou Kusserow, 1948 major college leading scorer for Columbia; Lowell (Dusty) Tew, leading ground-gainer in the south in '47 and a two-year pro veteran; and Mike Swistowick, 200-pound back from Notre Dame's undefeated teams of the past four years.

It looks like the fastest backfield in football—and with Ratterman to run the attack, could be the sharpest-striking in the game, says Strader. If the line measures up, it's all the way.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY · AUGUST 20, 1950 · SECTION 2

Socialism Will Bring Miracles

Abundance and a world made over to serve the needs of mankind — this is the perspective within our reach. No utopian dream, it is a realizable goal depending solely on man's ability to eradicate the cause of man's present inhumanity to his fellow-men, on our ability to render powerless the cause of war.

By M. ILIN

Moscow.

TIME will come when nowhere on the earth will man exploit man, when the causes that engender wars and prevent the peoples from ending poverty and hunger will no longer exist.

Rid of capitalism, the peoples will, at long last, be able to tackle the job of remaking our planet according to a scientific plan.

With a thrifty master's careful eye, man will examine the continents and oceans, the mountains and the plains and decide what has to be altered and reshaped.

He will institute a balance sheet of matter and energy, of water and coal, oil and metal. And first of all he will turn his mind to preventing the squandering of sunshine, of the light and heat which the Sun sends down to our Earth.

The Earth is a huge receiver. All the greenery that grows on it collects the sunshine and converts it into the fixed chemical energy of leaves, branches, tree trunks, fruit and grain.

But it is not only the plants that absorb the energy of the Sun. It is that energy that warms the soil under our feet, that sets in motion the ocean currents and the air currents over the Earth.

By turning water into steam, the Sun's rays lift 380,000 cubic kilometres of water a year, which is equivalent to the amount of water in eight such large lakes as Baikal.

All the electric-power plants and other generating machinery created by man produce 100,000 times less energy than what the Earth gets from the Sun.

What share of this bounty does man avail himself of?

Plants convert into chemical energy only from one to two percent of the sunshine that falls on the leaves. And cultivated plants occupy only one-tenth of the Earth's land surface.

In other words, plants gather for us no more than 0.1 or 0.2 percent of the solar energy that reaches the Earth.

Harnessing The Rivers

By extending the agricultural area and increasing harvest yields, man will go beyond this limit and make plants collect more and more sunshine for him.

Then again, he will intervene imperiously, in the work of another sunshine consumer, namely, water.

Like a giant motor, the Sun drives the water along the ocean — land — ocean cycle.

To prevent energy from being wasted here too, we must direct this cycle rationally and according to plan.

The water must not be allowed to reach the ocean until it has done everything it can for man.

By changing the flow of rivers in Africa, man will be able to irrigate the Sahara and Kalahari deserts with the moisture that falls in the Equatorial zone.

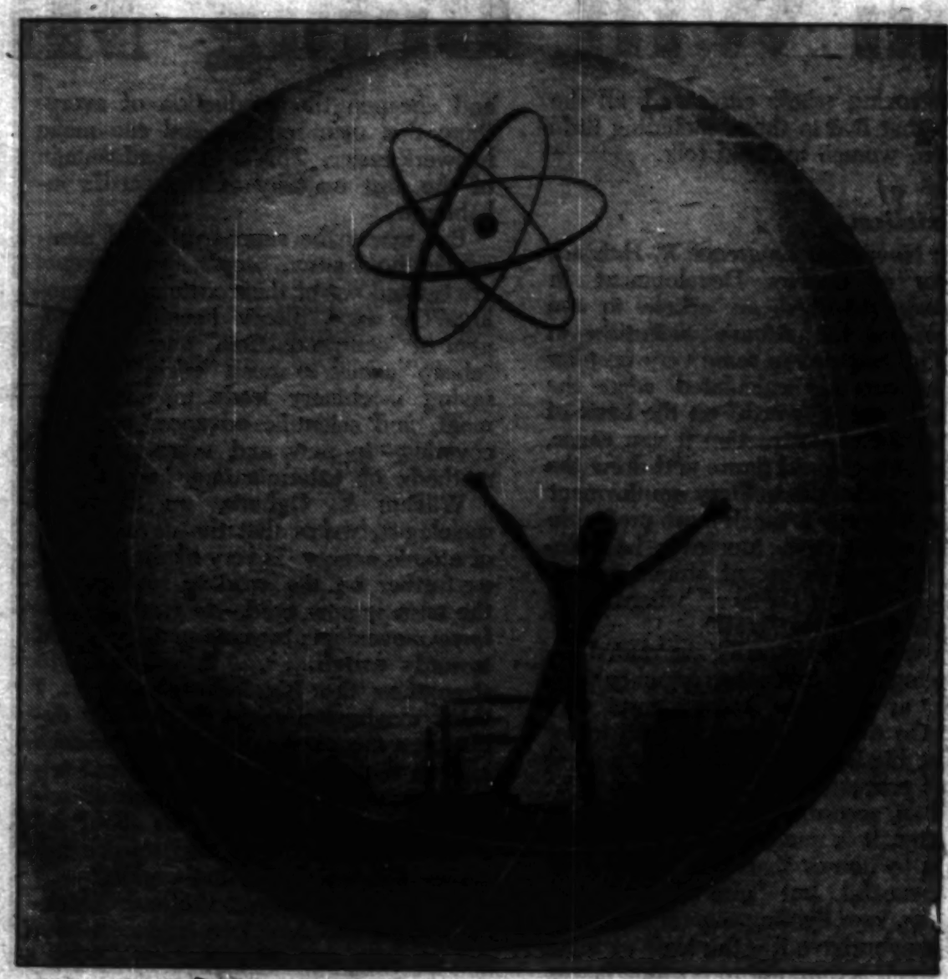
Australia suffers from droughts, which often recur several years in succession. But there is plenty of water below the surface in Australia and all that is required is artesian wells.

In India, the harvest depends upon the rains brought by the monsoons. In rainless years the country is afflicted with famine. But India can alter this state of affairs by harnessing the swift, fickle rivers flowing down from the Himalayas.

Water must be made to work more, much more, than it is working now.

In India 70 percent of all the power used for economic purposes is the muscle power of humans and beasts, while the potentialities of water power remain untapped.

Man gets 1,500,000 kilowatts from the Niagara Falls—he could get 5,000,000.



The great rivers of Africa flow to the ocean over gigantic terraces, forming rapids and waterfalls. These rivers too could be put to work for man.

But rivers are not only sources of power and irrigation, they are transportation routes. Submerging the rapids in the African rivers could provide great waterways in places where loads are still carried on the backs of camels or human beings.

Africa has more than double the water power resources of North America. Land suitable for farming, but practically untouched as yet, covers an area one and a half times the size of Europe.

The malarial mosquito will disappear together with swamplands, which will be drained.

And where there is a dearth of water, man will slow down its journey to the rivers, as is being done in the arid steppelands of the Soviet Union today.

The result will be a more humid climate in the steppe. Drought will be dispensed with, for the fields will receive more water. Tamed rivers will no longer flood cities in the spring, and will have a greater volume of water in the summer.

Uses of Atomic Energy

One gram of Uranium-235 produces as much energy as three tons of coal. Professor Joliot-Curie tells us that a single carload of nuclear fuel would provide twice as much energy as the electric-power plants of France generate in a year.

Big technical difficulties have to be surmounted before atomic energy can be made to run aircraft and automobile engines. As things stand today, reinforced concrete shields weighing dozens of tons would be required to protect the driver or pilot from the effects of harmful particles and rays. But even now, or in the very near future, men could build in many spots of the Earth powerful electric plants using nuclear fuel.

Plants of this kind are needed most in places with little coal and water power. Atomic energy will help to develop the "blank spots" on the world's economic map, the barren expanses which are still without rail transport, for it is easier to ship a ton of uranium by plane than to build a railway to transport millions of tons of coal.

As time goes on and new methods are devised to protect man from harmful rays, the atomic engine will appear first on big ships, and then on locomotives, aircraft and automobiles.

And the long-awaited day will then also arrive when the first interplanetary craft, equipped with an atomic jet engine, will take off from the Earth. . . .

In the USSR atomic energy is already becoming a powerful new means for remaking the pattern of nature. The words of the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister, A. Y. Vyshinsky, spoken at the UN General Assembly, resounded throughout the world:

"We have set atomic energy to perform great tasks of peaceful construction, we want to put atomic energy to use in levelling mountains, changing the course of rivers, watering deserts, and laying new life lines in places where the foot of man has rarely stepped."

One has only to glance at the map of the world to see that there are many places where the Earth's surface ought to be changed to serve the purposes of man.

Changing the Earth's Surface

With the aid of atomic energy, we could make the African climate more humid, by changing the course of the rivers and directing them into the heart of the continent. Trapped in the huge bowl that occupies one-third of Africa, the water could not get away to the ocean so quickly. It would evaporate again and again from the reservoirs and the leaves of plants, and return again and again in the form of rain. Thus, a continent now scorched by the sun would be made much more congenial to human habitation.

Africa has few natural harbors. But its coast line could be altered and artificial harbors constructed where required.

In South America the Cordilleras wall off the continent from the ocean. Trains have to vie with aircraft in the Peruvian Andes — they climb to a height of 4,880 metres. A few atomic explosions could cut a wide gateway in the Andes, giving convenient access to the seaboard. And the winds from the sea would come in through this gateway, bringing moisture to fields that constantly suffer from drought.

Just as the sculptor moulds clay to the desired form, man could remould the features of the earth and alter the coast lines to fit in with his plans and purposes.

Managing The Weather

With the help of atomic energy man will in time learn to make air currents as well do his bidding. By causing artificial cyclones in the Arctic, by evaporating sea water with the aid of "atomic" heat, by warming the masses of cold Arctic air, he will "manage" the weather and produce conditioned climates for whole continents.

The earth does not always use the energy of the sun to man's best advantage; it may expend too much heat in April, and too little in May.

But when man becomes strong enough to intervene and adjust nature's allowances of heat, he will be able to divert heat to the cold regions and send currents of cool air to high-temperature areas.

Inspecting his balance sheet of matter and energy, he will transfer thousands of cubic kilometres of water, millions of tons of matter and billions of calories of heat to where he requires them.

Whenever the cities and factories in the North find themselves short of power, their supply will be augmented from the South, or if water is needed for the fields in the East, it will be directed there from the West.

Ore, coal, oil, salt and stone will all flow in a mighty stream from the crust of the earth to automatic factories, there to be transformed into the things that man must have.

Man individually is small and weak compared with a mountain or a waterfall, but the collective mind of millions

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Ted Tinsley Says...

THE HISTORY OF THE ORIENT

The New York Times is as shy as a young girl at her first dance when it comes to writing about Korea and explaining to us unlettered folk the high purposes of Truman's intervention. Because of a patriotic self-censorship, however, the Times never, never prints the dirty words, "First National Bank," or "Morgan," in connection with Korean resources.

In its efforts to explain matters in words of one syllable, the Times has offered an item which helps clear up the mystery of the Orient and delves into the inner being of the Korean people. This story declared that the North Koreans have no "individual initiative." It went on to remark that they fight hard because they are told to fight hard. They are fearless, brave and self-sacrificing because someone told them to be fearless, brave and self-sacrificing. If they had any real individual initiative they would stop being fearless, brave and self-sacrificing just because someone ordered them to act like that.

Then, continued the Times, the North Korean who finds himself behind the lines, often slips into civilian clothes and operates as a guerilla. He does this, too, because he has no "individual initiative." Someone told him to do it, see?

The same thing is true of the South Koreans as well, but the Times neglects to mention this.

Before the intervention, the North Koreans had no more "individual initiative" than they do now. It's true that they took over the land by themselves, and divided it among those who tilled the soil. Naturally, they had much more "individual initiative" when they worked for absentee landlords and did as they were told.

Strangest of all, they started running their factories and mines all by themselves, without instructions or directions from the former foreign corporation owners. This demonstrated the serious lack of "individual iniative." How is it possible to have "individual initiative" wthout a boss to tell you what to have iniative about?

Another respectable newspaper recently carried an item describing the armament of the North Koreans. It spoke mainly of the high ratio of automatic weapons in a North Korean division. Now why should that be? Why should a "primitive" and "backward" people have automatic weapons? Well, this good paper explained that automatic weapons are for men who are poor marksmen. If the North Koreans only had the ability to aim a rifle, they wouldn't bother with automatic weapons!

The paper left out one important fact. Automatic weapons are good for people who are poor marksmen.

Men who miss the mark so widely as those who write such stories should not talk about marksmanship. But they are only exercising their individual initiative by writing what they're expected to write, under any and all circumstances, with no exceptions.

Socialism Will Bring Miracles

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will compel nature to remake nature. And all man will have to do will be to stand and direct.

All arduous, monotonous and uncreative work will be left to machinery, with people doing only such work as is beyond the capacity of the mindless machine.

Just think what quantities of human time and labor—the most valuable of all things in this world—are being uselessly squandered in the capitalist countries.

There is work without end to be done on the earth—yet the capitalist world has 45,000,000 unemployed, who do not know where to find work that would save them from starvation.

Human hands, feet and backs continue, as hundreds of years ago, to perform the most difficult and burdensome labor on the plantations of Africa and Latin America, though this work could well be done by machines. And this applies not only to the colonies and dependencies; in the imperialist countries too, you will find plenty of mines, factories and construction projects where human labor is squandered and where people are employed, day in and day out, on work that ought to be left to machines.

Stopping Capitalism's Criminal Waste

The capitalist system rapaciously destroys and exhausts not only the earth, but the people who live and work on it.

This criminal waste will be stopped when exploitation disappears from the world and when all the resources of science and technology are put to easing the labor of man and making it a source of joy to him.

Even now the working day could be cut in half if people were freed at least from the menace of war.

Not so long ago Professor Joliot-Curie told a mass meeting in Bombay:

"Do the workers realize that of eight hours in field or factory, four are used to pay for armaments and armed forces that are wholly unproductive? Even more serious is the fact that these four hours are employed to prepare the destruction of all that is produced during the other four."

In the ancient legend Sisyphus had to push up a hill a huge stone that kept rolling down again. The Sisyphuses of today spend half their time destroying what has been produced in the other half. So it is that imperialism dooms hundreds of millions to truly Sisyphean labor.

Imperialism—that is the force that plots war and stands between humanity and its happiness.

Atomic energy can be a tremendous gain for mankind, but there are men who would convert it into an instrument for destroying whole cities and all the people that live in them, including little children, women and old folk.

'Logic' of Imperialism

Last November Lawrence R. Hafstad, Director of Reactor Development in America, published an article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists in which he engaged in some very peculiar calculations. He calculated what the atomic bomb is "worth" on the basis of the amount of destruction it can cause, arrived at a colossal figure and drew the conclusion that the military employment of atomic energy is much more profitable than its civilian use. Moreover, he maintains, the civilian use of atomic energy is simply "pie in the sky," whereas the bomb is something "real."

We would be equally warranted in producing the following argument. A match, as everyone knows, costs very little. On the other hand, if used to set fire to a big house, it can destroy a great deal of property.

And so, according to Hafstad's line of reasoning, it is much more profitable to set fire to houses than use matches for such peaceful, but "unprofitable" purposes, as, say, lighting cigarettes.

There you have it—the logic of those who would set fire not to a single house, but to the whole world!

There are other reasons, too, why the imperialists are trying so hard to hinder the civilian use of atomic energy. One of these reasons is that atomic energy will undoubtedly, in the future, be much cheaper than any other kind.

From the common sense point of view this would seem a very good thing, because the cheaper energy is, the more widely can it be used. And cheap atomic energy could be used, among other things, to heat houses and do away with stoves, fireplaces and kitchen ranges.

But here the representatives of America's anthracite industry raise their voice. Four hundred million dollars have been invested in the anthracite mines, which supply coal to heat 6,000,000 houses inhabited by 35,000,000 people. So the mine owners are uneasy; they are afraid they might forfeit their profits if atomic energy came to offer serious competition to anthracite.

These apprehensions are shared by the big oil operators, by the owners of power stations, railways, shipping companies and so on.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has hastened to set their minds at ease by announcing in one of its reports, after due consultation with physicists, that there is no need to fear the early replacement of present sources of energy by atomic energy.

And again we can only say—such is the logic of capitalism.

Atomic energy can greatly increase and cheapen the production of everything that man requires and can make his work easier. This is to the advantage of the vast majority of the earth's inhabitants.

But where the super-trusts and monopolies hold sway, words and concepts are twisted out of their customary meaning. The word "plenty" becomes a synonym of "overproduction," and the word "cheap" comes to mean "crisis." Labor-saving machinery leads to unemployment, and scientific advances and discoveries—to new and more perfected methods of exterminating human life.

William F. Ogburn, an American sociologist, writes that the development of atomic energy "is very likely to speed us further on the road to serfdom, as the term is now used—to tend to reinforce movements towards monopoly and towards cartels. . . . It will tend to strengthen the big industries. . . . I think maybe we ought to consider declaring a moratorium on all pure science and on the researches of all natural science development until the social sciences can tell us what to do about it."

So the idea is to shackle science because it is advancing too rapidly!

The British physicist Professor Blackett tells of two American engineers who not so long ago suggested an international agreement to prevent the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes for at least one generation. These two are not the only ones who want to see the progress of science and technology hamstrung. Last March, the New York Times Magazine published an article by Bertrand Russell, the British "philosopher," under the title "The Science to Save Us From Science."

This makes strange reading indeed to the Soviet citizen, who welcomes every new scientific discovery and invention, every new achievement of the researchers of our country.

But imperialism turns everything upside down. A boon becomes a curse, and great scientific discoveries evoke consternation and a desire to muzzle science.

We could say to Mr. Ogburn that the social sciences have already told us under what social system science can and must become a boon for mankind, not a curse. We could tell him how under Socialism science remakes nature and puts its forces to work for the good of the people at large.

I have endeavored to give the roughest sketch of the benefits that science will bring to mankind in the era of eternal peace, when there will be no more wars, when imperialism, the source of war, crisis and unemployment, will exist no longer.

In his day, K. E. Tsiolkovsky, the great Russian scientist and inventor, wrote in his book "The Future of the Earth and the Cosmos" that "the Earth is a desert" and that "the Earth will have to be put in order."

Our planet seemed a desert to him compared to the flourishing garden that he dreamed of making it and that it can indeed become. He predicted that the earth would be put in order when "man becomes the master of the soil, the oceans, the air, the weather, the plants, and of himself."

Tremendous are the tasks which man will accomplish when he takes his fitting place in the world. And foremost among these tasks will be the fight against disease. The two billion dollars spent on the first atom bomb could have been used to build a thousand splendidly-equipped institutes for combattling tuberculosis, cancer and other diseases which every year take a toll of millions of lives.

But these thousand institutes are an infinitesimally small magnitude compared with what the world would gain if all the efforts of man armed with science were dedicated to peaceful constructive labor.

The war against death will become the principal war waged by mankind when there are no more wars between human beings. Man can and will lengthen the span of life on this planet of ours, which he will remodel to make living a joy.

And as you think of all this, it comes home to you with redoubled force how cynical and revolting are the disquisitions of those who are already counting the anticipated profits of an atomic war!

Portraying this war, some of the novelists in the West conjure up all manner of nightmares. They paint prospects of soil that has lost its fertility, of poisoned water sources and contaminated air, of ore deposits ruined by radioactivity, of burnt-out forests and fields, of towns destroyed and of people reverting to savagery among ruins that once were homes. That is what these grave-diggers predict for the world.

But they are singing these dirges too soon. Mankind is endowed with sufficient reason to choose life, not death. It is not in the least inclined to commit suicide.

This is proved by the countless signatures of men and women who demand the prohibition of the atomic bomb and the condemnation as war criminals of those who first start an atomic war.

It is declared, ever more loudly, in appeals and resolutions, broadcasts and articles, by scientists, writers, workers, peasants in every corner of the world.

But the weightiest and most convincing proof of it is the rapid progress of the Land of Soviets, the Land of Socialism, and the steady forward movement of mankind to Communism, which will transform our planet and make it a happy home for everyone who works.

To Whom Shall Paul Be Grateful?

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, wife of the singer, replies to one who applauded the Truman Government's voiding of Robeson's passport. The interchange of letters raises and answers a question which the white supremacists today put to the entire Negro people.

THE following letters are reprinted from the Aug. 9 issue of The Springfield Union of Springfield, Mass. They are a letter written to Paul Robeson by "R.W.P.," and Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson's reply. The letter written to Robeson by "R.W.P." is as follows:

"Sir:

"I was a friend and close associate of Walter Camp, who named you on his all-American team of 1918.

"I have heard tonight, over the radio, that the U.S. government has denied you passport facilities. I applaud that decision! I consider you an ingrate—than whom there is nothing worse.

"Today I have written to Rutgers, suggesting that the university cancel your varsity letters and other athletic honors, as a disgrace to the college, as you certainly are.

"Knowing Mr. Camp, as I did, I am sure that he would have cut off his right arm rather than honor a person who acted toward his country as an ingrate, such as you have done.

"I suppose Vishinsky, Malik, Dennis, the Daily Worker and such creatures cheer for you. But decent people—whether of your ancestry, or mine—have nothing but disgust for you, as an ingrate and a renegade."

Following is Mrs. Robeson's reply:

"My husband is at present under a great deal of pressure from our government, and from some un-American fellow citizens. I have, therefore, decided to withhold your letter from him for a few days, and to answer it myself, on his behalf.

"You say that you were a friend and close associate of Walter Camp, who named Paul Robeson on his all-American team of 1918. Then I hope you believe—along with me and millions of other sport fans — that Walter Camp chose the members of his all-American football teams because of their ability, prowess, and sportsmanship on the gridiron, and not because of their political opinions, if any, nor because they went hat-in-hand saying 'Yes, Sir,' or 'No Sir,' to our government officials, police, and other people currently in power.

"You say you have written to Rutgers, suggesting that the university cancel Paul's varsity letters and other honors. I shall be most interested to see what they do about that.

MRS. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

"There will have to be a lot of cancellations. The university will have to cancel 15 varsity letters won honorably in four different sports, football, baseball, basketball and track. They will have to cancel his Phi Beta Kappa key. They will have to cancel his membership in Cap-and-Skull, the senior fraternity made up of the four men who most truly and fully represent the foremost ideals and traditions of Rutgers.

"If and when Rutgers, or any group or person cancels Paul Robeson's place in the football Hall-of-Fame, his membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Cap-and-Skull, they will cancel the integrity of those institutions.

"Because Paul's place on these rolls-of-honor were won by brilliant, consistent, solid performance, over a period of four consecutive years, before thousands of witnesses. His record is on the books, in the newspapers and magazines, in the hearts and minds of his fellow students who studied, worked and played with him, and his fellow citizens who watched and applauded him from the stands.

"I'm afraid you are going to have to find some other way out from under Paul Robeson. The A grades still stand on the books at Rutgers; the faculty, Phi Beta Kappa, Cap-and-Skull merely observed, recorded, and applauded. He actually did catch those forward passes and run that interference; Walter Camp and Louis Lee Arms and Charles A. Taylor and George Daley and other sports writers merely observed, recorded and applauded. He actually is one of the great singers and actors in the world today; music and dramatic critics all over the world merely listened to his concerts, observed his performances, recorded and applauded.

"And in case anybody wants to erase, tear up or burn the records, they need not waste the time and effort. I have them all preserved, the newspaper and magazine articles and the official scholastic and athletic records are neatly pasted into scrapbooks. I read them on rainy days when the going gets particularly rough. And to cover an emergency, I have duplicate scrapbooks in safekeeping abroad.

PAUL ROBESON

"You say you suppose Vishinsky, Malik, Dennis, the Daily Worker and such creatures cheer Robeson. But decent people . . . have nothing but disgust for him as an ingrate and a renegade."

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Workers Sense It's Not Their War

By JIM WEST

AT SOUTH BEND, Indiana, departmental stoppages against speed-up have been breaking out in Studebaker, Bendix, Oliver plants. In Oklahoma City, an AFL building trades strike against general contractors is followed now by a teamsters strike. In the Chicago-Gary steel center, work stoppages against speed-up are reported together with a growing demand for wage increases. At the big Bendix plant in South Bend, the right-wing local president has twice cancelled meetings due to discuss contract for fear of having the Reuther pension scheme rejected by the rank and file who favor a wage boost now. Groups of workers have come up to him on the job in deep anger at his stalling tactics, demanding a meeting so they can vote down the phony pension deal.

These are but a few examples of numerous strikes and stoppages taking place in scores of cities and towns, only a few of which are reported in the press. The working class finds itself compelled by reduced income, speed-up and rapidly worsening conditions to do battle with the profit-bloated corporations. The profit-reports for the first six months of 1950 boasted of a new record, with such giants as the Steel Trust making the highest profits in over 30 years. What is not reported in the financial pages is the tremendous cost of these profits to the working class; work crews reduced by half and turning out twice as much production; inhuman speed-up; elimination of Negroes from numerous jobs; reductions from take-home pay through changes in production rates and deductions for phony pension deals — these are some of the consequences to the workers of the big profit drive.

It is becoming increasingly clear to growing sections of workers that the war against the Korean people will not change these conditions for the better — that on the contrary, their conditions will become worse; the numerous economic actions cited above have taken place since the Korean war began.

The unpopular intervention into the affairs of the Korean people 7,000 miles away becomes more unpopular still as the workers learn the economic consequences of that intervention upon their own lives and welfare here at home.

A clear-cut example of this is what happened in the executive board of the West Pullman local of UE-FE. Here, a few of the leaders brought in a program of support to the Truman Administration's war policies in Korea. In addition to formal support of the war, this program proposed to turn the local's hall into an army recruiting station, undertake a blood-bank drive, and give up overtime "for the duration." When this last point was presented, a heated debate broke out, many executive board members declaring, "If that is what the Korean war means, then we say 'to hell' with such a war!" As a result, the clique offering the program were forced to withdraw it.

A good example of leadership to the working class is provided by District One, Chicago, of the United Packinghouse Workers Union. Facing contract negotiations with the big packers, this union knew it had to contend with and overcome employer propaganda that "sacrifices (by the working class, of course!) must be made for the sake of the war effort." The district leadership issued a leaflet to the workers at one huge plant, explaining the relationship of the fight for peace to the fight for higher wages and better conditions in the coming contract. It called upon the packinghouse workers to sign the Stockholm pledge the following day at the plant gates as a means of demonstrating to the bosses the workers' rejection of their false propaganda and showing the workers' determination to win a better contract. The following day, in the third week of the Korean war, over 1,000 workers signed the Stockholm appeal at the plant gates.

No doubt the economic needs of packinghouse workers had much to do with the executive board of District 3 of that union — a leadership known to be definitely not left — calling for a statement from Truman that "under no circumstances would the atom bomb be used in Korea." This executive board, representing 30,000 workers in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and elsewhere, asserted that another world war would end democracy. Fearing the effect of such a war on economic conditions as well as on democracy, but showing confusion and illusions on what to do about it, this executive board also urged a five percent limitation on corporation profits, labor-representation on policy-making national defense groups and immediate enactment of the Truman civil rights program. Should this district executive board take up a real, militant fight for wage increases and improvement in the conditions of its membership, there would be little basis for such illusions as now exist.

FE-UE locals in Chicago, such as locals 108 and 141, in taking a firm position against use of the A-bomb in Korea and for support to Premier Nehru's peaceful initiative to find a basis for ending the hostilities in Korea, have undoubtedly strengthened their position and ability to defend the economic interests of their memberships.

It is a fact which emerges more and more clearly to wider sections of workers that those union leaders and members who best fight for the workers' economic needs are also the ones who best fight for peace; that those who are in the fore of the fight for peace are the same ones who have consistently fought to improve conditions. Nor is it any accident that the few rabid jingoists who have organized attacks upon peace petitioners in various plants happen to be, in most instances, company stooges, ACTU and right-wing or social-democratic supporters of Walter Reuther and Philip Murray, whose phony pension deals have cost auto and steel workers dearly.

It would be a most serious error to confuse this small gang of hysteria-breeding jingoists with the mass of workers in the plants and mills. Among the workers generally, there is no enthusiasm for the "mess in Korea" as it is commonly called. There is much concern that it should not develop into a third world war. There is a growing indignation at the high cost of living, the lack of housing, the threat of increased taxes, the curbing of civil rights which accompany Wall Street's imperialist adventures.

There is a growing mood of struggle against speed-up and the other on-the-job effects of the imperialist war program. There is a rising demand for wage increases, and against any wage freeze.

Irrespective of viewpoints on most questions concerning the war, most workers are agreed on the need for doing something against these effects of the war. Conditions are rapidly becoming such that, as some of the aforementioned instances show, should it be necessary, in the course of fighting to better their economic conditions, to oppose the war program itself, more and more sections of the working class are so prepared to do.

The American working class today is demanding militant, fighting policies and leadership to defend its economic needs. It is ready to struggle for its immediate needs. It is entering conditions in which it will learn, in the midst of struggle, in a period of days and weeks what it would ordinarily take months and years to learn.

The highly significant house-cleaning in a majority of the biggest steel locals, in which the steelworkers swept out of office many an intrenched Murray machine, is indicative of the direction in which the working class wants to go. It wants an end to class-collaboration, belly-crawling policies. It wants bold, militant leadership and policies, and will rally around such leadership and policies wherever they are correctly projected in the spirit of the united front.

What War Does to a Nation

By MIKE GOLD

THERE CERTAINLY is an Iron Curtain, but not where "they" place it. It runs along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Its object is to keep out all information as to what the peoples of Asia and Europe are thinking and feeling today.

This knowledge would be dangerous, of course, for "their" war plans. If the people of America knew how the Wall Street adventurers have isolated our country from the rest of humanity, it would anger them, scare them and unfit them as the robots that Wall Street needs.

We live in a fog of lies, slander and misinformation. Events take us by surprise, whereas truth might have prepared us for reality. Life daily proves bigger than the word-wizards and their propaganda. When will we begin to see clearly?

For example, the governments of Europe have been reluctant to send troops to Korea to fight on our side. This refusal has stunned the average misinformed American. He had been made to believe that our Marshall Aid saved Europe from famine and everyone in Europe was abjectly thankful to us for it

The facts were always different, however. Marshall Aid has enriched only the trusts and the Chiang Kai-shek government grafters of Europe. The people are poorer than ever. Food is dearer today, wages lower, since Marshall Aid began. And unemployment has increased vastly in Italy and France, as one native industry after another has been demounted by American imperialism.

In addition, nobody, except for the handful of miserable profiteers, wants another world war. It's impossible to exaggerate the peace sentiment of Europe today. It penetrates all classes and creeds; it is the strongest spiritual force on the continent.

Could you go into a hospital of war-invalids, men without legs and arms, men with broken spines, and ask them to fight in a new war? They would answer, let's recover first, if possible. Give us time, the wars are too close together!

Not since the Civil War has America seen great destruction and mass-hecatombs on its own soil. We have been the most fortunate country in the world, thanks to geography. But a country like France has bled and suffered since 1870 under three invasions by the Germans.

Ruins of War Still Seen in France

The ruins of the last war are still everywhere in France, the bodies of thousands of human victims still unhealed.

Over a million young Frenchmen perished in the first World War; over two million in the Second. This, out of a population of 50 millions, becomes the death of a generation. You can't enter a French home, be it the rough, muddy hut of a peasant, or the bright modern apartment of some professional or businessman in Paris, without finding portraits of dead fathers and sons on the walls, flanked by little shrines with a crucifix and flowers, maybe, or by medals and war decorations on a wire stand for display.

In every railroad train in France, in every car of the Paris subways, there are seats reserved for the Mutiles, for the war-victims.

Never have I seen so many cripples as in France. In country districts they were farmers plowing their fields, former soldiers with an arm missing at the shoulder, or a wooden stump instead of a leg. One often saw workers bicycling to their factories in the same condition, arm or leg missing.

I remember a woman of Paris who sold vegetables in the street market. She was husky, red-headed and full of the militant gayety of the people of Paris. She had an arm missing, too. It was astonishing to watch how deftly she wrapped spinach, lettuces and cauliflower with her one hand, or made change.

Once she caught me looking at her stump, and yelled, to my embarrassment: "It's the work of you Americaines! You went after the auto factories, but never hit them, only our houses. Is it the wheesky you drink?"

Worse than the spectacle of the war-maimed everywhere, was the procession of the burned-out men of thirty to fifty who'd been working in Germany during the war, or who had been prisoners of war or in the concentration camps for political prisoners.

You can tell them by their air of exhaustion. The blood seems to have been drained from their meager bodies; and years of hunger have made strange wrinkles in their faces. They are prematurely old; you can never guess their age.

I had a shock when I met a French girl whom I'd known in 1935; a blonde, lovely young Communist, talented in art, full of love for the world and for the people's cause. She had fought in the underground, then spent over two years in a concentration camp for French women. She looked a thousand years old now, but was still undaunted; one of the best leaders in the peace and women's movement, one of the million heroines of the people.

In the high school class of a boy who was the friend of my son's, five cases of TB were discovered out of a group of thirty. This wasn't in a poor district, but in a middleclass milieu. Never, except in our Southern mill-towns, have I seen so many pale faces, skinny arms and pipestem legs among children, as in France.

There were some 800 deaths by Allied bombing in the district of Paris where we lived. It is the section where the Renault and Citroen auto factories are located.

The factories are still working, but on every street you would find shattered ghosts of apartment houses with the sky shining through their vacant skeletons. Near the river there had been a famous athletic court where the Basques of Paris played their national game of pelota. It was shattered; there were two square blocks of bricks and rubble and barbed wire, the familiar lunar landscape of Europe, with children playing everywhere, as though in a kid's paradise.

I spent a few days in Arles. It is a little city in the south, with the typical sunbaked white houses and plane trees. This is where Van Gogh lived and painted for years. The little cafes and village postmen were still here, but the whole center of the city and the bridge across the Rhone, had been blown to bits. I looked for Van Gogh's house, and found it, also, a heap of dusty ruins.

Half of France still needs to be cleaned of its war rubble and rebuilt for human habitation. In Paris, many of the shattered apartment houses, often with no water or light, were occupied by the sons and daughters of necessity. It was curious to see lace curtains at a window, and a child looking out, when that window was the only one left in a shattered Paris apartment house.

In Marseilles I found that the section know as the Vieux Port was only a field of war-rubble, the usual mounds of brick, stone, barbed wire and broken pillars. This "old port" had been the original city that was founded by the Phoenecians. It had been lived in for five thousand years. But Hitler's war finished it. Do you think the people of Marseilles were standing around cheering for the Wall Street criminals who were whooping it up for another world war? No, the people of Marseilles had led in the great European fight for peace, with their demonstrations and all-city strikes against manufacturing or loading war materials.

Livelihood Lost Because of War

Tropez is a picturesque fishing port to which tourists flocked, because Eddie, the little British king, had often vacationed there. I talked to fishermen along the wharfs and they were starving and bitter. The Nazis had blown up all the harbor before they left, and fishing was now impossible. And the French governments had done nothing to restore their way of living.

The same was true along the whole Riviera and the Blue Coast; the little fishing harbors had been destroyed, the people were cursing war and hunting for a piece of bread.

At Hyeres, the beautiful spot where Robert Louis Stevenson had spent some happy years, the beach was cumbered with a series of big iron balls. They were unexploded mines. The Nazis had blown up everything, but left the massive concrete fortress here that had been part of their Atlantic Wall.

I wandered around the fort, with its gloomy underground chambers and pill-boxes. The walls were covered with the last scribblings of the fleeting Nazis; some were messages to French girls, others threats that the Nazis would return. A slave worker had written something in Russian, and one French inscription said, in a bold hand, "No More Nazis—No More War!"

That had been the hope of the people of France. It is being assaulted by ghouls of imperialist profiteering. Does anyone believe France and the Europe that shares its wounds and memories, will lightly embark on a third world war?

Bread and peace are Europe's need today—time to heal its sorrow, its wounded bodies, its shattered fields and cities. Whoever helps them to peaceful construction becomes their friend. The simplest strategy America could use to win the people of Europe, as friends and allies, would be to make peace in the world, to show by every act and speech that we will and must have peace.

THE ROMANIANS ARE REBUILDING

Farmers of the Peoples Republic of Romania are turning to collectivization. It means greater individual prosperity and greater prosperity for the economy of their country, experience has shown them. These pictures were made on July 24, first anniversary of the beginning of collectivization of Romanian farms.

Members of the collective farm Bobalna in the village of Salatiu marching to a celebration.

Threshing wheat on the collective farm Desrobirea Muncii at Galicea.

Maria Nogi, Agnes Sipos and Olga Lorenz set out tomato plants in the hothouse on the Gh. Dozza collective farm at Turia.

Korea Recalls a Page from the Past

At the turn of the 20th Century the most loyal and genuinely patriotic Americans opposed another unjust war. Then was born the Anti-Imperialist League, with the objective of stopping the bloody annexation of the Philippines. Here is the story of those brave men, and the fight they waged.

By EVA LAPIN

THE NEWSPAPERS carried MacArthur's communiques from the front lines; the Senate and House were voting increases in armed forces and military appropriations; the Administration was furiously promoting an imperialist war against a colonial people fighting for their national independence while the President maintained we want "no foreign territory"; there were protest meetings in many cities against the imperialist war; the cry of "traitor" was raised against those who opposed the war.

Sounds like a review of today's events — but it is a page out of the past history of the United States, of events at the turn of the 20th century.

Today when General Douglas MacArthur leads an assault on the Korean people defending their freedom, one recalls the days when his father, Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur was killing Filipinos in the same battle for freedom and the strong voices of protest raised in the United States against such imperialist assault.

By the late 1890's, U. S. businessmen and bankers had taken major strides toward consolidating their wealth and power. The era of free competition was fast dwindling away. A new giant — the trusts — dominated the economy and the politics of the land. With the home market no longer satisfying their store of goods and capital, they began to cast around for new fields of exploitation. The rich territories held by the feudal, corrupt Spanish empire seemed like easiest prey. The talk was of America's golden opportunity to expand. In 1893 a handful of American sugar planters and missionaries, who coveted land as much as God, engineered a "palace revolution" in Hawaii and demanded that it be annexed to the United States.

But the people of the United States, with the words of Abraham Lincoln still ringing in their ears, that "they who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves," were strongly anti-imperialist. They were indignant at annexing territory some 2100 miles away. The debate on annexation raged throughout the country. It was not until the war hysteria of 1898 that the administration finally pushed it through.

McKinley's Demands Shock Nation

It was not until President McKinley announced the peace terms demanded from Spain that a shocked nation awoke to the true implications of the war . . . that in place of Spanish oppression, U. S. imperialism was proposed. McKinley demanded Spain relinquish all claims to Cuba; cede Puerto Rico and her other West Indian islands; and that the U. S. occupy the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending conclusion of a peace treaty to determine the control and government of the Philippines.

But President McKinley began to increase his appetite. From just occupying Manila, he instructed U. S. peace commissioners that by December, 1898, "by the single consideration of duty and humanity the cession must be of the whole archipelago." To take the sting off the obvious forced annexation, the U. S. agreed to pay Spain $20 million for the islands. Considering that the total land area of the Philippine Islands is almost equal to that of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and that seven million people occupied the area, McKinley turned a good bargain!

But the administration had no easy time putting over this betrayal of the Filipino people who had fought 36 rebellions against Spain, who had captured Manila for the U. S. forces, who were fighting for independence then as they are today in their Hukbalahap resistance movement.

IN BOSTON, on June 15, 1898, in Faneuil Hall, site of numerous historic meetings in the American Revolution and in the anti-slavery fight, a new democratic movement was born — the Anti-Imperialist League. The thousands of people assembled adopted protest resolutions against the war of conquest.

Many liberals who took the Declaration of Independence seriously joined in denouncing the betrayal of the Filipinos. Men like Carl Schurz, closely associated with Abraham Lincoln; President Eliot of Harvard; William G. Sumner of Yale; David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University; Bishop Henry C. Potter and thousands of other men and women. Anti-imperialist meetings spread to Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco. In the Senate, men like George Hoar of Massachusetts and S. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota opposed the treaty.

All fall of 1898 and early winter of '99 the treaty debate went on. The Anti-Imperialist movement was denounced. Grand Army of the Republic Encampments passed resolutions branding them as "unworthy of the name of American citizens" but their numbers grew. It looked as if the treaty would not be ratified by the necessary two-thirds vote. But onto the scene came William Jennings Bryan, demagogue par excellence, and told shocked Democratic Senators that they should vote for the treaty. His argument: the Democrats needed another campaign issue besides silver for the 1900 elections, imperialism would make a good issue, so the treaty should be ratified in order that the Democrats could still have a good campaign issue! It was undebated that had he raised his voice against it, the treaty would have been defeated!

Unjust Treaty Is Opposed

But even with Bryan's aid the fate of the treaty was still in doubt. On the morning of Feb. 6—two days before the vote was to be taken—the news flashed across the nation — a United States sentry had shouted "Halt" to a Filipino scout who misunderstood him, there had been an exchange of shots, the following day the U.S. troops attacked and killed 8,000 Filipinos. General Otis in his report stated the incident "was one strictly defensive on the part of the insurgents and one of vigorous attack by our forces" but McKinley fumed "the first blow was struck by the inhabitants . . . no party, no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established."

What purpose did this incident serve? Listen to Senator Patterson of Colorado:

That attack of Feb. 4 and 5 became an absolute necessity for the success of the imperialistic warplots at Washington. The treaty was before the Senate. It had been agreed that a vote upon it should be taken on Feb. 6. It was known to everyone that there were lacking two votes of the number required to ratify it. The Filipinos were praying that its ratification would be defeated, for then the treaty would be amended so that Spain would relinquish sovereignty over the Philippines as it had provided for Cuba. The Filipinos had all to gain by preserving the status of the armies as it was before Feb. 6. The imperialists had everything to gain by precipitating a conflict.

Two Versions of Who Fired First

Despite the hysteria of the attack the treaty passed by but one vote. Thirty-three Senators stood firm in opposition.

On June 12, 1898, the Philippine flag of independence was raised, a provisional government began to be formed. But by December, President McKinley was issuing a proclamation saying in effect to the Filipino people, "we control you completely" and establishing military government over all the Islands.

Eugene Debs told an audience of trade unionists in Indianapolis: "We are making a market over there in the Orient for the products of half-paid labor in this country; making the market by the force of arms and at the expense of the lives of a people whose only offense has been their love of freedom and self-control."

The anti-imperialists called a "Liberty Congress" in Indianapolis, Aug. 16, 1900, to discuss the possibility of forming a third party. The attendance was small, as Storey put it, "the distance, heat and expense—our friends are not amongst men of means" kept people away. The Congress, after much debate, decided that a third party was not "feasible now" and voted to support Bryan. Significantly enough, mindful of the brutality towards Negroes stemming from the recently-reconstituted Bourbon governments in the South, the Congress "resolved, that in declaring that the principles of the Declaration of Independence apply to all men, this Congress means to include the Negro race in America as well as the Filipinos."

But the anti-imperialists kept up the fight. The year 1901 was a high-point of activity. The mass protest at American attacks in the Philippines alarmed the administration. They decided to substitute white duck (the Taft Civil Administration) for khaki and brass buttons (MacArthur's operations). After the U. S. troops forced the Filipinos back in province after province, the civil government would move in to fasten a permanent system of colonialism. When thousands of citizens signed a petition that the Philippines should be independent, Taft said "the good people who signed the petition should not intermeddle with something, the effect of which they are very little able to understand."

Why Anti-Imperialist Movement Failed

The anti-imperialists sept up their agitation—in 1902 demanding a committee to investigate atrocities; in 1903 another petition for independence; a mass meeting in Cooper Union hall attended by thousands of workers to get a first-hand report on conditions in the Philippines: books and pamphlets kept on coming out. But gradually, the movement died down. By the year 1913 Storey, president of the Anti-Imperialist League, was writing to Erving Wilson, the secretary, "the truth is that if we come down to the facts, you and I are substantially the Anti-Imperialist League." Storey went on to become president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

One of the reasons the anti-imperialist movement died down was that it was completely dominated by middle class groups. During the entire movement, men like Schurz wavered about decisively breaking with the two monopoly-dominated parties; some advanced chauvinist theories for not making the Philippines part of the U. S., they never sought an alliance with the growing trade union movement; never understood the real economic basis of imperialism.

The labor movement held pretty aloof from this struggle. It was a period of tremendous growth for the unions (membership rose from 447,000 in 1897 to 2,072,700 in 1904) and they were absorbed in fighting the offensive of the big trusts, in numerous court injunctions, police attacks. The Socialist Party was just beginning to consolidate its strength, was concerned with trade unions, with bringing the message of socialism to the people—it did not actively enter the anti-imperialist fight. Thus the anti-imperialist movement was never adequately consolidated.

But the story of those days holds inspiration and lessons for us today. The indignation of the U. S. masses against the imperialist attack on the Filipino people can be repeated today in arousing indignation against the attack on the Korean people. But today the democratic and peace forces are vastly stronger than they were back at the beginning of the 20th century. The Korean people will be successful in their fight — and the Filipinos still struggling for true independence will take renewed strength from their battles. We say to the Koreans as William Lloyd Garrison, son of the great abolitionist, did in the Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat, in 1900 to the embattled Filipinos:

Our fate to yours is iron-linked.
On you depends our weal or woe;
Our liberty will be extinct
With your own overthrow!
Meanwhile, within this guilty land
The conflict deepens, conscience weakens;
The day of reckoning is at hand,
The dawn of promise breaks!

America grabs the Philippines. The historic photo above shows President McKinley signing the treaty ending the Spanish-American war. Under it American imperialism grabbed Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and other islands. Picture at right shows American soldiers standing over the bodies of slain Filipinos.

Books:

Italian Novel Reveals New Type of Anti-Communism

THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO, by Giovanni Guareschi. Translated from the Italian by Una Vincenzo Troubridge. Pellegrini & Cudahy. New York. 205 pp. $2.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The first thing any American reader of The Little World of Don Camillo must do is orient himself in this collection of sketches about the tug-of-war between an Italian Communist mayor and the local priest. And that orientation requires, first of all, an awareness that reaction in a country which possesses a Communist Party numbering over 2,000,000 and in undisputed leadership of the working class uses propaganda somewhat different from that employed in, say, the United States.

Thus, in the Italian journalist Giovanni Guareschi's little book, it is taken as a perfectly natural thing that a Communist, who is a workman and who is a former anti-fascist Partisan, should have been elected mayor of his village—a place which, the author casually notes, might be "almost any village" between the Po and the Apennines. That will come as a shock to those members of the Book-of-the-Month Club who will be receiving this book, and who have been credulous enough to believe that the Marshall Plan had succeeded in virtually wiping out the Italian Communist movement.

Now for Mr. Guareschi and his book. The author is a highly sophisticated man, writing in a carefully - contrived "simple" style. His two protagonists are Peppone, the Communist and mayor, and Don Camillo, the village priest. The style is simple and painfully jovial, because the book is clearly aimed at plain people and at those who might not take to a crude anti-Communist tract. And so The Little World of Don Camillo is written in "regular feller" style, with the Communist and the priest both lusty, robust characters who give and take, but have a sound respect for each other's abilities.

One clearly sees that priest and Communist—which last includes many of his parishioners—have a working understanding and relationship. Obviously, despite the periodic pronouncements from the Vatican excommunicating all the Communists, the Communists in Don Camillo's village who want to go to church do so, and Don Camillo doesn't bar the way. Obviously, too, the threats of the Vatican have not deterred Peppone and his comrades from continued membership in the party of their choosing.

Only, in almost every sketch—not in every one, because that would be biased—Don Camillo just happens to triumph over Peppone. This probably gave the author considerable satisfaction. But since most of the situations are palpably theatrical inventions, having little relation to the actualities of the Italian class struggle, where workers strike for pay, and landless peasants occupy the idle land, we suspect that The Little World of Don Camillo has done little damage to the strength of the Italian Communist Party.

In one chapter, however, the author shows his teeth. And a nice set of fabricator's fangs they are, too. He has one of Peppone's Communist "gang," as the author vulgarly describes it, shoot and kill a non-Communist villager. The reader is then given the emotional works, with scenes of the mourning of the bereaved widow and the fatherless child. And then the pay-off—the killing was in reprisal against the attempt to kill a Communist. Only, after the death of the non-Communist, it is learned that the first incident was actually a tire explosion, in which a piece of rubber had hit the Communist!

This shoddy business, after which the Communist mayor is shown as humbly approaching Don Camillo with hat and conscience in hand, is a fake. The only actual political murders that have taken place in Italy in the last five years have been those committed by fascists and by the neo-fascists of the De Gasperi regime, and the only victims have been striking workers, landless peasants and demonstrators for peace.

A writer, even of fiction, who is anything more than a cheap charlatan, would not therefore produce such brazen violations of the facts.

One final word. The author of this review is not personally affected by the colloquies between Don Camillo and Christ which Guareschi has sprinkled throughout his book. And yet I wonder whether many religious believers will not feel a sense of repulsion and shame at the manner in which Guareschi cheaply invokes the name of the divinity in which he and his Don Camillo believe for political uses.

When Don Camillo, for instance, picks Peppone's pocket of a cigar in church—the author has the statue of Christ say: "Peppone had two cigars in his pocket. Peppone is a Communist. He believes in sharing things By skillfully relieving him of one cigar, you only took your fair share."

And then, "You always know best, exclaimed Don Camillo."

Now, maybe the foregoing would be funny—on the Abbot and Costello level—if the Communists really believed in the idiotic "sharing" of all goods which is attributed to them.

But, more important, I believe, is the way in which this spokesman for Italian reaction degrades Him in whose name the ruling class of our country as well as Italy presumes to struggle against the "god-less" forces of socialism.

People who so recklessly mock that which they pretend to cherish most are truly lost and defeated. And despite the intended humor of The Little World of Don Camillo, and the stacked situations which find anti-Communism on top, this little book is instead a sad little confession that the only thing that an Italian anti-Communist now believes in (excluding his pocket, which is not a literary subject) is his anti-Communism. Guareschi has drawn his Christ in the image of an opportunist bourgeoisie, which deals with the people when it has to, and strikes them when it can.

'Russian Folklore' By Soviet Scholar

RUSSIAN FOLKLORE, by Y. M. Sokolov. Macmillan, New York. 760 pp. $10.

RUSSIAN FOLKLORE, by the late Soviet scholar, Y. M. Sokolov, was published in 1938 as the first Soviet textbook on Russia's folklore for institutions of higher learning. It is an exhaustive and documented study which, while written primarily for the student, cannot but help enrich the general readers' knowledge of Russian cultural history.

In establishing his approach, in a preliminary chapter entiled The Nature of Folklore, Sokolov declares: "Folklore is an echo of the past, but at the same time it is also the vigorous voice of the present . . . Folklore has been and continues to be, a reflection and a weapon of class conflict."

It is this Marxist outlook which dominates the author's examination of the roots of the folk tales, legends and songs, both of the peasantry and the workingclass. And due emphasis is placed on the folklore arising out of the anti-Czarist struggles and sentiments of the people. A section of the book deals with the folklore of the Soviet era, and one chapter is devoted to the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

The value and significance of such a work as this for any nation was clearly stated by Gorky, in a passage which is quoted by Sokolov's introduction:

". . . the beginning of the art of words is folklore. Collect your folklore, make a study of it, work it over . . . The better we come to know the past, the more easily, the more deeply and joyfully we shall understand the great significance of the present which we are creating."

Russian Folklore is not an anthology, and, as the author explains it has not included the full text of passage which are quoted, because a companion volume, The Anthology of Russian Folklore, by N. P. Andreyev, is available in Rusian. Unfortunately, the latter work, whose appeal to the non-technical reader would probably be greater, has not been published along with Russian Folklore in English transplation.

Since Russian Folklore is issued by Macmillan under the Russian Translation Project of the American Council of Learned Societies, a project, which includes seven published works of Soviet scholarship, it is to be hoped that the folklore anthology may be added to the volumes yet to come.

Around the Dial:

Radio Commentators On Korean War

By BOB LAUTER

REMEMBER when the fighting in Korea represented simply a "police action" on the part of "United Nations forces?" That seems long ago and far away. Perhaps the pretense is still maintained in some diehard quarters, but the radio has pretty much forgotten all about it.

The news is "war" news—not "police action" news. The special broadcasts come to us from war correspondents. Major George Fielding Eliots conducts a program called War Review—not Police Action Review—over WOR.

COMMENTATORS and reporters are even getting careless about the "United Nations" character of the interventation. Now and then, purely for the sake of appearances, some reference is made to "United Nations Troops," but the reference is casual and passing. The farce has been milked rather dry. Instead radio commentators are talking solely of American divisions, American troops, American tanks.

THERE IS LEFT no one so blind or so adept at self-deception to deny that the Korean war is anything but a war. This suggests an interesting topic for some radio public opinion debate. The question: "Since when has it been legal for the President of the United States to wage war without the consent of Congress?"

Perhaps Major Eliot would take time on his War Review to argue that the President is waging police action, not war.

IN MANY INSTANCES there seems to be a noticeable lack of liasion between the press and the radio. The newspapers have been filled with stories of captured North Koreans. All of these are said to be starving, to be out of ammunition, and kept in line by the violent threats of Communists in North Korea who are forcing Koreans to fight.

On the other hand, the radio refers to all North Korean troops as "Communists." Thus you will hear a report to the effect that "a small force of fifty Communists forded the river tonight."

Are the Communists keeping the Communists in line by threatening the Communists?

There are, of course, no Communists in South Korea since the current military theory holds that Marxism stops at the 38th parallel.

Movies:

Kazan's New Movie Indicative Of His Artistic Retreat

By JOSE YGLESIAS

A few friends who saw the new Elia Kazan movie Panic In the Streets wondered why we treated it so harshly in our review. They were quick to see that Kazan had managed in his film to present cops as sympathetic human beings and they felt that was the cause for this reviewer's lack of sympathy. True, that fact would be enough to alienate one from any movie, but it is a little more difficult to explain the kind of total retreat involved in Kazan's making of this film—both socially and esthetically—and how his new, limited film esthetics is as much a fraud as his alleged liberal outlook.

When Kazan was down in New Orleans making Panic In the Streets reports began to drift back to New York from observers about the "exciting rushes." The script is just a melodrama, they said, but Kazan is really playing around with it. He had taken to Rossellini's technique of shooting off the cuff and picking up his characters from the streets. As a result it was not only going to be authentic, but the camera work would be mobile and unconfined to studio sets.

Let us say right away that Kazan in the few movies he has directed and the plays he has done for the Broadway stage does show talent. The movies have all been stagey and static until this last one, but in Boomerang and Gentlemen's Agreement, there was a liberal element in the stories that everyone likes to put to Kazan's credit. A Tree Grows In Brooklyn and Pinky are slided over by his fans. In all of them, however, he has shown that he can get more sincere performances from his actors.

That last is about the only thing to distinguish him today and yet Kazan's reputation persists among left-wingers. To his name is sentimentally attached all our best memories of the Group Theater. Wasn't his Fuselli in Golden Boy a model of stylized acting? Wasn't his direction of Night Music crisp and well paced? Yet what accounts for his influence, as Harold Clurman's, is the fact that he is a "success" in all the monied sense of the word without having paid for it with the stigma of reaction.

Well, we think it is time that men like Kazan and Clurman be exposed as retrograde in their work. In their activities as citizens we can't say. They are yet to be heard from on almost every important issue that has come up in the last few years. But their silence as citizens parallels the kind of decadent, lifeless and reactionary works they have chosen to direct—Clurman in Member of the Wedding, Kazan in Pinky and A Streetcar Named Desire.

Kazan's work in Panic In the Street has to be judged differently from that of other Hollywood directors. Kazan can pick and choose these days, such is his reputation. No angel on Broadway would think twice about investing his money in a play that Kazan is willing to direct. And the only way one can excuse an artist for messing around with Hollywood is on the chance that success will some day make it possible for him to make a better picture.

Thus, Panic in the Streets comes at the height of Kazan's reputation. It is a melodrama that follows a Navy health service officer and a police inspector on their chase for some petty criminals who have murdered a man with the bubonic plague. They are uninterested in the crime; they want to stop the possible spread of the plague.

In the same way Kazan is uninterested in the core of his story. He is more interested in technique. Yet the irony of it is that Kazan is no Eisenstein creating marvelously composed frames for Ivan the Terrible. He is not even Rossellini at his worst, using his documentary camera to treat a theme of intellectual importance. The camera that careens through the streets of New Orleans is on a chase so petty that one cannot but think that Kazan has yet to grasp the essentials of film esthetics.

For the significance of the film form lies not in the camera's ability to follow a speeding car or to go to as many places as it wants, unlike the stage. The significance of the film emerges when the camera gets there, in the line of dialogue it highlights, in the gesture or movement it searches out. This is not to speak of the tensions and meanings that a real director achieves in the juxtaposition of images; that Kazan, like most Hollywood directors, is completely ignorant

But once in action, the cameras had better have something significant to be significant about. That's where technique begins.

We live in an age of mediocrities and in the screen it is expressed in the critical admiration for directors who have utilized some of the obvious formal elements that one should take for granted. With Kazan this myth is accompanied by a liberal reputation that he has long ceased to earn. His reputation serves only to provide a treacherous and empty goal for young artists.

World of Labor

Mine Union Journal Echoes GOP War Line

By George Morris

AN EDITORIAL in the current United Mine Workers Journal says "it is not within our province to tell the government or the military how to fight the war." That is as close as the editorial comes to giving an opinion on intervention in Korea. The miners are left with a feeling that, in the words of Tennyson, "theirs is not to reason why. Theirs is but to do and die."

The UMWA takes the position, although in the preceding sentence we are told that the "world policeman" role America assumed "many estimate will require at least 40 armies." In the last war the United Mine Workers contributed 100,000 men for the armed services.

That raises an interesting question. As the editor of the Journal must know, the President had not as much as asked Congress to declare war on the Korean people. He simply called it a "police action" and declared it without authorization. It need hardly be added that he didn't consult the mine workers or any other workers.

Looking back some years, however, I find that the editor of the Journal (the same one) is not so indifferent to foreign policy as he now appears to be. During the war against fascism he dished out yards and yards of copy on little else but the conduct of the war. And he always found fault. In fact he saw no reason for U. S. involvement in that war—especially on the side of the Soviet Union.

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ACTUALLY, editor K. C. Adams is not indifferent today, either. He takes the stand, now that we decided to become the boss of the world, we've got to do a real job.

"Fools and parasites have no place in the picture of originating or being permitted to attempt at coordinating our global war-production program. We harvested enough of the plantings of the theoretical 'how-to-do-its' from 1939 to 1945."

What we have here is merely the reflection of the Republican side of the bi-partisan war stand and criticism of the Administration's handling of the program. But not the slightest fundamental difference.

Ironically, this piece by Lewis' editorial writer, is titled: "The First Requisite of Assured Production Is Repeal of the Infamous NAM-T-H Law." The other requirement he stresses in the editorial is "labor representation" on bodies concerned with war production. Like some leaders in the CIO, the UMWA leaders apparently think they could get somewhere with repeal of T-H if they go down the line for the war program.

So Lewis plays the Republican side on foreign policy, although he well knows that the Republicans sponsored the T-H Law and continue to be the main obstacle to its repeal; while the Democrats in labor officialdom play their political side, although they well know that the repeal promise was just sucker-bait for labor votes and has now been forgotten altogether.

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THEY'LL GET NOWHERE with the "practical" idea for repeal of T-H for "the war effort." Already some months before the Korea war, Lewis, in his letters to the AFL and CIO, noted that the most reactionary aggressive anti-labor forces were in the saddle and that trade unions face a struggle for their very lives. He then called for a pool of resources to defend every labor union attacked.

The events that followed have entrenched reaction still more firmly. Never in the history of the country has a Congress been more arrogant against labor and less concerned with the sentiments of the people. The UMWA's editorial only sowed false illusions among the miners. The war hysteria will not soften up our legislators for repeal.

Lewis' plea for labor unity against its enemies applies more now than at any time since it was made. Labor's foes are running bogwild in their attempt to exploit the "war emergency" for union-busting and profiteering purposes. But what do we find in the Journal of the union that not so long ago gave a splendid example of fighting back on the economic front? The magazine has a big to-do on the fake "labor representation" the Administration promised unions on war boards and on the unity in the labor movement in support of the Korea invasion.

As a man who is reputed to be a "realist" and "practical," Lewis ought to know better than to think that this attitude will buy good treatment for the workers in the days to come.

A Thumbprint for Peace

The following letter was written to Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, distinguished atomic scientist and Nobel prize winner, and president of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace. The author, M. Ouezzin-Coulibaly, is one of the deputies of the African Democratic Rally in the French Assembly:

My Dear Joliot:

I have just been explaining the Stockholm Appeal. Nobody here has ever heard of the atombomb before. But this valley has heard the whine of rifle bullets in the morning, before sunrise. In the early dawn it has suddenly been lit up by villages in flames. It has seen its peaceful inhabitants fleeing through mountain gorges and dark forests. And this has been enough to give it an idea of the horrible things the atomic bomb would mean, enough to make them unwilling to see in it the supreme achievement of civilized man. . . . A disabled soldier of the 1914-18 war was there and three prisoners of the last war. When I told them that signing this paper would help to prevent war they rushed to do it without even considering that they did not know how to sign. They were pulled up short by the physical impossibility of sketching that cabalistic sign that is called writng. There were only two men who knew how to write their names—in Arabic—and both were strangers to the village. The rest had to put their fingerprints or make a cross. And this after more than 50 years of French occupation.

To Whom Shall Paul Be Grateful?

(Continued from Page 3)

"It is this paragraph of your letter which makes me really angry, and forces me to answer you. How dare you call Paul Robeson names? I deeply resent this name-calling. Un-Americans are very quick to call people names, and this little habit is building hatred against them. The latest example is calling the Korean people Gooks.

"When you speak of gratitude, you forget that the vast majority of my Negro people are not free in the free world. You infer that Paul should be grateful to the fellow students who tore out his fingernails with iron cleats when he tried out for the football team at Rutgers; to the music faculty who did not think his voice was good enough to make the glee club; to the fellow citizens who did not allow him to make films nor play Othello here in his own country until after he had achieved enormous success in them abroad; who never allowed him nor any other Negro singer to become a member of the Metropolitan Opera Co. in New York; who will not now allow his son to work in industry as an electrical engineer although he graduated with honors (eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi) from Cornell University; who will not now allow him to pursue his career nor earn his living as a singer and actor; who tried to kill him at Peekskill last September when he sang a concert there; who deny him, his family, his 15,000,000 fellow Negroes the civil rights which are guaranteed them by our magnificent Constitution and Bill of Rights.

"Be reasonable, man. To whom shall Paul be grateful, and for what?

"I believe Paul is grateful to his fellow citizens, white and black, who treat him and all people as human beings, who work and fight and vote to force the carrying out of our sacred American ideals and principles as embodied in our Constitution and Bill of Rights, I believe that he is grateful to people in all parts of the world who really do believe in and practice living democracy and humanity to all people everywhere.

"As for the little matter of passport and the State Department, Paul and I have had passports for 30 years, and Paul has had one all his life. We have always bought and paid for them at the prevailing rate, $10 down for two years and $5 for renewal for another two years, and by law these documents have then become our legal personal possessions. They will remain so until the law is changed."

As We See It

Marxism And The War In Korea

By Milton Howard

HOW DO WARS start?

According to simple-minded people somebody "hits" someone else. Why does the bad one "hit" the good one? Because he is bad.

Why did World War I take place in 1914-18? Why, even a child knows that more than 10,000,000 persons were killed in World War I because Crown Prince Ferdinand of Serbia was assassinated. This caused Austria to declare war on Serbia. And then Russia declared war on Austria, and then Britain on Germany, etc., etc., etc.

But after the 10,000,000 soldiers and civilians were slaughtered the Versailles Peace Treaty was written. And, the Crown Prince Ferdinand, the alleged "cause" of World War I, was not even mentioned.

In the 1918 Versailles Treaty, the real causes of World War I emerged into the open—Britain gets this colony in Africa, France gets such and such coal mines, Italy gets this new supply of Negro slaves in Africa, Germany loses this and that supply of cheap labor in the colonies, etc., etc.

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IN SHORT, Marxist science teaches that wars can never be understood by the simple-minded formula, "he hit me." There never was a war where each side didn't make this claim.

Wars are, as Lenin was fond of quoting, "the continuation of politics by other means."

To grasp the truth about a war, we must look very closely at the social, political and economic line-up that existed just before the war began. Then we will know what kind of war it is, whether just or unjust, who "started it," who is the aggressor, who represents the people's true interest and who doesn't.

If we don't do that, we have the astounding spectacle of the incredible delusions of World War I repeating themselves in 1950. For example, there are many people who knew, on the eve of the war in Korea, that John Foster Dulles was an enemy of democracy; that he was closely allied with the rise of Nazi power in Germany through his link with the Schroeder Bank; and that he represents the most extreme fascist-minded wing of big Wall Street toryism at home no less than abroad. They know the same about Gen. MacArthur.

Yet the minute Dulles and MacArthur arrange a military provocation in Korea to make it look like "the bad man hit me," these people throw their reason overboard and jump on the bandwagon for war.

On June 24, 1950, Dulles and MacArthur were—they will admit—violently anti-democratic warmongers. But on June 25, when the "bad men" of Korea "hit them," they became the leaders of "the free world's" crusade "against aggression." Such is the tragically self-deluding, deliberately false, or cynically prudent, reasoning of many people today.

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WHAT WAS THE SITUATION on the eve of the war in Korea?

Inside Korea, the Syngman Rhee clique was on its last legs, and it knew it. Three-fourths of the population in "South Korea" voted against it, despite the wildest kind of terrorism, murders and wholesale jailings of opponents. The "North Korean" government had clearly won the support of the majority of Korea. Its proposals for the peaceful unification of the country were clearly backed by the entire country. Syngman Rhee could hang on only if he could bring foreign armies into Korea.

That is exactly what was arranged with him when Dulles visited Korea eight weeks ago. Rhee was ordered to "start the fire" that would bring in the saintly "rescuers."

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AT HOME, THE KOREA WAR PLAYS EXACTLY the same historic role which the burning of the German Reichstag played for the German capitalists. It gives them the alibi for sweeping aside all internal resistance to their entire economic, social and military program. They view the Korean war as the answer to their biggest headache—how to prevent the outbreak of the terrific economic crisis which began to loom once more as unsold goods piled up higher and higher.

Anyone who believes, in 1950, that Wall War I began because someone "hit" someone else was put down as childishly naive.

Anyone who believes, in 1950, that Wal Street can now impose its entire plan for militarizing the USA because some bad men "hit" somebody on June 25, 1950, will deserve the same judgment.

NEW YORK DELEGATES—More than 500 of them—to the national Women's Peace Pilgrimage to Washington boarded the train at the Baltimore and Ohio station in Jersey City. Delegates came from 46 cities, 16 states, and 80 organizations. They travelled to Washington to ask the A-bomb be outlawed.

Comradely Yours, Peggy Dennis

YOUNG GENE'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE all start with the phrase: "in March when Daddy comes home." Now I have to tell my son that the March homecoming will probably be delayed. That the long, slowly-passing months may go into years—six and a half of them.

I am confronted with the problem that faces all progressive-minded parents today: How does one realize emotional stability and security for one's child when jails are filling with brave fighters for peace and socialism, when KKK crosses are burning in front of Southern homes, when framed Negro fathers pace the deathcell floors, when backs and ribs are broken of parents demanding a peaceful future for their children.

I want to give you here the opinion of one father who faces this problem in his own way. I give you excerpts from two letters of Eugene Dennis sent from jail to us shortly after the decision of the Circuit Court upholding the conviction of the 11.

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"**I HAVE GIVEN** further thought to the question of whether to tell The Kid about the decision of the Circuit Court and what it means to all of us, including him. I am strongly of the opinion that he should be told what is what, at least in a general, factual way. The fact that we have always spoken frankly to him about these and other things during these past years, is an asset and helps him in many ways. Your news about him, and his letters to me, are all indications that we have been right. There is no valid reason for departing from this approach now. Speak to him; also give him the letter I am writing him."

The following day came this father's letter to his child:

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" . . . **YOU MUST KNOW BY NOW, SON,** that a 'higher' court has used some high-faluting and fancy words to say that Daddy and his comrades must serve five years in jail for believing in and working for peace, and for a new and better world for all peoples and children.

"This court decision is important to many more people than only the 11 and their families. This decision would take away the freedom and liberty of all men, women and children, so that the greedy, rich, and fascist-like men can rule and ruin, and live off the work and lives of the people.

"But you must understand, too, Son, that when a small group of boss-men take such steps against the people, they do so because they are afraid; because they are not so strong as they boast; because the things they are trying to do are not fair nor right, and are not popular with the people; because more and more people are against the war and fascism which these evil men are trying to force upon our country.

• • •

"**THIS COURT DECISION** against the 11 will create new difficulties, new hardships, and great sorrow for lots and lots of people. It will also frighten a lot of people. It will mix up the thinking of others. But it will also make many, many people—and not only Communists—more determined to work, to speak and to join hands in a big people's crusade for peace and freedom.

"Have courage, Son, because for a while things are going to get tougher for all of us. But be cheerful and have confidence, while you play and learn and grow. For we have the courage to fight for the things that are right. We cannot be silent as long as Negroes are ganged-up against and lynched; as long as men and women and children in Korea and Asia are bombed; as long as working people anywhere are robbed and not allowed to shape their own life in their own way.

"The people will win. Time will pass. Things will change. We will be together again.

"All my love to you and Mommy, take care of yourselves for me.

DAD (No. 59873)."

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Why They Went to Washington

By ANN RIVINGTON

More than a thousand women left their homes all over America on August 8, and travelled to Washington, D. C., to ask the leaders of this nation to outlaw the atom bomb and to put an immediate stop to the war in Korea through mediation.

On the anniversary of the dropping of the A-Bomb on Hiroshima, these women with very little advance notice, left husbands, jobs, babies, to travel long distances by train, bus or car. They became very tired, and many went without meals. In Washington, they were met by FBI agents, detectives, uniformed police and reporters, who swarmed around them from the moment they got there, clicking cameras in their faces and trying to trick them with endless questions into some remarks that might be interpreted as "subversive."

Ignoring these intimidations these women, at the call of the newly formed American Women for Peace, went quietly about their day of visiting Congressmen and public officials with their plea for an end to war and war threats. In the late afternoon they held a solemn march, walking two by two, in front of the White House, a moment of silence in memory of the victims of Hiroshima, and ended with an earnest prayer for peace on the park lawn beside the statue of Rochambeau. Then their voices rose together in the Negro spiritual, "I ain't gonna study war no more."

Why did these women travel so far, many at great sacrifice, and carry themselves with such great dignity and courage?

They gave the answers themselves to Women Today.

Said Dr. Clementina Paolone, acting chairman of the group: "Life is good . . . I am in daily contact with the miracle of birth. I have the privilege of seeing the wonder of a new baby. I know how important each little life is. President Truman, by promising us peace today, will be giving to young parents the right to love their babies, the right to raise them, in the highest ideal of brotherly love and democracy, to fine manhood and womanhood."

Dr. CLEMENTINA PAOLONE
Acting Chairman of American Women for Peace

And Mrs. Constance Greenberg, secretary of Boston's Minute Women for Peace, said: "I was a nurse in the last war, in England; I saw what happened to our men; I witnessed the pain they went through."

"We've come down here," said Mrs. Mary Thompson, Negro steel worker and mother from Chicago, "to tell our Congressmen we are not going to tolerate their sitting around talking about fighting for democracy some place else when we haven't got democracy here at home. We're ready to sacrifice everything we've got for democracy—right here, not over in Korea."

And there was Mrs. Julia Lowy, gray-haired Hungarian-American mother from New York City, with wonderful blue eyes. Why did she come to Washington? "Twenty years ago in Hungary," she said, "my beautiful and only son, who was fifteen years old, was beaten to death by fascist hoodlums. I am here because I understand that war and fascism are part of the same thing, because I want no Hitler or Franco for this country, no Third World War, but peace, peace, and again peace."

Then there was Mrs. Lula Hurston, of Springfield, Mass. Her husband of Korean and American parentage has been dead for some time. She had a son in the Navy and a daughter in the WAACS during the last war. She has two other children. "I tell you, I don't know anything about Korea, but I don't want my boys and girls to have to go back over there and fight our husband's people," she said. "It seems like the people over there want to have peace. I think right here is where we ought to start fighting for democracy."

Helen Elliott, who was a USO singer in the Philippines during the Second World War, said: "I've seen what bombs do when they fall on women and children. I've never seen what's done by an atom-bomb, and I don't want to."

And Bishop Mother L. Deborah of the Missionary Center in Brooklyn, who is chairman of Bedford-Stuyvesant Women for Peace: "With my ministers, I have been carrying peace petitions to the people. It is a commandment of God to sign those petitions. Many are calling them subversive, but instead of subversive they are building peace and security for coming generations."

And one more, out of the many—a Gold Star mother. She carried with her to Washington the official notification of her son's death in World War II. "I came so that I'll never again get a letter like that."

NURSERY SAVED BY MOTHERS

TORONTO.—Put on the spot by a delegation of 25 mothers and their children, followed up by a delegation of 40 from the Toronto Chapter of the Canadian Congress of Women, Toronto's controllers changed their mind abruptly about an earlier decision to close three day nurseries.

Nurseries which the controllers decided to leave open after the mothers and women put on the pressure were the Victoria Creche, the East End Day Nursery and the Day Nursery of the Centre at Grange Road.

When Do 'Girls' Grow Up?

Dear Claudia Jones:

I have noticed that there is a great deal of resistance to the idea that female adults deserve the respect and dignity connoted by the word 'woman' rather than the word 'girl'. This is particularly true in regard to Negro women.

Just the other evening at a Communist club meeting, one of the comrades referred to a Negro working in her office as a 'girl.' When I asked the age of this person, I was told she was about 22 or 23. When the incorrectness of this terminology was pointed out, especially with reference to the Negro people, some of the members disagreed. They seemed to think that young women would rather be referred to as girls because it makes them feel more youthful.

This I feel is the old male-supremacist concept—that it is the women who don't want their ages known and would rather be called girls. The capitalists constantly carry out this practice by referring to practically all women who work in factories or offices as 'girls', no matter what their age.

Domestic workers are called 'girls' even though they may be grandmothers. This practice suits the bosses beautifully—after all, 'girls' don't have to be paid as much as women or men, nor do they have to be afforded the same measure of dignity or respect.

—S.

EDITORIAL NOTE: There is no question but that this reader makes a contribution to the fight against a frequent used male chauvinist expression towards working women. However, use of the term "girl" as applied to Negro women does more than violate the dignity of women in general. It must be understood that use of this term is part of the vicious white chauvinist ideology which holds that Negroes are a "childish" people and "never grow up." It is this that makes the word "girl" when applied to mature Negro women so chauvinist a term and offensive to the dignity of women in general.

CLAUDIA JONES

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COMMUNISTS DEFEND RIGHT TO TALK PEACE

Gov't Admits Peace Was Foley Sq. Target

— See Page 4 —

GI Prisoners Hit MacArthur Korea Invasion

LONDON (UP). — Communist Daily Worker correspondent Alan Winnington in a dispatch from Seoul declared today he had failed to find a single American prisoner in North Korea prepared to defend United States participation in the war.

Winnington quoted Major Charles T. Barter of the 63rd Field Artillery Battalion of the U. S. 24th Division, of Mount Vernon, Ind., as saying, "I am sick in my heart at what our people are doing."

[A front-page report from Korea in the New York Times last Sunday noted: "The average GI seems not to know why he is fighting in Korea."

[Typical comment related by the Times reporter, Richard J. H. Johnston, was that of a 19-year-old corporal who was quoted as declaring: "I keep asking myself what I am doing here. The funny thing is I can't answer my own question."

[Another typical comment, from a young infantryman: "I'll fight for my country, but damned if I see why I'm fighting to save this hell hole."]

"You can see for yourself that the South Koreans want to go with the North and the farther south the Korean People's Army goes the more people they are going to get," Winnington quoted Barter. "Not a man or woman supports Rhee, and if we had left them alone it would have all been over in 10 days.

The Communist paper attributed similar sentiments to Major Dunham, of the 34th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division, from New Hampshire.

Corp. Herman Graff of the same regiment, of Crystal City, Mo., was reported to have said: "Our Air Force has gone crazy. They are bomb-happy or trigger-happy or something.

"Back in Taejon, we asked for P. O. W. to be painted on the roof of our building, but the Koreans said: 'If you want to be bombed we will paint it for you, but we advise against it.' I guess they were right. If they painted P. O. W. on our roofs here I would ask for a transfer after what I have seen of the bombing."

'PROTECTIVE CUSTODY' — By Kinkaid

There is no precedent in American history for this sinister act. But there are plenty of precedents in the history of Hitler's terror rule. As Hermann Goering told the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, in Nazi Germany "people were arrested and taken into protective custody who had committed no crime, but who, one might expect, if they remained at freedom, would do all sorts of things to damage the German state." — From a statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

'Marshall Plan's a Flop for Workers'

UAW Vice-President Reports on Tour; Says Trusts, Reactionaries Get Cream

A prominent labor leader and top official of America's largest union came back after a six-week tour of West European lands and pronounced the Marshall Plan "a miserable failure to date as far as the common man is concerned."

He is John W. Livingston, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, who is generally viewed as second in command of that million-strong union. He headed a delegation of 12 UAW officials to survey conditions in auto and plane plants of Western Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain.

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
Changed his opinion. . . .

Speaking for the delegation in a press interview at UAW headquarters in New York immediately after arrival, Livingston said ECA funds have enriched the employers of those countries but brought little improvements to their working people.

Livingston and his group, all rabid rightwingers and supporters of the Marshall Plan, said in their statement that "unless something is done and done soon, to improve living conditions," the rebuilt industries of West Europe would fall into the hands of Communist-led governments. The group's criticism is directed at ECA on the ground that "we must see that the common man feels he has something worth fighting for in case of aggression."

Virtually admitting that the declared purpose of winning Europe's workers away from the left was a failure they pictured the "low morale" among the workers and warned it is "extremely dangerous." Living standards were so low, they said, that they fear an "upheaval."

Livingston said that the rebuilt factories have more modern machinery than they had in prewar days and the employers "continue to expand production and pocket profits, but refuse to grant economic gains for the workers."

French stores, he said, bulge with goods which workers earning $25 to $40 a month cannot buy. Workers of the Fiat auto plant in Turin must work an hour for an ounce of butter, or two hours to pay for a lunch, he said, with weekly wages of $12 to $15 considered high in that Italian plant.

In West Germany there is high resentment among workers over the appointment of high Nazis to head private firms.

Livingston and associates are still not ready to conclude from the three years of experience that the Marshall Plan is a failure. They said their report will be submitted to a meeting of the UAW executive board in Detroit this weekend from which they expect recommendations for "improvements" in the distribution of ECA funds. They did not indicate how they intend to get such changes in face of plans to turn the Marshall Plan into purely a militarization program and in face of the trend in Congress to shave down non-military appropriations to a rock-bottom minimum.

★

LIVINGSTON is the second labor leader in the service of the ECA to return with a similar report within a month. The other was Stanley Earl, ECA labor adviser in Korea and former secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO. The latter reported how American funds were the prop for the terrorist Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

When Philip Murray first announced his support of the Marshall Plan at the CIO's Boston convention, October, 1947 he said it was a plan to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked—just that and no more." Ultimately support of the Marshall Plan was made a condition for good standing affiliation, and eventually any kind of affiliation with the CIO.

The basis for the cannibalistic raiding operations against left-led unions notably by the UAW against the Farm Equipment Workers (headed by Livingston, incidentally) was the refusal of the attacked union to "conform" to Marshall Plan policy.

The first point of "evidence" listed by the CIO in its Cleveland convention resolution as ground for expulsion of the United Electrical Workers was the union's refusal to endorse the Marshall Plan.

Unionist Lists Facts On Korea

Can U. S. Workers Back a Regime That Stifled Labor?

By Wyndham Mortimer

LOS ANGELES.

As one union member to another, and as one American to another, I would like to call attention to some documented facts on the Syngman Rhee regime in South Korea, and then let us search our consciences to find out what we are doing there. The facts are:

- Factory wages are less than one dollar a week.
- All strikes are prohibited.
- All political action is prohibited.
- Every honest union leader is dead or in jail.
- Compulsory arbitration and government wage regulation are enforced.
- Living standards were lower under recent American occupation than under the Japanese.
- No public education. Ninety percent of the people are illiterate.
- Three million unemployed out of 26 million population.
- Eighty to 90-hour week in such basic industries as textiles, transport, mining, etc.
- Unemployed have no means of subsistance whatever, no legal right to live.
- Half the working class dies before the age of 30.
- Child labor is widespread with no laws prohibiting it.
- Workers in such industries as mining are three months behind in their pay.

A South Korean farm worker carries rice from the paddies for threshing.

UNDER JAPANESE RULE, the Korean people were exploited by a Japanese monopoly known as the "Oriental Development Co." The American military government seized the properties of this monopoly and changed its name to the "New Korea Co." and the official "fiscal agent" became the Morgan-owned National City Bank of Wall Street, U. S. A.

We are told our young soldiers are in South Korea to help "democracy," but what sort of a democracy is this where men must work for 80 hours for less than a buck? Is it democratic to make striking illegal? Political action illegal?

Stanley Earl, Marshall Plan "labor adviser" and one of Philip Murray's most ardent disciples, reports "Syngman Rhee has imprisoned 150,000 trade unionists, and I spent most of my time getting union members released."

Earl then went to Washington, where he talked to his boss, Philip Murray. He was ordered to shut up about Korea. I wonder why?

Rhee Jailed 13 Deputies Who Opposed Attack on N. Korea

By Bernard Burton

Three months before the Korean war broke out, 13 members of the South Korea National Assembly were jailed by Syngman Rhee for opposing an invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces, it was revealed in a New York Times dispatch from Seoul. The dispatch by Walter Sullivan dated March 14, noted also that one of the charges against the 13 jailed South Korean legislators was "petitioning the United Nations for withdrawal of foreign troops (both Russian and American, including advisers)." This exposure of the corrupt, war-minded Rhee regime came in the course of an article in which Sullivan wrote that a move in the South Korea National Assembly for a constitutional amendment to limit Rhee's dictatorial powers lost by three votes.

13 OPPONENTS IN JAIL

But "13 Assembly members who presumably would have voted for the amendment were in jail," the Times story stated. "They were found guilty today on charges of violating the National Security Act and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to 10 years."

And what were the specific "violations" in the indictment? Sullivan listed them as the petition to the UN for withdrawal of foreign troops, "attempting to bring about the fall of the cabinet by exposing malfeasance on the part of its members, seeking out unnecessary items in the budget in order to fight the budget bill in the Assembly, opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces, pressing for a constitutional revision."

Question for the UN Security Council: Why should 13 top South Korean legislators be jailed for "opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces" if such an invasion was not actually being planned—and was not finally attempted?

Sullivan observed that the vote to limit Rhee's powers was not lost for a lack of majority in the Assembly. The vote was actually 79 for the amendment, 18 against. But a two-third vote was need. Two thirds of 123 would be 82 votes. If the 13 jailed Assemblymen had been permitted to vote, the amendment would have passed by a large margin—and it might have changed the course of events in Korea.

Sullivan also reported that "proceedings against them (the 13) were instituted following their submission of a petition to the United Nations requesting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea."

FRAMEUP TRIAL

"The trial," Sullivan wrote, "had been likened by some to that of the 11 American Communist Party leaders and by others to that which followed the Reichstag fire."

The 13 were members of the South Korea Labor Party, which Rhee opposed as bitterly as he fought and persecuted South Korean trade unionists.

Sullivan concluded his report with the observation: "Two points of interest to observers here which do not appear to have been dealt with by the prosecution are: (1) the question of the Assemblymen's constitutional immunity for actions in the Assembly; (2) the protection under international law of those making a plea to a United Nations Commission within that Commission's term of reference."

Apparently these are also "two points of interest" for the UN Security Council as well as the UN Korean Commission. The Commission must have known about the case.

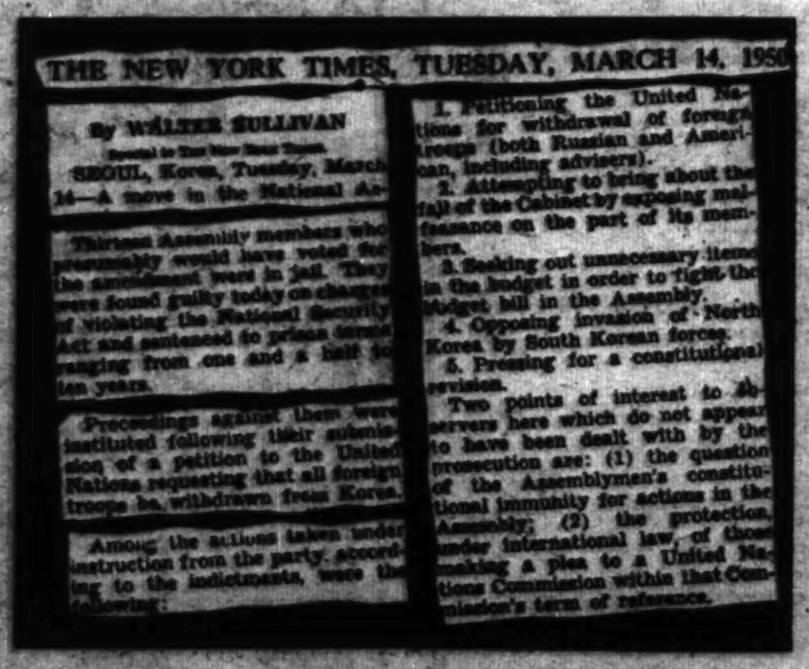
DID THEY HIDE FACTS?

Either the Commission concealed these facts from the Security Council, or the Security Council received the information but did nothing about it. Yet the UN Commission was supposed to be protecting democratic rights and preserving peace in Korea!

Nonetheless, on the unsupported assertion of that same Commission, the U. S.-dominated Security Council rubber-stamped the decision to sacrifice American boys in Korea to preserve that kind of democracy and "peaceful" government.

Is it any wonder then that Warren Austin and his stooges on the Council are flustered by and fight against the Soviet Union's proposal to call both sides in Korea to the Security Council?

That would be one way of getting at the truth about who started the war. But the truth is one thing the Administration does not want brought out at the Security Council table. It would cause the whole case for the unwarranted Truman intervention in Korea to collapse like a house of cards.



THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1950

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEOUL, Korea, Tuesday, March 14—A move in the National As-

Thirteen Assembly members who presumably would have voted for the amendment were in jail. They were found guilty today on charges of violating the National Security Act and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to ten years.

Proceedings against them were instituted following their submission of a petition to the United Nations requesting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea.

Among the actions taken under instruction from the party, according to the indictments, were the following:

1. Petitioning the United Nations for withdrawal of foreign troops (both Russian and American, including advisers).
2. Attempting to bring about the fall of the Cabinet by exposing malfeasance on the part of its members.
3. Seeking out unnecessary items in the budget in order to fight the budget bill in the Assembly.
4. Opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces.
5. Pressing for a constitutional revision.

Two points of interest to observers here which do not appear to have been dealt with by the prosecution are: (1) the question of the Assemblymen's constitutional immunity for actions in the Assembly; (2) the protection under international law of those making a plea to a United Nations Commission within that Commission's term of reference.

Here are portions of the New York Times article.

Korean Unionists Found Slain

SEOUL (ALN). — The torture-marked bodies of Kim Sam Ryong and Lee Joo Na, leading South Korean unionists, were discovered Aug. 3 in a ditch in which they had been buried by Syngman Rhee's police before their retreat from the capital. The ditch was pointed out by their executioner, who was arrested by North Korean forces. Kim and Lee, each of whom had a union record going back to the 1920s and has spent more than 10 years in Japanese jails, were arrested by Rhee's police March 27. Their imprisonment was the subject of a World Federation of Trade Unions letter to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie on June 21, four days before the Korean war began. The WFTU letter, written at the request of the North Korean Federation of Trade Unions, asked Lie to use his influence "with the government of President Syngman Rhee as well as with the U. S. authorities to obtain immediate release" of Lee and Kim.

Malik's Peace Bid Suppressed

U. S. and Satellites Refuse To Let North Koreans Speak

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—Jacob Malik's historic peace proposals at the Security Council of the United Nations for ending the Korean war have been virtually suppressed by the commercial newspapers. Only the New York Times of Aug. 12 printed the text of his major speech calling for testimony from both sides in the Korean civil war as a preparation for peace.

Malik has been insisting that the United Nations Charter requires the Security Council to hear both sides of a dispute. He therefore called for action on the Soviet Union's resolution demanding that the representatives of the People's Democratic Government (North Korea) be heard as well as the representatives of the American-controlled government of South Korea.

He has demanded this as a matter of "common sense" as well as United Nations legality.

American-controlled delegates, led by Warren Austin, U. S. representative, have brushed off this common sense demand with sneers. They are demanding instead that Malik, as president of the Council, give a seat to the South Korean representative John Chang, a stooge of the American government.

Austin, Gladwyn Jebb, the British delegate, and others in their bloc, are determined to sup-

(Continued on Page 10)

Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

Fight Wage Freeze, Price Gouge

Truman and Bi-Partisans Tighten T-H, Create Profiteers' Bonanza

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—"Ask for an inch and take a mile" is the plan being utilized by President Truman and his war gang. Several weeks ago, in special messages to Congress and the people, Truman merely asked for powers to control and allocate essential war materials and restrict credit.

Today, his proposals have been stretched to freeze labor and wages, tie workers tightly to the Taft-Hartley law, and guarantee higher profits for the war profiteers.

Police state advocates have also been impressed with Truman's tactics, and are now demanding the attachment of the drastic Mundt-Ferguson measure to Truman's control bill.

Under debate for the past week, the Administration's bill has already been amended to prevent court appeals on War Labor Board decisions affecting labor's working conditions and wages.

★

WHILE RESTRICTING LABOR, however, the Senators voted to give the profiteers in the meat and agricultural industries guaranteed high profits. This guarantee was proposed by Sen. Burnet Maybank (D-SC) chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, who is guiding the Administration's control bill through the Senate.

Maybank's proposal was followed a day later by one guaranteeing "reasonable" profits in the processed farm products industry.

By the time the Senate votes on the complete set of amendments due for a final vote Monday afternoon, many other guarantees are likely to be approved.

Truman's bill originally called for the right of labor to appeal decisions made by a War Labor Board established under the measure. When Cyrus Ching, Truman's mediation chief, put the heat on the Senate to amend the measure to eliminate this right to a court appeal, the Senate complied in two minutes flat.

Ching told the Senate in a letter that the War Labor Board's decision had to be final. Otherwise, he added, there would be a rash of wildcat strikes throughout industry. His implication that the board would undoubtedly hand down decisions unfavorable to labor was grasped quickly by the Senate as it hastily adopted his suggestions.

★

HIDDEN AWAY in Truman's control bill was another provision that guarantees the perpetuation of the Taft-Hartley law for the duration of the war crises. The provision empowers the President to end strikes "consistent with the provisions . . . of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley Act)."

Its insertion in the control bill is another example of Truman's broken promise to labor. Truman had been reelected on a platform that called for outright repeal of the slave labor law, yet he specifically calls for its reenactment, and ensures its hold over labor for an untold number of years.

★

WHILE PRICE CONTROLS are directed under the measure, the legislation establishes that such controls may not be imposed unless a wage freeze is first directed. The President would be empowered to establish price ceilings on goods directly affecting the war, but he would be compelled to freeze wages of workers making such products.

The labor restrictions are thus the heart of the administration's control bill. The remainder of the measure ensures a continuation of big business practices that will bring in exhorbitant profits.

The fact that the controls bill calls for the payment of $15 to $50 a day and expenses for "experts" who received $1 a year in World War II indicates the extent of the war gang pork barrel.

Strikes, Wage Demands Challenge Trusts' Effort to Exploit Korea War

By Bernard Burton

The workers have no intention of bowing to wage freezes or strike bans, now being pushed by Wall Street's stooges in Washington to back up the Korean intervention. Caught between a spiraling cost of living and a general wage level that has remained virtually stationary for over a year—in many cases even longer—the workers are fighting back with strikes, stoppages and militantly backed wage demands.

A rash of strikes, authorized and unauthorized, has been busting out all over the country. Many of them, as in steel, had to take the form of stoppages over simple grievances because the employers are encouraged by the consequences of the Korean war to turn down union demands.

★

THE CONSEQUENCES to which the corporations look are a wage freeze and further limits on the right to strike. More than ever, the employers refuse to budge unless absolutely forced to by militant action, hoping to delay until Congress enacts a wage freeze.

But the workers know this too and they're demanding action. There is, for example, the demand placed on the Ford Motor Co. by the CIO United Auto Workers for reopening of the contract for a wage increase. The UAW top leadership acted after Ford locals throughout the country, especially the big Local 600, demanded such steps even though there is no reopener in the Ford contract until Jan. 1.

★

THE KIND OF ACTION bringing results these days is that which paid off at the Louisville, Ky., plant of International Harvester. First the workers, who belong to UE Farm Equipment Local 236, forced the company after a three-day stoppage to rescind the firings of militant shop stewards. Then another short shutdown forced the company to come across with an overdue 12½-cent wage increase for 400 assembly line workers.

But strikes and stoppages are by no means restricted to progressive-led unions like UE. Here's a partial survey of actions, recent, present and some set for a future date. These are only reported actions; many more have not been reported.

STEEL: Stoppages have been taking place in key mills of virtually every major company. Most of them are against speedup and rate chiseling. And most of these stoppages have been fought by the union officials.

TEXTILE: Stoppages at such huge mills as Bigelow Sanford in Amsterdam, N. Y., and Forstmann-Hoffmann in New Jersey, are examples of the restive spirit among these workers who are the lowest paid factory employes in the nation and whose union leaders have foregone one raise after another.

AUTO: Soon after the UAW requested Ford to discuss wages, UAW members at Packard walked out for wage and other demands.

RAILROAD: The Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have announced they will set a strike date this coming week, after months of runaround by the roads and government agencies. Recalling how President Truman used the Korean "emergency" to break the switchmen's strike, the workers are nonetheless determined to fight through.

CHEMICAL: United Mine Workers District 50 has struck key soda ash plants, although the big press and the employees are already howling it's unpatriotic.

MINING: Tennessee Coal and Iron ore miners, part of whom belong to CIO Steel Union, and part to Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, have struck for wage demands.

MEAT PACKING: Unity between AFL and CIO union forced

(Continued on Page 10)

The Worker

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'The Bell Tolls Now for All Americans'

The Communist Party National Committee declared that the attempt to revoke the bail of the 11 Communist leaders is "a warning which should alert all trade unionists, all advocates of peace, all working people." "Every liberty loving American should realize that the bell tolls now not only for the Communists, but for the whole American people."

The statement, signed by William Z. Foster, Gus Hall, Henry Winston and John Williamson, urged a mass campaign for the right to bail. The statement follows

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath has demanded that the 11 Communist leaders be taken into "protective custody" while their case is being appealed to the Supreme Court. Wall Street's government would nullify the right to bail on the ground that these 11 men, if not jailed "forthwith," will make statements "dangerous to the public welfare and national security of the United States."

That their fear is of words, not of overt acts, is confessed in the government's document supporting its demand. Cited as "proof" that the Communist leaders are "dangerous" are their recent articles and speeches warning the American people against the real and imminent danger of atomic war and fascist terror.

There is no precedent in American history for this sinister act. But there are plenty of precedents in the history of Hitler's terror rule. As Hermann Goering told the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, in Nazi Germany "people were arrested and taken into protective custody who had committed no crime, but who, one might expect, if they remained in freedom, would do all sorts of things to damage the German state."

The American people are not happy about the "police action" in Korea, and they fear that it will be spread until the world is engulfed in atomic war. They are not happy about the police state violence and intimidation which are on the increase in our own country, and they fear that this will develop into full-fledged fascist repression. The threat to revoke the Communist leaders' bail is a warning signal that new attacks on peace and civil liberty are already planned, and that the people's fears are well founded.

On trial in the UN Security Council and before the great jury of the American people are two policies—a policy of war, and a policy of peace. The Truman administration and its loyal GOP opposition admit that they are "losing the propaganda war"—in other words that the people of this country and of the world are returning a verdict that holds them guilty of jeopardizing world peace. That is why, step by step, in classic fascist fashion, the bipartisans try to force the Communist Party underground — and with it every defender of peace and freedom in the labor movement, among the Negro people, the women and youth.

Attorney General McGrath has sounded a warning which should alert all trade unionists, all advocates of peace, all working people. Every liberty-loving American should realize that the bell tolls now not only for the Communists, but for the whole American people.

The American working class and people need our party's steady hand at the wheel today as they never needed it before. Th legal existence of the Communist Party cannot be destroyed without destroying all freedom of speech, press, assembly and political association.

We Communists are not going to be panicked—and we are not going to be caught napping.

We are not going to run—and we are going to stand and fight for the Bill of Rights.

We are going to rally our party and the people to resist and defeat this monstrous assault on the Constitution and its Bill of Rights. We call on all party organizations and members to complete the $200,000 emergency fund drive in one week. We call on them to go to the people and organize in record time a broad mass campaign in defense of our right to bail. Such a campaign won last October, it can win again.

Defend the Right to Speak Out for Peace!

Defend the Legal Existence of the Communist Party!

Defend the Right to Bail and the Right to Appeal!

Let the President and the Attorney General Hear from the People. Bail for the Communist Leaders; Hands Off the Bill of Rights!

Eleven Communists Defend Right to Talk Peace

By Harry Raymond

The decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upholding their conviction and prison sentences up to five years was denounced by the 11 national Communist leaders last Wednesday in a petition for rehearing of their appeal as giving "legal sanction to censorship, to a blackout on present freedom."

The petition was presented to the three-judge appeals tribunal two days after U.S. prosecutor Irving Saypol demanded lifting of bail for the 11 and their immediate imprisonment.

Saypol, acting on orders of U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, cited criticism by the Communist leaders of the Truman administration's war policy in Korea, their public advocacy of peaceful settlement of the Korean war, their program to halt war profiteering and the high cost of living, and their proposals for outlawing atomic warfare as good and sufficient reason for their jailing.

★

THE PROSECUTOR at no time claimed the men he was persecuting while appealing their case had advocated "violent overthrow of the government," which was the charge on which they were convicted. He cited their advocacy of peace in articles and speeches published in the Daily Worker as "evidence" they had "pursued a course of conduct and will pursue a course of conduct and activity dangerous to public welfare, safety and national security of the United States."

If the ruling asked by Saypol is upheld, every American citizen or group of citizens voicing criticism of the Truman war policy, his domestic or foreign policy, would be placed in jeopardy.

In their petition for a rehearing of their appeal, the 11 Communist leaders asserted that the court's unanimous ruling upholding their conviction under the Smith Act, "brings to the law the notion that ideas may be placed in protective custody and men who teach them placed under protective arrest."

"The rights of the people to engage in political action are thus to be placed at the mercy of a judicial whim—subject to no other standard than what is in the last analysis the ethos of the judge and his view of 'probability' declared the 11 in their petition.

★

THE PETITION was presented to the court by attorneys George W. Crockett, Jr., Richard Gladstein, Abraham J. Isserman, Louis McCabe and Harry Sacher.

Communist Party general secretary Eugene Dennis, who also signed the petition as attorney on his own behalf, is serving a one-year prison sentence on a charge of "contempt" of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, a member of the Georgia bar, is also acting as his own counsel in the appeal. The other Communist leaders petitioning for a rehearing are John B. Williamson, Jack Stachel, Robert G. Thompson, Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall.

"It is saying nothing new to say that human beings tend to regard every idea with which they disagree as embodying a portentous threat of evil, and judges are notoriously prone to find in any challenge to the status quo a probability of serious evil," the Communist leaders told the appeals court judges. "How long would civil liberties enjoy the protection of the First Amendment in a period such as the present—a period of passion and government-inspired hysteria — when every

(Continued on Page 10)

5,000 IN HARLEM HIT INSULT BY DIXIECRAT CONGRESSMAN

More than 5,000 people in Harlem Saturday night protested the "black s.o.b." insult to William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress leader, by Georgia Rep. Henderson Lanham. The Negro and white audience demanded that the racist congressman be impeached. It also called for continuation of the bail of the 11 Communist leaders.

What Lanham Tried to Suppress

Record of Congressman Shows His Stand on Lynchings

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Henderson Lovelace Lanham said it's a lie that Georgia lynches Negroes.

The statistics show that 487 Negro men and women have been lynched in Georgia since 1882.

Lanham roared "liar" and "you black s.o.b." at William L. Patterson when the executive secretary of the civil rights congress maintained adamantly that Georgia was run by lynchers.

"I have been a county prosecutor in Georgia and I know that Georgia does not lynch N——s," Lanham shouted.

Patterson, in the witness chair before Lanham's congressional committee, said calmly: "The government of Georgia is a lynch government. The whole world knows it."

"That's a lie," Lanham fumed. "If there's any state where a N——r gets a fair deal it is Georgia."

"Yours is a lie, too," Patterson shot back.

LANHAM

★

THE STATISTICS of recorded lynchings in Georgia, published in the 1949 edition of the Negro Handbook, reveal that Lanham sought to suppress the truth about Georgia's brutality toward the Negro people living in the state, one-third of the state's population.

In the last four years, 17 lynchings have been recorded under Lanham's unseeing eyes. Here is the death roll:

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Malcolm and Mr. and Mrs. George Dorsey, killed by a mob outside Monroe on July 25, 1946.

Macio Snipes, killed by 10 white men on the porch of his home in Taylor County on July 20, 1946, because he dared to vote.

John J. Gilbert, organizer for a union of chalk mine workers, shot by an unidentified band in Gordon on Aug. 8, 1946.

George Hill, was castrated, bayoneted and had his eyes gouged out by a mob in Toomsboro in November, 1946.

Joe Nathan Roberts, killed in Sardis in May, 1947, because he failed to "yes sir" a white man.

Henry Gilbert, beaten to death in the Harris county jail in May, 1947.

Eight prisoners in the Glynn County prison camp near Brunswick were mowed down and killed by guards on July 11, 1947.

Robert Mallard, ambushed and shot by 50 robed men in Vidalia on Nov. 20, 1948.

From the record of Georgia's recent political history, however, it can be said that Lanham is tied hand and mouth to the KKK machine operated by Gov. Herman Talmadge. A lawyer, Lanham got his political start as state representative from Floyd County through the blessing and influence of the KKK and Gov. Eugene Talmadge, Herman's father.

That's the way he became solicitor general of the Rome, Ga., Judicial Circuit, and how he became a Congressman from the Seventh District in 1946.

As solicitor general, Lanham worked hand in hand with known KKK leaders Sam K. Roper, former head of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and Dade County Sheriff John W. Lynch and his deputies William Hartline, John Bleckley, and Stokes McCauley, all active members of the provisional Klan Klavern, in Rome, Lanham's home town.

★

IT WAS LYNCH who testified that he made no effort to identify or apprehend the Ku Klux Klansmen who seized two Negro prisoners from the Dade county jail on April 2, 1949 to be flogged with five other Negroes.

Lanham made no protest against this brutal flogging though he is supposed to represent Negro and white citizens in Dade county.

He has made no effort to investigate the framed up jailing of Mrs. Rosa Ingram and her two sons.

He was placed in Congress to defend Georgia's justice and extend it throughout the rest of the country and world, if he could.

His four-year record in Congress has uncovered not only his hatred for the Negro people, but an active dislike for all working people. His votes for the Taft-Hartley law, and for all the war measures offered up by President Truman, are of the same KKK-war cry "you black s.o.b." which he screamed at Patterson.

"Once a government is committed to the principle of silencing the voice of opposition, it has only one way to go, and that is down the path of increasingly repressive measures, until it becomes a source of terror to all of its citizens and creates a country where everyone lives in fear."

—From a message to Congress by President Truman, Aug. 8, 1950

We reprint the above in the interest of democracy and with the knowledge that your continuous voice of opposition to all things evil: to war, to anti-Semitism, to jimcrowism, to poverty, to injustice . . . will prevent America from becoming a country Mr. Truman so adequately describes.

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ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
AND GIFTWARE

Linden Story—The GM and Reutherites Gang Up on Militants

By George Morris

This is the story how the "Korean Crisis" has been seized upon as a handy weapon for the General Motors Corporation and discredited rightwing factionalists who were defeated in the last election of UAW, Local 595. The scene is in Linden, N. J. But the setting could just as well be in Milwaukee, Los Angeles or several other localities where auto workers who advocate peace were set upon by goons and run out of plants with company and local union leaders cooperating.

Behind the scenes is the collusive hand of GM and Walter Reuther, whose supporters plan and carry out the violence. Outwardly Reuther is in the "clear." He issued a statement from Detroit cautioning against use of violence.

But at this writing Walter Reuther has not even replied to wires of the four Linden victims who have been placed on charges, suspended from the union and fired by the company, for advocating peace and distributing pro-peace leaflets. Two of them—Calvin De-Fillips and Louis Fisher, veterans, were mercilessly beaten by the goons and run out of the shop on July 31.

Because they filed charges against five of the goons for "atrocious battery" the UAW's own attorney, Harry Wiener, who is defending the rightwingers, fished out a forgotten 1918 New Jersey Criminal Syndicalism law and filed counter charges. Municipal Magistrate Simandi promptly placed the two—De Fillipis and Fisher—under $30,000 and $20,000 bail respectively. On a later day he generously agreed to cut the bail in half.

The five goons, who did not deny beating De Fillipis and Fisher, but claimed a right to do so "in the name of patriotism," were placed on bail ranging from only $500 to $1,500.

The two others suspended by the union and fired by the company are Frank Witkus who was not even in the plant because he was on vacation at the time, and Patrick Gallagher, who did not distribute leaflets.

★

MOST SIGNIFICANT aspect of the Linden story is the pattern of violence against live-wire unionists that is being fostered generally by a combination consisting of the company, rightwing factionalists in the union, FBI stool-pigeons, local politicians, labor-hating publicity seeking judges and the maniacal newspapermen who ride the war hysteria. They all played their parts in Linden.

Some days before the July 31 violence took place, Hearst's New York Mirror ran a piece by its poison-pen scribe, Victor Riesel, in which he described an earlier case where workers advocating peace **"were beaten and heaved out, I report with glee."** And he also made a direct reference to Linden describing how a **"hammer just grazed one of these comrades' heads with enough force to split his skull if it really hit."**

That column was pasted up in several places in the plant. One was placed on De Fillipis' tool box. Under one, someone scribbled, "What are we waiting for?"

How was the beating arranged? On the morning of July 31 there were five company guards near De Fillipi's work place. But a few moments BEFORE the 9 a.m. coffee-time they disappeared and the goons appeared instead. Obviously, the goons had the permission to waive the strict rule of not quitting for coffee until 9 a.m because it is estimated they must have quit ten minutes earlier.

★

THE GOONS seized De Fillipis, smashed his toe, almost fractured his nose, slammed his back repeatedly on the concrete floor and as they carried him out of the plant they beat him mercilessly and threw him out in the gutter. As they carried him out they shouted to other workers to join in the lynching spree. No one responded. All looked glum and silent. A similar job was done on Fisher earlier.

Four of the revenge-seeking goons who were booked on charges were defeated in the last election by a progressive anti-Reuther coalition in Local 595. The same coalition was the force back of the recent vote in the local rejecting the five-year GM contract. The beaten and suspended workers were the most active promoters of the progressive coalition. The fifth of those who participated in the violence is John Cardamone, a wartime company guard, generally referred to in the plant as a company man.

The local's chief officers, Reutherites, cooperated fully in the conspiracy. The union's attorney was furnished to the goons and the union put up their bail. The local's vice-president, also chairman of the shop committee, was a witness for them.

★

THE COMPANY, exploiting the factional strife in the UAW for all its worth to it, was only too happy to permit the posting of for the defense of the goons because the local has no legal right to draw on its own treasury. Acting immediately after the local suspended the four for "violation of CIO policy" because they oppose war, the company called them in and informed them they are suspended from their jobs. Not one of the goons was suspended or even reprimanded, although they cheerfully admitted to their crime. The company has long been after De Fillipis, Witkus, Fisher and Gallagher. They have long been in the way of its "labor relations" policy.

CALVIN DI FILIPPIS

Many who witnessed the hearing in the court said it was like a mock performance of a southern "trial" of lynchers. But it was real. The goons brought several truckloads of their supporters. A number of them who took the stand chewed gum and displayed the cockiness of people who think they own the judge.

They boasted of their crime and called it "patriotism." Their statements were so contradictory that even the judge had to admonish them to tell the truth. The courtroom was like a madhouse. At one point when Wiener said he wanted to call Gus Hall to the stand (his "Hands Off Korea" pamphlet was distributed) the judge asked, "Is Gus Hall in the courtroom?"

On another occasion the judge sneeringly threw a copy of the Constitution at Di Fillipis and asked him to show him the section under which he claimed a right not to answer wherther he was a Communist. De Fillipis not only found the section but read it with an extra emphasis on the pertinent words.

Unable to dismiss the charges against the goons, and no more able to entertain the ridiculous "disorderly conduct" charges against De Fillipis and Fisher, the Judge was happy when Wiener discovered a New Jersey law under which a case tried only once since 1918, enabled him to slap on $50,000 bail.

★

SITTING IN THE courtroom and consulting continually with Wiener was Martin Gerber, UAW regional director. Like Reuther, Gerber ignored all pleas of the victimized men to assure them their constitutional rights in the union. Ironically, the same Gerber is himself on a "force and violence" charge growing out of the Bell strike in Buffalo.

It was Witkus who some weeks ago sponsored a resolution carried in the local for the setting up of a defense committee for Gerber.

A number of local politicians of the Democratic Party also have an iron in the fire. They, too, were in the courtroom and consulted every few moments with Cardamone, while the local prosecutor who will have to press charges, looked on.

That's how GM and Reuther hope to square off with "objectionable elements" in the union in the name of the "war effort." Four men, meanwhile, are deprived of even a right to earn a living, because they stand for peace.

Demos Get Jitters; O'Dwyer Seen Fleeing Police Scandal Probe

By Michael Singer

Mayor O'Dwyer returned to City Hall after his appointment as envoy to Mexico outwardly calm and self-satisfied but reflecting concern over a report by the Brooklyn Grand Jury, supporting District Attorney Miles F. McDonald's investigation into police-gambling connections.

The report did not mention the mayor by name but it rejected his charge that the probe was a "witch-hunt" and similar attacks against the investigation. O'Dwyer had "no comment" on the report but when pressed for a statement on the Grand Jury's appeal to all city agencies for full cooperation in the DA's investigation, the mayor said:

"The investigation has had full cooperation and will continue to have it."

O'DWYER

The McDonald probe has led to a sharp clash between O'Dwyer and Brooklyn Boro President John Cashmore, recently resigned county leader. Cashmore is McDonald's patron in politics and has pushed the investigation to help force O'Dwyer out of New York politics.

★

IT WAS LEARNED from authoritative sources that Cashmore will make a strong effort to be nominated for governor at the Democratic state convention in Rochester on Sept. 6-7. O'Dwyer has already said he will not attend the convention. Cashmore's chances for the nomination were said to be enhanced by the undercover encouragement he received in initiating the probe from Paul Fitzpatrick, state chairman and Bronx Boss Ed Flynn.

With Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand C. Pecora mentioned favorably in inner Democratic confabs as the party's mayoralty successor in the special Nov. 7 election, the Cashmore-Sinnott (Francis J. Sinnott, chief county clerk who succeeded Cashmbore as county leader) machine is demanding that the gubernatorial nominee be given to Brooklyn.

Reports pointed out that Cashmore is using the McDonald proba as a blackjack to push his gubernatorial aspirations. The investigation—though an unprincipled manipulation for party power rather than an instrument to wipe out political corruption—could deal the Democrats a damaging blow in November if it got out of hand. It was this fear which was prompting leading Democrats to lend an ear to Cashmore's insistence.

★

BROOKLYN LEADERS also cited that Pecora is a Manhattan product of Tammany. A deal by which Brooklyn would get the gubernatorial and Manhattan the mayoralty nominations was being considered. Few consider the move to shift Brooklyn Democrat Joseph T. Sharkey into the City Council presidency held by Vincent R. Impellitteri enough of a sinecure to satisfy the Cashmore wing.

Impelliterri has already thrown his hat into the mayoralty wing but he is being given slight consideration at this time. Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, and Averell Harriman, special Truman emissary abroad, are the other mayoralty possibilities heard in City Hall.

Harriman is also being given an

(Continued on Page 8)

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The Worker

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Wallace Embraces A-bomb Too

HENRY WALLACE now favors the A-bomb.

Shocked progressives all over the nation heard him say so on a national broadcast last Thursday. Here is how the New York Times reported under the headline, Wallace Says Korea Justifies Atombomb:

"'Events have justified' the bomb," Henry Wallace said. (Aug. 11, 1950, New York Times, Page 8.)

Wallace's resignation from the Progressive Party was not, therefore, merely a disagreement over Korea. Maybe it started that way. But it could not stay that way. To join the Dulles-MacArthur camp in the war on Korea means also to become a supporter, sooner or later, of the whole policy which these men are fastening upon the United States with the approval of the White House. The main goal of the Dulles-MacArthur provocation in Korea was to speed up the plans for World War III.

That, they plan, will be an atomic war. If one accepts the Dulles-MacArthur version of world history today, then one is pushed into their camp all along the line.

That is how Henry Wallace has come to the pro-atombomb view he holds today.

Does Wallace think that everything he said about the awful perils facing America in an atomic war are any less true today than when he said them so recently? Does he believe now that an atomic war will not be a two-way street, as every atomic scientist has repeatedly told us?

The awful thing is that in letting himself be trapped by the Korean frame-up engineered by Dulles, he has moved over to a position which spells untold suffering to his own country and his fellow Americans. And yet, Wallace called this new view of his support of "my country." In reality, it turns out to be joining with the Dulles-MacArthur reactionaries against his country.

What a lesson this holds for all thinking, progressive Americans! It is impossible to join the Dulleses just "a little bit." To leave the peace camp is to leave the people—completely.

Labor Learns

LABOR IS GETTING the bad news step by step.

First, a leading Wall Street magazine admits this week that it will take 10 to 15 U. S. Army divisions to begin even to think of subduing the Korean people. That's just Korea. What happens when the Dulles-Truman-MacArthur policy pushes our country into war with all the oppressed nations of Asia? And Europe? Hitler's 5,000,000 war dead will look small in comparison. And, we don't believe that the Korean people will ever be conquered again by any outside armies.

Second, the enemies of labor are losing no time in using the Korean provocation which Dulles started for them as the alibi for new looting of America's pay envelopes. There is the out-and-out profiteering by the trusts. Cost of living is soaring. So are corporation profits—tax free, too, since neither Congress nor the White House is putting any taxes on excess profits.

• • •

BUT, WALL STREET is also getting some bad news these days.

Not only is it discovering that the "good old days" of cheap and easy colonial conquests are gone forever.

It is also discovering that American Labor is not of a mind to put its neck on the execution block.

The meat-packers union has just wrung an 11 cents an hour increase from one of the major meat-packing corporations.

Auto workers are demanding wage increases from Packard.

Railroad workers, stalled for a year and a half by a swamp of red tape in the Railway Labor Act, are still in there fighting for wage increases. There are stoppages all the time in localities.

Nor are the housewives far behind. In New York City, they are staging demonstration against the profiteers, the milk and food corporations.

Sure, the profiteers will shout that it is "subversive" to demand wage increases and lower prices. They will point to the war in Korea as their excuse. But why then do they refuse to end that war? Why do they sneer at all plans for UN mediation? The plain folk of America are getting hit hard by the profiteers. But they will not take it lying down, it seems. That is good news.

Daily calesthenics at the Artek children's vacation site on the Crimea.

That Summer Vacation for Kids? There's No Problem in the USSR

Every child in the Soviet Union is entitled to a summer vacation at a camp, rest home, sanatorium of other health institution.

For the children, the favorite place for spending the school's summer holidays is one of the thousands of Pioneer camps to which children from 7 to 15 years of age are sent. Every factory, enterprise and institution in the vast country arranges for the children of its workers and employes to be able to spend summer holidays in natural surroundings.

The Pioneer camps are set up in places of natural beauty with healthful surroundings. The greatest part of the cost of upkeep is paid out of state social insurance funds; parents pay no more than 30 percent of the cost of food alone. Last year five million children attended the Pioneer camps, half of these were in Pioneer camps of trade unions.

Prior to the World War, trade unions maintained 3,300 such Pioneer camps. This number had grown to 5,617 camps, and will exceed 6,000 this year, with accommodations for 2,550,000 children. In all, six million children will vacation at Pioneer camps.

MOST FAMOUS is the twenty-five year old Artek All-Union Pioneer Camp on the south coast of the Crimea Sea where each year 12,000 children spend an unforgettable summer. The children are taken to excursions in the mountains, for sea trips on boats and yachts, participate in championship sports contests.

But it is not only in the Crimea seacoast that Pioneer children's camps are to be found. They dot the Soviet Union from Kamchatka and Sakhalin Island in the east to Riga Bay in the West, from the northern forests to the Ukraine; there are Pioneer camps in all of the republics, territories and regions in the Soviet Union.

An idea of the concern manifested by trade union committees for the children's camps is seen in the permanent Pioneer camps set up by the union in the Kirov works in the Kazakh Republic. The camp is located in a grove of oak trees in the Zailiski Ala-Tau Mountains in south central Soviet Union. Although in a remote corner of the countryside, the camp has electric lights, running water, showers and sports arenas.

★

ANOTHER EXAMPLE are the camps in outlying regions near Moscow where there are large textile mills employing many women workers. In Orekhovo-Zuyevo twelve camps have been opened for the current season for accommodating 5,000 children. In the city itself, twenty-one playgrounds have been set up; playground counsellors take the children on country hikes, visits to historic cities, and to special children's movies.

Children from a vacation camp hiking along the Tseya Glacier.

The State and trade unions are this year spending hundreds of thousands of rubles for fixing up Pioneer camps for children in the capital of the USSR. More than 700 camps, in which over 300,000 young Muscovites will spend their summer holidays, have been opened in country places near the capital. The factory and office workers of the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow are this year sending 2,400 of their children to Pioneer camps. The Pioneer camps in country places around Moscow will also accommodate 1,600 children of railway workers of the Moscow-Kursk Railroad, 1,200 of the workers of the Hammer and Sickle Plant, 750 of those of the Krasny Bogatyr Plant, 600 of those of the Pvott Alexeyev Factory, and many other children.

Besides these Pioneer camps in country places, nearly 300 camps of an urban type are bing opened in Moscow during the current summer. These are organized at schools, at large apartment houses, at "children's cities," and in parks of culture and rest. Such camps are being set up in all towns of the Soviet Union. Millions of Soviet school children will spend their summer holiday in these camps.

What are the Pioneer camps of urban type? We may answer this question by the example of one of the city Pioneer camps—that of the Moscow Caoutchouc Works. This Pioneer camp, which has now been in existence for a number of years, has been set up on a green plot near the works club. The trade-union organization in the works has with its own forces planted flowers and shrubs on the plot, equipped football and volley-ball grounds, acquired tents, hammocks, and various table games, and organized a library containing 1,000 volumes. The cost of the meals served to the children is paid for out of the works director's fund. School teachers of biology, geography, history, literature, and physical culture are carrying on activities among the children in the camp. Various circles have been organized for the children; chess and checkers, radio and photo, young naturalists' and aviation model makers', choral, musical dancing, and other circles.

Summer holidays are also organized in the USSR for children of pre-school age. More than 2,500,000 such children attend kindergartens and nurseries in the winter period. In the summer, all these kindergartens and nurseries take their fosterlings to country houses outside the cities, and the number of places in nurseries is increased to 4,000,000.

DEMOS GET THE JITTERS

(Continued from Page 6)

outside chance for the Democratic governorship selection. Another name that is gaining wide support among local democrats is that of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson. Fitzpatrick and Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, round out the early list of aspirants for governor.

★

AN INSIGHT into the subtle anti-Semitism promoted by top cliques in the Democratic Party is the report that Joseph can not gain the mayoralty nomination if Sen. Herbert Lehman is to run again as U. S. Senator. "We can't have two Jews on the top rung of the tickets," one leader is reported to have said.

O'Dwyer indirectly showed the party's jitters over the damage being wrought by the Brooklyn probe by producing a thick report of his administration's activities from 1946 to 1949. The report covering all phases of the O'Dwyer regime is being rushed into distribution in time for the elections, O'Dwyer said.

The Democrats hope to counter public disgust with the unproved though widely acknowledged political graft — as even the McDonald quiz revealed — with this "Mayor O'Dwyer's Report On Activities of New York City Agencies, 1946-1949."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, loath to divide its forces and money on a mayoralty campaign in heavily - dominated Democratic New York City when its entire concentration was geared toward the state race, is reported hoping to delay Senate confirmation of O'Dwyer until past the Sept. 20 date. This would block O'Dwyer's intended resignation by Sept. 1 thus forcing Impellitteri to automatically take over the mayoralty until 1951 at the next general election. By resigning before Sept. 20 O'Dwyer made mandatory a special election this year.

Sen. Irving M. Ives, Republican from New York, is believed to have been urged to voice objection when O'Dwyer's name comes up for Senate approval. An objection might tie up the confirmation for several weeks in lengthy committee hearings — long enough to stymie a special mayoralty campaign.

The confusion has also caused increased conflict within the Liberal Party. One section prefers to have Rep. Jacob K. Javitz run for mayor with Republican support; the other, anxious for another grab at Democratic patronage, is adamantly fighting for an all-out endorsement of Pecora or any other Tammany nominee.

"Hmmm . . . I wonder what they're spending on peace."

Ingersoll-Rand Fails in Effort to Recruit Scabs

EASTON.—Attempts by Ingersoll-Rand company officials to hire Negroes to break the two-month-old strike by UE Local 451 have failed.

When P. J. Bentley, Ingersoll-Rand manager, suggested to a Negro that this was a good time for Negro people to apply for jobs, he replied:

"We want jobs, Mr. Bentley, but we won't scab."

AMONG ORGANIZATIONS which are helping the strikers is the local branch of the NAACP, which has contributed money and canned goods. The president of the branch has asked the union to state its position on Ingersoll-Rand's lily white hiring policy.

UE workers on strike, standing solid for their wage increase demands, recently voted unanimously to reject a back-to-work plea by the company with the connivance of Atomic Energy Commission officials.

In response to a recent union appeal, a movement is afoot among progressives to rally wide public aid for the strikers.

Rally to Hear CP Leaders

Ten Communist leaders out on bail will speak at a meeting to be held in Manhattan Center, 34 Street and Eighth Avenue, Sunday, at 7:30 p.m. The meeting is under the auspices of the Communist Committee to Defend the Twelve. Admission to the meeting is by invitation. Invitations may be obtained now, or at the door of the meeting hall Sunday night.

A Correction

A story in the Aug. 13 Worker declared, "More disturbing is the fact that not a single outstanding liberal, not an important national liberal organization and not a single government official have opened their mouths to protest Congressman Lanham's attack on Patterson."

The fact is that immediately after Lanham's attack American Labor Party representative Vito Marcantonio declared Lanham was in contempt of Congress for "in using such language Lanham has reflected on the two members of the House as well as on 15,000,000 Negro Americans." Marcantonio was quoted in the Aug. 6 Worker.

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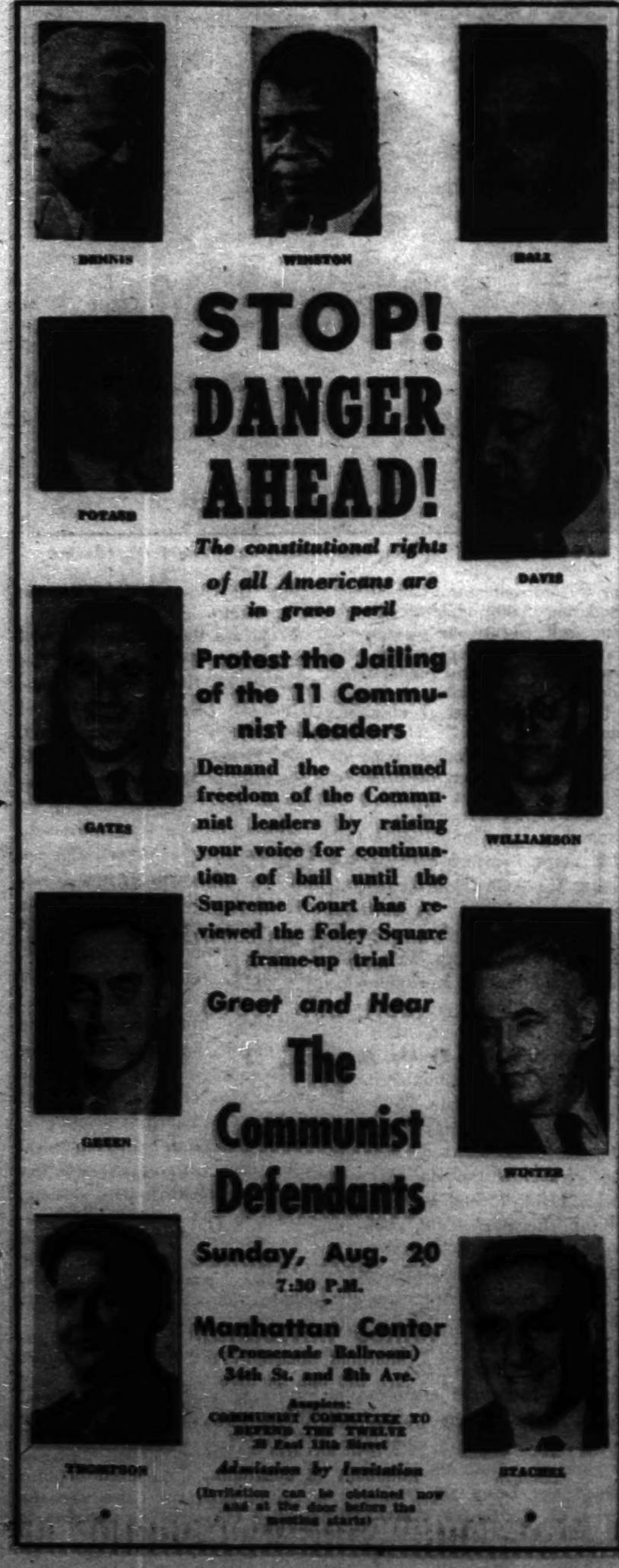

Labor Day

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Call or write PEOPLE'S ARTISTS, 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C., OR 7-4818 for reservations and information bet. 2 and 6 P.M.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

"MOTHER," the deeply moving Soviet drama of how a peasant mother of Tsarist times wins her struggle towards literacy and dignity . . . based on famous novel by Maxim Gorky . . . directed by V. I. Pudovkin, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20 at comfortably cool 77 Fifth Ave. On the same program, Pare Lorentz's "The River," great American documentary with a haunting musical score by Virgil Thomson. A social with dancing and refreshments in the Arts Room. Auspices: Midtown Film Circle. Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.). Donation 83 cents plus tax.

DANCE THIS SATURDAY, Aug. 19, 8:30 p.m., in the delightfully air-conditioned open air terraced ballroom of Club 65. Jerry Fisher and his Orchestra. Admission $1.04 plus tax. Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl. (140 E. 8th St.).

ELECTRICAL LYL will shock you. While Cellar LYL will send you. Unusual evening of dancing, fun, frolic, surprises at our new, cool, spacious league lounge. 11 W. 18th St. Saturday, Aug. 19, 8:30 on. Subs. 50c.

PARTY SATURDAY, sponsored by Dorie Miller LYL. Big Four Social Club, 2315 Seventh Ave., cor. 138th St. Donation 35c.

IF YOU ARE LONELY and feeling sad, come on over to Jackson's Pad. Pre-convention house party. Gideon Jackson LYL. 1829 Lexington, Apt. 1E (112th St.). Saturday, Aug. 19, 9 p.m.

Bronx

TEENAGERS come to our Peace party. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. 25c. 631 E. 169th St. 8 p.m. Bronx Teenage YPA.

Brooklyn

"THE FORGOTTEN VILLAGE," a drama of the struggle against witchery and superstition in a Mexican village. Story by John Steinbeck, narration by Burgess Meredith with musical score by Hanns Eisler, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20 at cool, breezy 3200 Coney Island Ave. (one block from boardwalk). On the same program, Joris Ivens' "Spanish Earth," with magnificent music score by Marc Blitzstein. A social with dancing and refreshments will continue throughout the evening in the Rose Room. Ausp.: Brighton Film Circle and Brooklyn YPA. This Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. 3200 Coney Island Ave., in Brighton Beach (one block from boardwalk). Donation 83c plus tax.

Queens

JUST WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR! Astoria's YPA's Psychological Festival, sane and abnormal music, refreshments, entertainment, atmosphere. Donation 75c. 32-07 30th Ave. (15 minutes from Times Square, BMT, IRT to 30th Ave.).

SUNDAY

Manhattan

"MOTHER," the deeply moving Soviet drama of how a peasant mother of Tsarist times wins her struggle towards literacy and dignity . . . based on famous novel by Maxim Gorky . . . directed by V. I. Pudovkin, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20 at comfortably cool 77 Fifth Ave. On the same program, Pare Lorentz's "The River," great American documentary with a haunting musical score by Virgil Thomson. A social with dancing and refreshments in the Arts Room. Auspices: Midtown Film Circle. Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., at 77 Fifth Avenue (off 15th St.) Donation 35 cents plus tax.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Delightfully cool studio. Folk dancing, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th St.

Bronx

BRONX FILM CENTER presents "Forgotten Village," Chaplin shorts. 8:30 p.m. Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave. (corner Freeman St.)

Brooklyn

"THE FORGOTTEN VILLAGE," a drama of the struggle against witchery and superstition in a Mexican village. Story by John Steinbeck, narration by Burgess Meredith with musical score by Hanns Eisler, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20 at cool, breezy 3200 Coney Island Ave. (one block from boardwalk). On the same program, Joris Ivens' "Spanish Earth," with magnificent music score by Marc Blitzstein. A social with dancing and refreshments will continue throughout the evening in the Rose Room. Ausp.: Brighton Film Circle and Brooklyn YPA. This Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., 3200 Coney Island Ave., in Brighton Beach (one block from boardwalk). Donation 83c plus tax.

SOCIAL FORUM. "Which Way for Peace." Dorothy Gottlieb, Director of Youth Campaign on World Peace Appeal, visited Soviet Union, Eastern and Western Europe. Discussion. Social dancing, cold drinks. JYF of ENY, Brownsville, Crown Heights, 1190 St. Johns Place. Contribution 35c. 8 p.m.

Queens

PEACE PICNIC of the German American. Maple Grove Picnic Park, 160-04 46th Ave., Flushing. Goulash dinner, entertainment, dancing, games for children and adults. Admission 35c, children free. Take Bus Q 26 or Q 27 from IRT Main St., Flushing station.

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Saturday

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—Platter Playground
WOR—News
WJZ—Children's Show
WCBS—This Is New York
WQXR—News; Morning Melodies
9:15-WOR—Frank Sinatra Records
9:30-WNBC—Coffee in Washington
WCBS—Galen Drake
WOR—McCanns at Home
10:00-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
WOR—News—Henry Gladstone
WCBS—Family Party
10:15-WOR—Tele Kid Test
WQXR—Young People's Music
10:30-WNBC—Mary Lee Taylor
WCBS—Look Your Best
WNYC—Music Maestro
10:45-WOR—Let's Go—Talk
11:00-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
WOR—News
WJZ—Franklin Record Shop
WCBS—News
WQXR—Gilbert and Sullivan Concert
11:05-WCBS—Let's Pretend
11:15-WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC—Archie Andrews
WJZ—At Home with Music
WCBS—Junior Miss—Comedy
WQXR—Violin Personalities
WNYC—Pals of P.A.L.

AFTERNOON

12:00-WOR—Lorraine Sherwood
WJZ—Home Gardener
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WNBC—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Public Affairs
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—California Caravan
WJZ—Navy Hour
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Chicago Round Table
WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Roger Dan Show
WCBS—Give and Take, Quiz
2:00-WNBC—Voices Down the Wind
WJZ—Operetta Matinee
WCBS—All-Girl Orchestra
WNYC—Opera
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:30-WNBC—U. S. Army Band
WCBS—Stephens Orchestra
WQXR—Movie Music
3:00-WNBC—Hollywood Bowl Concert
WOR—Allan Kent Show
WCBS—Report from Overseas
3:30-WJZ—Music Festival
WCBS—Herman Quintet
4:00-WCBS—South American Way
WQXR—News; Music
4:15-WCBS—Vet's News
4:30 WNBC—Slim Bryant Orch.
WJZ—Record Music
WCBS—Music Festival
5:00-WNBC—Goodman Show
WOR—Polly Benson, sketch
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBS—Stan Dougherty Show
WNYC—Hands Across the Sea
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
WOR—Radie Harris
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WCBS—Ray Stevens Orch.

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—News
WOR—Lyle Van, News
WJZ—News, Albert Warner
WCBS—News
WQXR—Theatre of Dance
WNYC—Ballet Time

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6:15-WNBC—Bob Considine
WCBS—News
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Previews
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WOR—News
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WOR—Sports
WJZ—Rex Koury, Organ
7:00-WOR—Richard L. Tobin
WNBC—Voices and Events
WCBS—Winner Take All
WJZ—Dell Trio
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; On Stage
7:15-WOR—Answer Man
7:30-WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WOR—Comedy of Errors
WNBC—Joe Di Maggio Show
WJZ—Buzz Adlam
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
8:00-WNBC—Saturday Dancing
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Dixieland Jambake
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30 WOR—Quiz Show
WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—T-Man, Play
WNYC—Gilbert and Sullivan Theatre
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—True or False
WCBS—Gangbusters
WJZ—Brokenshire Show
WQXR—Great Conductors
9:30-WNBC—Tales of Texas Rangers
WCBS—Tex Beneke Orch.
WOR—Guy Lombardo
10:00-WNBC—Chamber Music Society
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Al Trace Orch.
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Concert Hall—Mozart
WQXR—Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WJZ—Dance Music
WCBS—Sing It Again—Cont.
WQXR—New Records

Sunday

MORNING

8:30-WNEW—Children's Playhouse
9:00-WNBC—World News
WJZ—Sunday Morning Music
WCBS—World News
WOR—Harry Hennessy, News
9:15-WNBC—The Comic Weekly Man
WOR—To Be Announced
WCBS—Ocean Music
9:30-WOR—Sunday Chapel
WJZ—The Voice of Prophecy
9:45-WNBC—Male Quartet
WCBS—Paul Roberts
10:00-WNBC—National Radio Pulpit
WOR—News; Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Message of Israel
WCBS—Church of the Air
WQXR—News
10:30-WNBC—Children's Hour
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Dinah, Perry and Frank
WNYC—Scenes from Opera
WQXR—News
WCBS—Church of the Air (Cont'd)
11:00-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WOR—Henry Gladstone
11:15-WOR—Brunch—Dorothy and Dick
WJZ—Frank and Ernest, Talk
WCBS—World News Report
11:30-WNBC—Charles McCarthy, News
WNYC—Young Artists

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Jinx Falkenburg
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WOR—John Steele
WJZ—Next Week in N. Y.
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WQXR—Symphony Varieties
12:30-WNBC—Arthur Treacher Show
WOR—News—Melvin Elliot
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WCBS—News Reports
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WQXR—Record Music
12:45-WOR—John Wyatt
WQXR—Musical Specialties
1:00-WNBC—American Forum
WOR—News
WJZ—Religious Talk
WNYC—Scenes from the Operas
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:30-WNBC—The Eternal Light
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—The Snow Shop
WCBS—Starlight Operetta
2:00-WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Syncopation Piece
WNBC—NBC Theatre
WJZ—This Week
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News; Orchestral Melodies
2:30-WOR—Challenge of Yukon
WJZ—Mr. President
3:00-WOR—Bobby Benson
WNBC—The Truitts
WJZ—Music With The Girls
WCBS—Invitation to Music
WNYC—Music from Canada
3:30-WNBC—Quiz Kids
WOR—Hartley, Sketch
4:00-WNBC—Diagnosis:- Homicide
WJZ—Revival Hour
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WNYC—Chamber Music
4:30-WNBC—High Adventure
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Golf Tournament
WCBS—Music for You
WNYC—Composers' Series
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WNBC—The Big Guy
WJZ—Sammy Kaye
WCBS—Tommy Dorsey Orch.
WQXR—News; Melodies of Old Vienna
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WNBC—Harvest of Stars
WJZ—Think Fast
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—The Catholic Hour
WCBS—Main St. Music Hall
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folksongs
WJZ—News
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—News.
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Tex William's Show
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Steve Allen Show
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WNYC—Music
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—$1,000 Reward, Sketch
WOR—Affairs of Peter Salem
WCBS—Guy Lombardo
WJZ—Voices That Live
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—New Records
7:30-WNBC—The Saint
WOR—News
WJZ—Mr. Malone
WCBS—Hit the Jackpot
8:00-WNBC—Sam Spade, sketch
WOR—Singing Marshal
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Pause that Refreshes
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR—Under Arrest
WCBS—Much About Doolittle
WNYC—Concert
9:00-WOR—Sylvan Opera
WJZ—Al Jolson
WCBS—Rate Your Mate
WQXR—News
WNYC—Health Talk Series
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
9:30-WNBC—Top Secret
WJZ—Crossroads
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WJZ—Jimmy Blaine Show
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Carnation Show
WQXR—News; Record Review
10:15-WJZ—Love Letters
10:30-WNBC—Bob Crosby Show
WJZ—Jackie Robinson Show
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—Disabled Vets Program

Gorki's 'Mother' Revived This Weekend at Midtown Film Circle

MAXIM GORKY

Gorki's Mother, directed by the famous Soviet director, Pudovkin, will be revived by the Midtown Film Circle, 77 Fifth Avenue, this Saturday and Sunday evening, August 19 and 20. The famous American documentary, The River, will be the supporting feature. Produced more than two decades ago, Mother is based on the world-famous novel by Maxim Gorki, which has recently been reprinted in the United States in a new translation. It tells the story of the political growth of a workingclass mother who develops into a revolutionary leader under the impact of the terror directed against her son and his friends. The River deals with the theme of flood control, and has an outstanding musical score by Virgil Thomson, as well as some of the finest photography seen in documentaries. Both films will be shown twice each evening, at 8:30 and at 10:30 p.m. There will also be dancing in the Art Room. Admission to both the film and social is 83c plus tax.

Forgotten Village, Spanish Earth Revived This Weekend

Forgotten Village and The Spanish Earth, two outstanding documentaries will be revived by the Brighton Film Circle at 3200 Coney Island Ave. this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 19 and 20.

Produced during the war in Spain by the famous documentarist, Joris Ivens, and featuring a musical score by Marc Blitzstein, and a narrative written and spoken by Ernest Hemingway, The Spanish Earth, is a deeply moving account of the war and its impact on both the civilian and military population. Forgotten Village is based on a tale by John Steinbeck, and deals with the struggle between science and superstition in a small out-of-the-way Mexican village. It has an excellent musical score by Hanns Eisler and is narrated by Burgess Meredith. Both films will be shown twice each evening, at 8:30 and 10:30. There will also be dancing in the Rose Room.

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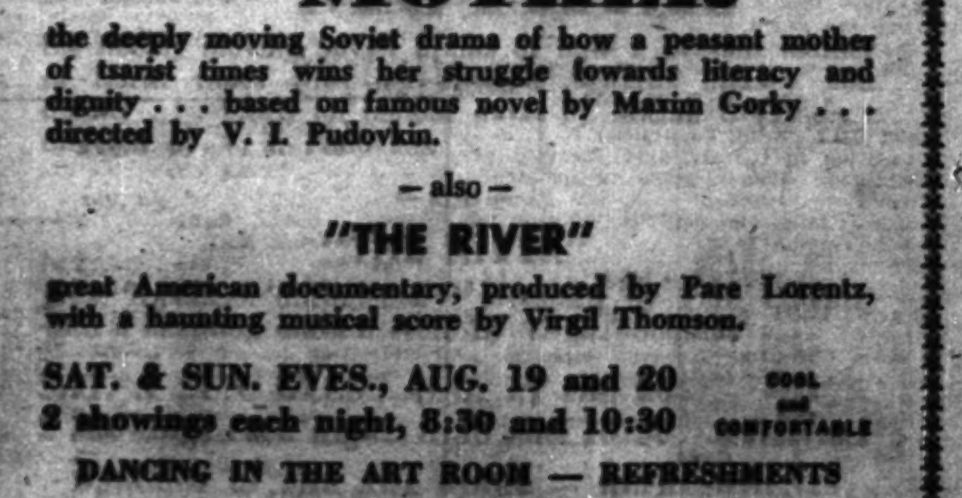

Brighton Film Circle and Brooklyn YPA

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on the same program

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— also —

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11 Communists

(Continued from Page 4)

expression of opposition to official policy is regarded as a threat, when social interest in controversial speech is wholly ignored, while repression is glorified and indeed officially promoted?"

THE COMMUNIST leaders asked in their petition: "How could the Fifth and First Amendments support a judgment that men should be jailed because of utterances made in the summer of 1948 which are deemed likely to produce a revolution at some time in the indefinite future? . . . It is highly likely that its answer must be based on subjective bias.

"To answer it calls not for a judge, but for a soothsayer. We submit that it violates the Fifth Amendment to jail men on such a basis and if the First Amendment has meaning, it certainly must mean that an individual should not be required to speculate whether or not a judge will find that his statements of political opposition and criticisms of government officials will probably result, some time in the future, in an evil with which the law may deal."

The 11 charged: "This case is an attack upon the dissemination of ideas."

Reconsideration of charges of a stacked jury system, in which the rich and propertied persons in the community dominated the jury lists, was urged on the court.

Reconsideration of the prejudice of juror Russell Janney, theatrical producer, who openly declared hostility against the defendants both before and during the trial, was also asked.

Warren Austin, the former highlighted bias and prejudice of trial judge, Harold R. Medina. It pointed out that the appeals court ruling said "not a word" of the appellants' contention that the judge "badgered defense witnesses and protected prosecution witnesses."

Attempts to jail the Communist leaders, the petition asserted, were in substance attempts to crush all opposition to the Korean war and The petition of the Communists a step toward world war.

MALIK PEACE BID SUPPRESSED

(Continued from Page 3)

press the truth about the Korean civil war, in which their governments are intervening.

Austin and his fellows are recific data about the crossing of the 38 parallel on June 25 by the puppet South Korean troops, whom General MacArthur commands.

Malik documented this data from American government sources and from the testimony of charges about the American aggression in Korea.

★

THE SOVIET DELEGATE gave the Council on Aug. 11 spefusing to answer Malik's specific officers of the puppet South Korean government and a former cabinet member of that government.

These documented charges were not answered.

Malik also gave detailed data on the barbarous butchery of many thousands of Korean women and children and other civilians by MacArthur's fliers in strafing and bombing raids on non-military targets.

Warren Austin, the former U. S. Senator from Vermont, who serves as American delegate, did not deny a single act of barbarity. Nor did he discuss the actual events of June 25, when the fighting began.

He relied only on abuse and on demagogic phrases about the "defense" of "freedom" and "democracy" in Korea.

Austin was particularly careful not to discuss Malik's documented charges that American military aggression in Korea was intended to grab Korean riches and to protect American investments.

Malik called the Council's attention to the statement of Gen. Roberts, head of the Americn Military Mission in Korea, in the **Herald Tribune** of June 5.

★

IN KOREA, said Gen. Roberts, the American taxpayer has an army which is an excellent watchdog protecting the capital investments in that country.

The only foreign investments in Korea are American, added Malik.

Malik charged that the "ruling classes" of the United States are not interested in the well-being of the Korean people.

". . . They are interested," said Malik, "in the subsoil and other resources of Korea. They are interested in cheap manpower in that country under the favorable conditions of a puppet colonial regime headed by Syngman Rhee, that tried and true servant of American monopolists.

"It is also generally known that American militarists are interested in Korea as a strategic springboard against the continent of Asia."

Malik added—in a later speech—that the only four powers who were intervening in Korea were four colonial powers. These are the United States, which is furnishing all the ground troops, and Great Britain, and its dominions; also France and the Netherlands. All have colonial possessions in the Far East.

★

MALIK SERIOUSLY embarrassed Austin when he answered the former Republican Senator's assertion that the Soviet Union was supplying arms to the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

"Data at my disposal," replied Malik, "shows that the supply base for the artillery used by the North Korean troops was situated on this side of the ocean, that is in the United States. The arms that were used by the North Korean troops were generously sent by the United States of America in the supplies which were intended for the puppet regime of Syngham Rhee."

These American supplies were captured by the North Koreans. In the early battles on the Ongjim Peninsula alone more than 500 pieces of artillery and many other weapons were seized from the Syngman Rhee forces, he said. Many other weapons were taken later.

The Soviet delegate said that Austin's charge that the USSR is furnishing arms to the Koreans now is a "dirty slander." The Soviet Army sold equipment to the Korean People's Democratic Republic when it was leaving Korea not since.

India's delegate, Sir Benegel Rau, asked the Council this week to set up a special peace committee composed of the six nonpermanent members. The six would represent India, Cuba, Equador, Egypt, Norway and Yugoslavia.

The majority have supported Austin's interventionist program.

Strike Challenge

(Continued from Page 3)

the Armour Co. to come through with an 11-cent hourly raise. Negotiations are pending with the other big packing companies.

TRANSIT: A number of municipal transit strikes, many unauthorized by union officials, have been taking place on grievances and wage demands. In New York, Transport Workers Union President Michael J. Quill succeeded in quelling the walkout by bus drivers of the big Surface Transportation Co in St. Louis, the workers were forced back by injunction.

RUBBER: The CIO United Rubber Workers has demanded a 31-cent hourly wage raise. Stoppages have been breaking out in many plants, such as the unauthorized one at U. S. Rubber in Passaic, N. J.

FUR AND LEATHER: The International Fur and Leather Workers Union is the only union in the country now embarking on its fifth round of wage increases. It has already won through at some of the biggest companies, while most other unions have not even won a fourth round.

These actions are viewed as merely harbingers of things to come. Most of them are not leftled. They are struggles for the right to maintain conditions and living standards, the Korean intervention notwithstanding.

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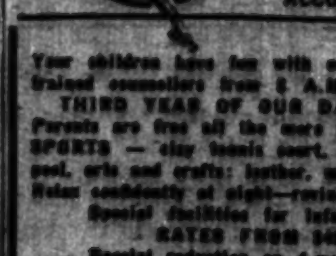

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'You Are Our Leader in Jail Or Out,' They Tell Potash

POTASH
Says Reaction Lost Half of the World

By Bernard Burton

A shop chairlady, a white-haired veteran of 25 years struggle in the industry, brushed away a tear. Irving Potash, "our dear Potash," manager of the Furriers Joint Council and one of the Communist 11, was speaking to a meeting of 1,500 shop chairmen and leading workers. "Within a few days, furriers," Potash began, "I may not have a chance to speak to you for a long time."

But before he spoke of the government's attempt to lift the bail of the 11, Potash in the ever calm, logical, deliberate manner which has always endeared him to the workers and infuriated his enemies, delivered his regular manager's report. One would not know, as he spoke of trade problems, of preparing to fight for a new agreement, of doing something about the rising cost of living and falling real wages, that here was a man who might soon be torn from his wife, Gita, and from their daughter, from the furriers with whom he had worked and struggled for virtually his entire adult life.

I looked around the hall and wondered, as Potash spoke: How had the war hysteria affected the furriers? Did they still bear this quiet, slender man, this leader of the Communist Party, the same love, the same devotion they had displayed as during the other times Potash had been framed and jailed? I recalled how the workers had lined the streets and carried him on their shoulders, how workers had rushed to hold his hand and embrace him, when he was released from one frameup in 1942. And how the same thing had happened again after he came back from the famous hunger strike of the Ellis Island Five.

When Potash completed his trade report, he asked the indulgence of the workers to make "a few personal remarks."

"The frightened people," he said, "the frightened bankers and millionaires have asked for my immediate imprisonment. They say I'm threatening your security."

FLAY LIES

A shout rose from the center of the hall and was echoed in other parts. "They're lying, Potash." "They lie."

"They say, these frightened men," Potash continued, "they say that if we are free to speak for a peaceful settlement between the United States and the Soviet Union, if we are free to speak for an end to the Korean bloodshed, if we are free to speak for outlawing the atom bomb—then we are a threat to your security, your wellbeing."

"We are a threat," he said, "but the Ilse Kochs, the KKK, the lynchers of Negroes, the Nazis, the anti-Semites, they're all right. They are not a threat."

Potash paused and looked around.

"Furriers," he said, "I have been with our union for 25 years. We have lived, we have fought, we have dreamed together these 25 years. You know everything about me there is to know.

RECALLS GANGSTERS' ATTACKS

"When the gangsters beat you, they beat me too.

"When the policeman clubbed you, they clubbed me too.

"When you won a victory, I won.

"When you lost, I lost.

"Your joy was my joy, your sorrow mine. We have shared all our joys and sorrows."

The white-haired lady nodded and that was when she brushed away the tear.

"Maybe," therefore," Potash went on, "it doesn't make sense to you when you are told that I am your enemy, the enemy of your wives and children. And if this doesn't make sense maybe it's a result of a number of other things that don't make sense."

The sandy-haired union leader recalled for the furriers how the big newspapers had always lied about their struggles, how they had always sided with the fur bosses. If the newspapers have always lied about our struggles, Potash asked, "does it make sense to you that these same newspapers will tell the truth about me or what I believe in?"

CITES PRESS LIES

If the papers lied about the union, "will they tell the truth, furriers, about the Soviet Union or any other country where the workers and all the people take control? Or about the colonial slaves when they revolt? Or about China? Or about Korea?"

"Does it make sense that the Soviet Union wants war. That the workers, the people, who control everything, after losing 15,000,000 people in the last war, that they want war?"

Noting how the capitalist press keeps conceding that there is nothing to stop the USSR from occupying Europe and Asia if it wanted to, Potash asked: "If they want war, then why don't they march?"

Potash recalled also how the papers blamed the union for the June, 1949 strike, although it was a lockout in which the bosses had hoped to starve the workers into accepting a wage cut. And because the union beat the lockout, the papers used that fact as "proof" that the union started the fight. He said it was the same kind of "proof" which the papers were using charge North Korea with being the aggressor.

They beat the bosses then because the union knew what was coming and was prepared. And similarly, he declared, the North Koreans were prepared, especially in view of the public announcement by leaders of the Syngman Rhe government that they would attack.

Potash asked also if it made "sense" for labor leaders to support the fascist, union-busting Rhee government. He tore into them for jumping on the anti-Communist bandwagon, in the caustic manner which rightwingers have always feared when facing Potash.

"I can tell these labor leaders," he said, "that if they win with the labor movement, I'll see them in the concentration camps."

"There are some people who think: 'Let's throw the Potashes to the wolves so they'll leave us alone. 'But remember this,' when the Potashes are out of the way, they'll get to you. It is the Potashes who stand between you and the wolves. If they succeed with the Communist Party, the unions are next."

TIME FOR COURAGE

This is a time for courage and for confidence, he declared, courage to speak out against an unjust war. "Do we excuse these who said they supported Hitler because it was 'my country right or wrong?'"

And confidence that the workers will see through the schemes of Wall Street and its helpers. "The reactionary forces are losing the world," he said. "They've lost over half the world already."

They will lose. "But everyone must have the courage to speak up, the courage to sign petitions against atomic warfare, the courage to fight for a peaceful settlement of Korea, the courage to defend and guard the unity of your union. We must display the courage that we said the German workers should have had."

"When I go in," Potash concluded, "I will go in with the confidence that I will come out to a better, a more beautiful country."

GIVE HIM OVATION

The workers rose in a resounding ovation that finally had to be stopped by the chairman, Joseph Winogradsky. Workers took the floor, some of them rightwingers, to speak of their past struggles together, how they would never rest until Potash was back. Others asked if there was anything else they could do to keep their leader and his comrades out of jail.

Then Jack Shneider, who is to be acting manager if Potash is jailed, declared he wanted to say one thing on behalf of all the workers.

"As far as we are concerned, you are our leader—in jail or out."

N.Y. Groups Ask Nat'l Price Lids, June 15 Rollback

A program of national price control, with a 15 percent rollback of prices as of June 15, was proposed yesterday by the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils.

Paul Ross, chairman of the councils, announced the price control plan as part of a five-point program adapted by the organization's executive board to protect and improve living standards and welfare of New York tenants and consumers.

The price control and rollback plan, Ross said, provides for:

- Prison penalties for black marketeering.
- Government guarantees that there will be no withholding of food from the market by manufacturers, processors, canneries and wholesalers.
- Government food surpluses to be sold to consumers.

A special section on taxes calls for no increase in income levies for persons with incomes under $5,000 a year. Excess profits should be taxed 100 percent, the tenant-consumer group proposed.

Strict rent control, the program asserts, should cover all states of the union. Other rent restrictions call for:

- No evictions, no rent increases.
- Roll-back of rents to the June 30, 1947 levels.
- Reduction of rents to compensate for any reduction of services and repairs.

In the field of welfare and relief for the unemployed, the tenant-consumer program asks restoration of all cuts in relief payments, an increase in family allowances to meet increased costs and elimination of "slave labor programs," in which the jobless are offered employment on public projects at sub-standard wages.

The housing section of the program calls for completion of construction of all housing already planned, with special priority for hospitals, schools and low-rent housing.

Ross paid special tribute to the executive board of the Brooklyn Tenant Welfare and Consumer Councils, which had submitted to the city-wide executive board the section of the program on consumers and prices.

AS WE SEE IT, a column by Robert F. Hall, Washington correspondent, appears Mondays and Wednesdays in the Daily Worker.

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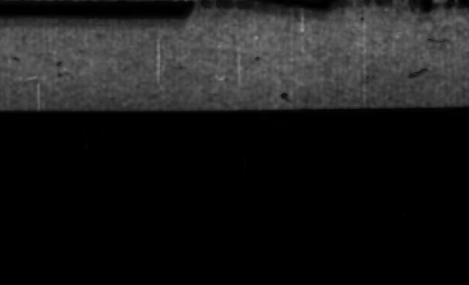

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WORKER Sports

Grid Yanks Boast Hot Backs

Reports from Ripon, Wisconsin, where the grid Yankees are going through their early paces, tells of a team with the game's fastest backfield, one which could be a real contender in the newly consolidated pro loop.

The team is composed of 20 of the old AAC Yankees, some from the short lived Bulldogs, some stars from the disbanded Chicago, Los Angeles and Buffalo team, and is coached by Red Strader, who coached the '49 Yanks into the playoffs without benefit of a top T-quarterback. New he has George Ratterman calling the signals for such as Buddy Young and Spec Sanders.

Ratterman, rated a top level ball-handler, passer and brain at the age of 23 is so highly regarded by Strader that he was not permitted to participate in the first two weeks of scrimmage. A holdout with Buffalo last year, he joined the club the week of its Cleveland game. With practically no practice, he had the Bills in front, 28-7, going into the fourth period, and it wasn't his fault the Browns caught up, 28-28.

He's backed up by Johnny Rauch, second-year star from Georgia; Pete Layden, ex-Texas All-American who will play a lot for defense, although available for pass-run-punt duties.

Buddy Young, probably the fastest and most exciting player in football, is only 24 and apparently hasn't lost a bit of the speed that made him national sprint champion.

Orban (Spec) Sanders, a triple-threat offensive star of top magnitude as well as a great defensive ace, laid out for a knee operation last year, but in Strader's opinion has come back in the form that made him All-Pro in 1946 and 1947. He holds a hatful of all-time scoring and rushing records.

Taliaferro was rookie of the year in the AAC last year with the Dons after a starring career at Indiana. And the backfield will be pieced out with the likes of Sherman Hoard, No. 1 Yankee freshman back last year; Bennie Aldridge, rugged 197-pound 9.7 man from Oklahoma A&M; Zollie Toth, 225-pound ace fullback from I.S.U. who has been crowding Young in wind springs—"possibly the find of the year", says Strader; veteran Lou Kusserow, 1948 major college leading scorer for Columbia; Lowell (Dusty) Tew, leading ground-gainer in the south in '47 and a two-year pro veteran; and Mike Swistowick, 200-pound back from Notre Dame's undefeated teams of the past four years.

It looks like the fastest backfield in football—and with Ratterman to run the attack, could be the sharpest-striking in the game, says Strader. If the line measures up, it's all the way.

NBA May Strip Jake of Title

Commissioner Abe J. Greene said yesterday the National Boxing Association may withdraw its middleweight title recognition from Jake LaMotta for signing to defend his title against Laurent Dauthuille of France instead of Ray Robinson.

Pointing out that the N.B.A.'s executive committee voted 21 to 1 last June that LaMotta must make his next title defense against Robinson, Greene said he will confer with members of the committee immediately to decide what action should be taken.

LaMotta, who had given the N.B.A. a written agreement that he would give the next title shot to welterweight king Robinson, signed yesterday to meet Dauthille for the championship in Detroit, Sept. 13.

The LaMotta-Dauthille fight was scheduled for Detroit's Olympia Stadium on the day after the N.B.A. concludes its three-day national convention in the Motor City.

An N.B.A. official in Washington said that convention would strip LaMotta's name from the list of champions at that time, if he goes through with the Dauthille fight. Should the fight go through, the N.B.A. would refuse to recognize Dauthille the new champion if he beat LaMotta and would insist that the title be settled between the Frenchman and Robinson.

If the N.B.A. withdraws championship recognition from LaMotta he still will be recognized in New York State, which is not a member of the N.B.A. Eddie Eagan runs things in New York.

So You Wanna Be a Jockey?

YOU'VE NEVER BEEN to a race track and think of it vaguely as a place where people with nothing better to do throw away a few bucks, winning occasionally but never ever seeming to stay ahead. Or you're someone who gets a belt out of following an occasional hunch or piece of expert advice and putting a small wager with your neighborhood bookie. You're even someone who gets out to the tracks in person once in a while puts his money legally under the little grilled window, and gets a palpitating thrill of personal identity with the straining nag carrying the same number as your little slip of paper.

You may be any or none of these, but the odds are you don't know much about the smallish looking men leaning forward on the sweating horses' necks. What kind of working conditions do they have? Chances are you don't even think of them as workers, just as "jockeys," something that goes automatically with horse racing.

Alright, take the floor, Jockey 'X' (a rattling good one too), and tell our readers a thing or two about life in and around the saddle.

"The fans may know that we have to make weight and one or two other things. But do they realize things like the expenses we are under? Here's what a well dressed rider wears onto a track. Boots—$22. Pants—from $20 to $30, mud pants $18 to $25. Then there are elastic stockings which cost $10, saddles FROM $90 on —some boys pay twice that for special makes—girths and surcingles and skull caps and whips.

"We supply it all. It costs a rough $210, at least, every time we step out to ride a $20 mount. We each own from four to six pair of pants which lasts about 25 to 35 rides. We also own from four to six saddles which must be repaired and replaced from time to time.

"This is a constant running expense, just being dressed for our trade, in addition to necessary daily fees to valets and agents. Try that besides paying rent at home and buying food for a family with the new inflation starting all over again!

"Just in case you think it's an easy way to make a living, like horseback riding on Ocean Parkway or something, come out with me some morning at five o'clock to exercise horses until noon, or a little later, home to nap so you won't be groggy, out again to ride the afternoon card, rain or shine, home to dinner where you have to count your calories or lose your job, and an early bed so as to be up the next morning again at five.

"I'm better off than some. It takes a long time before you ride the 40 winners necessary to graduate from the apprentice ranks, and some don't even make it. It never becomes a living of any kind to them.

"You remember the Jamaica strike, and the arrogance of the owners—the so called wealthy sportsmen who think much more of the horses than the men who ride them—well, next time you come out to the track and yell yourself hoarse over your two bucks, give a little thought to the guys who run the horses.

"It ain't any bed of roses, and even if you manage to stay light enough to stick with it, you still can't stay young enough to take the grind forever."

Will Tennis Moguls Bar Her

Althea Gibson was born in Sumner, South Carolina and moved to New York when a year old. Oldest of four children, she was a paddle tennis whiz in the playgrounds and was urged to take up tennis in 1942 at the age of fourteen. She advanced rapidly, winning the mixed doubles championship at Tuskegee with Dr. Hubert Eaton of Wilmington, N. C. Slim, fast moving and with a fine repertoire of strokes including a splendid overhead game, Miss Gibson has been unable to get the needed experience by playing in the big tourneys. She is single. Her father is a garage mechanic.

Want 'Em Back, Ed?

Cardinal manager Eddie Dyer must have been a little wistful when he looked over the box score of Sunday's Phillies-Giants game in which Hearn and Johnson, two of his ex-pitchers hooked up in one of the finest duels of the year, while his own foiling stars were losing to the Reds.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Brooklyn Hires First Negro Scout

THE DODGERS HAVE hired the first full time Negro major league scout. He is Elwood Parson of Dayton, Ohio, a local sport promoter.

This must be registered as a forward step, but several things have to be said about it. Parson's duties have been specifically limited to scouting and recommending Negro players. So this is quite another matter from actually ending discrimination against Negroes in the non-playing fields connected with baseball.

A scout assumed to be capable of judging the potential of ballplayers with dark skins has to be equally capable of judging ballplayers with white skins. Any other notion is merely perpetuating racist jimcrow divisions of labor. A big league scout is one who scouts and recommends ballplayers, period. Mr. Parson is not actually a big league scout, but a special scout for Negro players only. This should be borne in mind before hats are thrown in the air hailing the great Rickey and celebrating a big victory for sports democracy.

Progressives and all sports fans who despise jimcrow discrimination will welcome the Dodger hiring of Mr. Parson as a small, partial step in the direction of ending the shameful lilywhite character of baseball's administrative, managerial, office, coaching and scouting setup, and will continue to fight for REAL democracy right through our national pastime's structure.

• • •

This and That

ADD REASONS FOR Brooklyn manager Shotton's "popularity" with his players. Mentioning the obvious, that the weary, bruised and slumping Jackie Robinson could use a short rest to good advantage, Shotton says nix, who would he use in Robb's place? Wonder which is better managing, to give the team's key guy the few days rest he needs to freshen him up for the stretch drive, or to keep him in there hurting, while stupidly insulting and damaging the confidence of young Eddie Miksis and Bobby Morgan, a couple of exceptionally good reserves. . . .

BASEBALL CRACK of the year came recently from a member of the woeful Pittsburgh Pirates. "Nothing wrong with us a miracle wouldn't cure." (Oh no, you'll just have to guess. Want to get the guy in trouble?)

MAYBE LAST CALL for Cleveland Indians as they take on the Tigers at home. Must sweep to get back in there. . . . Indians' San Diego farm, despite poor pitching, has moved into second place, back into contention, in the Coast race. Outstanding hitting star is outfielder Simpson, with 89 rbis, 21 homers and average of .317. The Philadelphian is only 24 and is a fine fielder. He can be bought for the right price, by let's say the A's, who need exactly that kind of young power hitter. Are you listening, battlers against discrimination in Philly?

FIVE WORLD RECORD breakers in track and field officially registered by the International Athletic Federation. They include the USC sprint relay team starring Mel Patton, hurdler Dick Attlesby of the same school; Barney Ewell, finally recognized for his 10.2 hundred meters of 1948, equally the mark of Jesse Owens, Harold Davis and Panama's Lloyd La Beach; Sweden's great four mile relay; I. Neteth of Hungary, who beat the previous hammer throwing mark set by P. L. Ryan of New York back in 1913; and four Soviet women who broke the record held by another Russian team for the women's 2,400, with a 6.53.8 performance at Ibilisi. Soviet women are the only ones consistently lowering women's track and field records.

Belgium is excited over the appearance of forty Soviet atheltes for the forthcoming European Track and Field Championships at Brussels. The visitors figure to win, say those who know.

• • •

Those Helpful Readers Write

COUPLE OF INTERESTING letters been waiting to get in. First, from Cleveland.

"Dear Lester Rodney:

"An incident occurred in last Saturday's Indian-Yankee ballgame which I think warmly dramatizes the tremendous fight against jimcrow and white supremacy in the world of baseball.

It was the beginning of the 9th inning and the Indians were leading 4-2. Larry Doby had just smashed his second homer of the game, a prodigious clout over the rightfield fence with one on, to provide the margin. The Indian pitcher and infielders were taking their warmup throws and the first Yankee batter was about to step in.

Suddenly, from the stands around third base, a white youth, about twelve, jumped onto the ground and began tearing his way to the outfield. Hot in pursuit jumped the stadium cop. The fans, not knowing what was up, automatically cheered the youth and booed the cop. Everyone, players and umpires as well as fans, watched the chase, electrified.

The kid preserved his lead until he reached the object of his long run, Larry Doby. He threw his arms around the Negro outfielder and shook his hand with bursting affection and admiration. Doby smiled and responded warmly. Then the cop arrived, pinned the kid's arms and marched him off the field. The fans booed the cop louder than ever.

Think what a blow to Rankin and the lynchocrats!

Doby is a great hero to all the youth of Cleveland and they argue on the sandlots as to who will play as "Doby."

All of the vicious white supremacist apparatus will one day be smashed by the American people, Negro and white, living and playing together in brotherhood and equality.

—YOUNG CLEVELAND AUTO WORKER

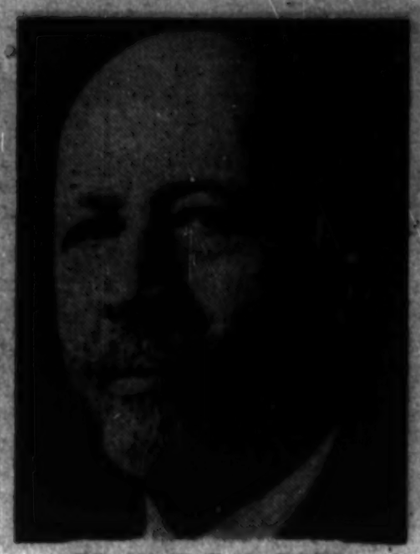
HARLEM Edition of the WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Dr. DuBois On Peace:

"I believe that the time is past for settling the grave social and political problems of the world by force.

"American Negroes, particularly, who have suffered slavery in this land and in spite of painful progress are still neither free nor equal citizens of the United States, ought unanimously to demand for all oppressed of the world the opportunity to decide what government they will or will not endure"—Statement to reporters on departing this week meeting.



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

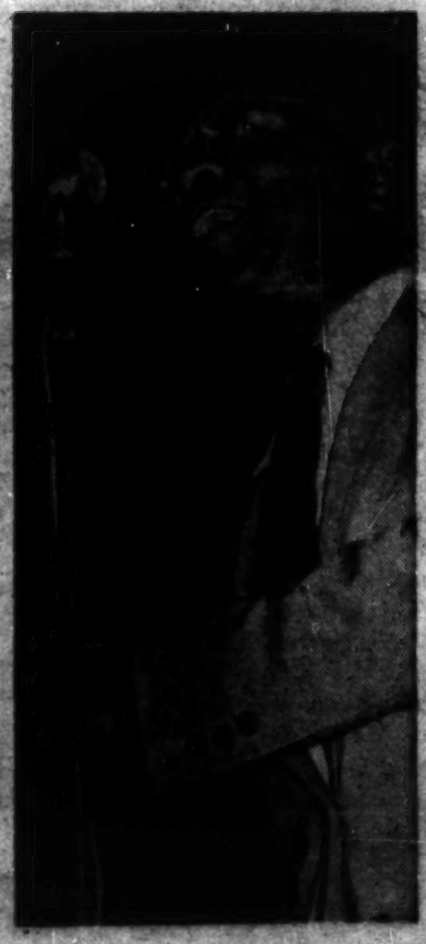
Vol. XV, No. 34 — 26 — August 20, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

DR. DU BOIS AT WORLD PARLEY TO SPEED KOREA PEACE DRIVE

— See Page 2 —

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

PART OF HARLEM CROWD of 5,000 which heard former Councilman and Communist Party leader, Benjamin J. Davis and William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress head, denounce government jimcrow insults. The audience expressed their sentiments in the banners massed before the speakers stand. (See story on Page 2.) —The Worker Photos by Peter



WILLIAM PATTERSON

Is Harlem a Shooting Gallery?

AN EDITORIAL

WE THINK it's about time to force the police department to stop using Negro youths as clay pigeons and the streets of Harlem as shooting galleries.

As far as Harlem cops are concerned, their pistols are judge, jury, and executioner—and the lives of everybody in the community must depend on this justice by bullets. And it's getting worse every day.

• • •

TAKE THIS LAST WEEK for instance. While "New York's Finest" couldn't prevent a kid from almost drowning in a sewer near the Yankee Stadium, one youth was killed, a Negro woman has a bullet would in her back, and dozens of people on 125 St. narrowly missed being shot—all as a result of the mad shooting of trigger-happy cops.

• Patrolman James Brown of the 135 St. precinct shot and killed an unidentified young man on a roof last Saturday night because he "acted suspiciously"—that's all, he "acted suspiciously."

• During the same weekend, Mrs. Drusa Jones, 49, of Riverton Apartments was shot in the back by Plainclothesman Robert Johnson, who claims he was shooting at two men who tried to rob a parked car. Since when is robbing a car punishable by death?

• Finally on Friday night, a cop from the 24th precinct fired a shot at two boys riding along 125 St. on a bicycle. The bullet, which narrowly missed several pedestrians, crashed into the window of a beauty shop, missing one beautician by scarcely a foot. The cop claimed that the boys on the bike had tried to hold up a store on Amsterdam Ave.!

Three days, three trigger-happy cops . . . one dead, one wounded, and one near miss. That's the score which proves that these irresponsible blue-coated brutes are a menace to the community.

• • •

ALL OF THESE INCIDENTS happened only a week after 1,000 cops had a Ku Klux holiday, beating and trampling men, women, and children downtown at Union Square.

Of course all this isn't surprising when the State Department itself is composed of a trigger-happy bunch of madmen, murdering innocent women and children in Korea and wildly waving atombombs and poison gas, at the peace loving people of the world.

But if it is to become safe for anybody to walk down the street, we think the people of Harlem should demand that the Police Department **TAKE ALL THE GUNS AWAY FROM THESE MANIACS-WITH-BADGES, FOR THEY ARE MORE OF A MENACE TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK THAN JOHN DILLINGER OR BABYFACE NELSON EVER WAS.**

The War Boss on the Hill

To Editor A. Berry:
I am the big boss man who lives on top of the hill
You are just a common man so you must obey my will
I have some killing for you to do
Which may take you a year or two.
The job will take you far from home
But don't be alarmed, you won't be alone
You'll meet some of your buddies there—
Those that came back from the last affair.
Those that were killed—don't give them a thought
I knew right along they were dying for naught.
When the last job was done I said "never again."
You never dreamed I was kidding you then!
Your general promised to return for the kill
So that I can keep my big house on the hill.
I must stay rich or I'll surely be lost.
The common man must keep me there whatever the cost.
You must work for me! kill for me! die for my greed,
Surely you know that's the rich man's creed.
Spread the news, get in touch with your own,
Who knows—you may end up among the unknown!
I am desperate now and must start the big kill
Or else I may lose my house on the hill.
I should drop a few bombs, that would speed up the job
But I must talk it over with the rest of my mob.
So put on your armor and obey my will!
This order is from the big boss man on top of the hill.

CLARA TURNER.

Dr. Du Bois in Prague To Widen Peace Drive

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted scholar and Harlem resident, left this week for Prague, Czechoslovakia, to attend an executive committee meeting of the World Congress of Peace Defenders. On the Defenders' agenda are plans to widen the fight for peace and the fight to ban the A-Bomb.

Dr. DuBois who serves as chairman of the Peace Information Center in New York, and vice-chairman of the Council on African Affairs, told reporters at LaGuardia Airport Monday:

"I believe that the time is past for settling the grave social and political problems of the world by force."

★

THE PRAGUE meeting marks the fourth peace meeting in Europe the 82-year-old militant scholar has attended this year. Speaking of Korea and of the American Negroes, Dr. DuBois said:

"American Negroes, particularly, who have suffered slavery and caste in this land and in spite of painful progress are still neither free nor equal citizens of the United States, ought unanimously to demand for all oppressed of the world the opportunity to decide what government they will or will not endure."

Paul Robeson, who was to have accompanied Dr. DuBois, could not do so because the State Department cancelled his passport. In addition to missing the peace meeting, of which he is a leader, Robeson also had to forfeit fees from 16 concerts. The State Department, in granting Dr. DuBois travel rights to Czechoslovakia, said that passports were a matter of "discretion," and that Robeson's trip was considered not in the 'best interests' of the United States. It is assumed that Robeson would have associated with the peace fighters in the countries where his concerts were booked.

Dr. DuBois, who has refused to accept the idea that the fight against imperialist war and for peace is "subversive," declared before his departure:

"I stand for peace and will work with all groups who honestly aim at outlawing the atombomb as an instrument of national policy.

"I intend to tell the executive committee of Defenders of the Peace that millions of Americans, including Negro people, want peace and do not subscribe to the imperialist claim that peace means that powerful nations can force their policies and demands upon weaker peoples."

MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL,

Fail to Find Body of Boy Who Fell in Sewer Aug. 2

While over 1,000 police in Union Square Aug. 2 were clubbing workers demanding hands off Korea, a 10-year-old Harlem boy fell down an open, untended sewer. The boy, Thomas James Gibson, and a friend went to Yankee Stadium and on the way back stopped to watch a boy fishing. When he swung his fishing pole Tommy stepped back and fell down the manhole. His friend's screams brought men who found no trace of Tommy. The sewer is only a few feet long and empties into the Harlem River.

Police grappled for the body but haven't found it yet. It costs $100 a day to hire a diver.

"I'm going to stop reading the Daily News," Mrs. Gibson, 321 St. Nicholas Ave., told The Worker. "We told the News and Mirror but they weren't interested and wouldn't help." Only this paper and the Amsterdam News told the story.

A suit may be brought against the City for negligence, but that won't bring back Mrs. Gibson's only son. She also has a daughter. Her husband works as a longshoreman in New Jersey, sometimes getting only a couple nights work in a week.

Investigator Attacks Mother; Judge Fines and Jails Her

A mother of seven children, Mrs. Saturnalia de Leon of 70 E. 116 St., was knocked down by a Welfare Department investigator this week when she asked why she had not received her relief checks.

When the checks were stopped without notice, she phoned several times and then went down to the office where she was informed her case was closed. So when the investigator turned from her she reached for his arm to stop him and tell him how badly she needed the money. Whereupon he swung around angrily and knocked her down. Mrs. de Leon was arrested, charged with attacking the investigator, found guilty and sentenced her to five days in the work house.

Since then her case has been reopened and she is receiving checks again.

She was taken off relief, they told her, because her son Santos didn't take a job they offered. But he had explained that his right hand was crippled in a laundry press and he can't pick anything up. He can play the drum in a band, but the City didn't get him a job he can do.

Mr. and Mrs. de Leon are from Puerto Rico and have lived in the USA 12 years.

How Not to Fight for FEPC

WALTER WHITE, NAACP secretary, A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleepingcar Porters, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, went to Washington this week to interview W. Stuart Symington, Truman's manpower dictator, on getting war jobs for Negroes. The three leaders who led a delegation of 12, made it plain that their trip was in the interest of America's war effort against the Koreans.

On that basis, Symington received them and promised to "consider" a memorandum which Walter White is to present.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that the leaders did not see Truman, the man with absolute power over the functions of Symington. In missing the real leader of the government and the national Democratic Party, they saved the President the "embarrassment" of being accused of pursuing a racist policy in support of a racist war.

And, it should be remembered, the mass movement for a REAL Fair Employment Practices Commission Act—the passage of which would have made the White-Randolph-Wilkins Washington trek unnecessary—was dispersed by these gentlemen earlier this year. Their red-baiting and warmongering reduced the fight for FEPC ineffectual personal lobbying.

THE HALF-A-LOAF job promises which may be granted by Symington in the interest of killing Koreans is no answer to the jimcrowed Negro workers who in war and peace must back the "white only" attitude of government and private employers.

A REAL FEPC will not be the outcome of official charity in payment for aid to an imperialist white supremacy war. This will come as the result of a mass movement by the people against both jimcrow wars and jimcrow jobs.

Cops Didn't Keep Harlem from Fighting Back

By Elihu S. Hicks

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT was a fighting night in Harlem.

It was a night of non-violent fighting by 5,000 people attending a Civil Rights Congress demonstration at 126th St. and Lenox Ave. They were angry at the vicious insult against the Negro people, by Georgia Congressman Henderson Lanham, the slaughter in Korea, and the rampant police brutality and legal lynchings throughout the country.

Within a one block radius of the rally, there was a large contingent of club carrying cops, led by top brass, including Deputy Chief Inspector Frank Fristensky Jr., commander of the 1,000 cops who beat and trampled peace demonstrators on 14th St. last week. Also on hand was Deputy Chief Inspector Conrad Rothengas, who was seen personally beating Negroes at Union Square.

BUT THE SCORES OF COPS surrounding the thousands of people, got an earful about the government which they represent with their nightsticks, as William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC declared that the government was a "government of lynchers." The Negro leader whom Dixiecrat Lanham had called a "black son of a b—" proved his charge by pointing out that the government has never brought a lyncher to justice, and has instead jailed and persecuted people like Ben Davis and Eugene Dennis, who fight against lynching.

Undoubtedly Patterson's listeners were reminded of hundreds of Negroes, laying in pools of blood, with their faces distorted in violent death—victims of the government-condoned KKK or government appointed sheriffs. The bluecoats themselves may have thought of the dozens of Negroes they had shot down on the streets of Harlem.

PATTERSON WAS THE LEADER of the Civil Rights Congress which had saved the lives of Willie McGee, the Trenton Six, the Martinsville Seven, Haywood Patterson, and many others, had been attacked by a paid member of the federal government—right in the halls of Congress.

BEN DAVIS ON THE SOUND TRUCK, faced a five year jail term for fighting for his people and the workingclass. He symbolized the ultimate defeat of the trigger-happy lynchers and their bomb-happy overlords as he declared that neither he nor the Communist Party would stop fighting until the Negro people are free and the government is made into a people's government.

THE COPS SHIFTED RESTLESSLY as Bill McCarthy, an Irish-American seaman—his hand in a bandage and a patch over an eye which he may lose—told that he is proud of the stand he took at Union Square for peace and freedom. Rothengas and Fristensky fidgeted more than the others for McCarthy's smashed hand and battered eyes, were the handiwork of cops under their supervision.

The assorted FBI agents and stoolies who played Dick Tracy with the city cops in the crowd and on the roofs, took up the fidgeting as Frances Smith, ALP candidate for State Assembly from Harlem's 11th AD, characterized the Korean intervention as a war "for gold and raw material for the bankers in Wall Street." She agreed with Patterson who said that the fight that Negroes have to wage is "right here, not eight thousand miles away in Korea."

The crowd maintained the strictest discipline and determination that nothing would interfere with the meeting.

ONE WOMAN, PUSHED BY A COP who wanted her to stand someplace else, thoroughly straightened out the bluecoat and asked, "Where do you think you are anyhow, Union Square?"

WORKER Sports

Grid Yanks Boast Hot Backs

Reports from Ripon, Wisconsin, where the grid Yankees are going through their early paces, tells of a team with the game's fastest backfield, one which ould be a real contender in the newly consolidated pro loop.

The team is composed of 20 of the old AAC Yankees, some from the short lived Bulldogs, some stars from the disbanded Chicago, Los Angeles and Buffalo team, and is coached by Red Strader, who coached the '49 Yanks into the playoffs without benefit of a top T-quarterback. New he has George Ratterman calling the signals for such as Buddy Young and Spec Sanders.

Ratterman, rated a top level ball-handler, passer and brain at the age of 23 is so highly regarded by Strader that he was not permitted to participate in the first two weeks of scrimmage. A holdout with Buffalo last year, he joined the club the week of its Cleveland game. With practically no practice, he had the Bills in front, 28-7, going into the fourth period, and it wasn't his fault the Browns caught up, 28-28.

He's backed up by Johnny Rauch, second-year star from Georgia; Pete Layden, ex-Texas All-American who will play a lot for defense, although available for pass-run-punt duties.

Buddy Young, probably the fastest and most exciting player in football, is only 24 and apparently hasn't lost a bit of the speed that made him national sprint champion.

Orban (Spec) Sanders, a triple-threat offensive star of top magnitude as well as a great defensive ace, laid out for a knee operation last year, but in Strader's opinion has come back in the form that made him All-Pro in 1946 and 1947. He holds a hatful of all-time scoring and rushing records.

Taliaferro was rookie of the year in the AAC last year with the Dons after a starring career at Indiana. And the backfield will be pieced out with the likes of Sherman Hoard, No. 1 Yankee freshman back last year; Bennie Aldridge, rugged 197-pound 9.7 man from Oklahoma A&M; Zollie Toth, 225-pound ace fullback rom I.S.U. who has been crowding Young in wind springs—"possibly the find of the year"; says Strader; veteran Lou Kusserow, 1948 major college leading scorer for Columbia; Lowell (Dusty) Tew, leading ground-gainer in the south in '47 and a two-year pro veteran; and Mike Swistowick, 200-pound back from Notre Dame's undefeated teams of the past four years.

It looks like the fastest backfield in football—and with Ratterman to run the attack, could be the sharpest-striking in the game, says Strader. If the line measures up, it's all the way.

NBA May Strip Jake of Title

Commissioner Abe J. Greene said yesterday the National Boxing Association may withdraw its middleweight title recognition from Jake LaMotta for signing to defend his title against Laurent Dauthuille of France instead of Ray Robinson.

Pointing out that the N.B.A.'s executive committee voted 21 to 1 last June that LaMotta must make his next title defense against Robinson, Greene said he will confer with members of the committee immediately to decide what action should be taken.

LaMotta, who had given the N.B.A. a written agreement that he would give the next title shot to welterweight king Robinson, signed yesterday to meet Dauthille for the championship in Detroit, Sept. 13.

The LaMotta-Dauthille fight was scheduled for Detroit's Olympia Stadium on the day after the N.B.A. concludes its three-day national convention in the Motor City.

An N.B.A. official in Washington said that convention would strip LaMotta's name from the list of champions at that time, if he goes through with the Dauthille fight. Should the fight go through, the N.B.A. would refuse to recognize Dauthille the new champion if he beat LaMotta and would insist that the title be settled between the Frenchman and Robinson.

If the N.B.A. withdraws championship recognition from LaMotta he still will be recognized in New York State, which is not a member of the N.B.A. Eddie Eagan runs things in New York.

So You Wanna Be a Jockey?

YOU'VE NEVER BEEN to a race track and think of it vaguely as a place where people with nothing better to do throw away a few bucks, winning occasionally but never ever seeming to stay ahead. Or you're someone who gets a belt out of following an occasional hunch or piece of expert advice and putting a small wager with your neighborhood bookie. You're even someone who gets out to the tracks in person once in a while puts his money legally under the little grilled window, and gets a palpitating thrill of personal identity with the straining nag carrying the same number as your little slip of paper.

You may be any or none of these, but the odds are you don't know much about the smallish looking men leaning forward on the sweating horses' necks. What kind of working conditions do they have? Chances are you don't even think of them as workers, just as "jockeys," something that goes automatically with horse racing.

Alright, take the floor, Jockey X (a rattling good one too), and tell our readers a thing or two about life in and around the saddle.

"The fans may know that we have to make weight and one or two other things. But do they realize things like the expenses we are under? Here's what a well dressed rider wears onto a track. Boots—$22. Pants—from $20 to $30, mud pants $18 to $25. Then there are elastic stockings which cost $10, saddles FROM $90 on—some boys pay twice that for special makes—girths and surcingles and skull caps and whips.

"We supply it all. It costs a rough $210, at least, every time we step out to ride a $20 mount. We each own from four to six pair of pants which lasts about 25 to 35 rides. We also own from four to six saddles which must be repaired and replaced from time to time.

"This is a constant running expense, just being demand for our trade, in addition to necessary daily fees to valets and agents. Try that besides paying rent at home and buying food for a family with the new inflation starting all over again!

"Just in case you think it's an easy way to make a living, like horseback riding on Ocean Parkway or something, come out with me some morning at five o'clock to exercise horses until noon, or a little later, home to nap so you won't be groggy, out again to ride the afternoon card, rain or shine, home to dinner where you have to count your calories or lose your job, and an early bed so as to be up the next morning again at five.

"I'm better off than some. It takes a long time before you ride the 40 winners necessary to graduate from the apprentice ranks, and some don't even make it. It never becomes a living of any kind to them.

"You remember the jockeys strike, and the arrogance of the owners—the so called wealthy sportsmen who think much more of the horses than the men who ride them—well, next time you come out to the track and yell yourself hoarse over your two bucks, give a little thought to the guys who run the horses.

"It ain't any bed of roses, and even if you manage to stay light enough to stick with it, you still can't stay young enough to take the grind forever."

Will Tennis Moguls Bar Her

Althea Gibson was born in Sumner, South Carolina and moved to New York when a year old. Oldest of four children, she was a paddle tennis whiz in the playgrounds and was urged to take up tennis in 1942 at the age of fourteen. She advanced rapidly, winning the mixed doubles championship at Tuskegee with Dr. Hubert Eaton of Wilmington, N. C. Slim, fast moving and with a fine repertoire of strokes including a splendid overhead game, Miss Gibson has been unable to get the needed experience by playing in the big tourneys. She is single. Her father is a garage mechanic.

Want 'Em Back, Ed?

Cardinal manager Eddie Dyer must have been a little wistful when he looked over the box score of Sunday's Phillies-Giants game in which Hearn and Johnson, two of his ex-pitchers hooked up in one of the finest duels of the year while his ex-leading stars were losing to the Reds.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Brooklyn Hires First Negro Scout

THE DODGERS HAVE hired the first full time Negro major league scout. He is Elwood Parson of Dayton, Ohio, a local sport promoter.

This must be registered as a forward step, but several things have to be said about it. Parson's duties have been specifically limited to scouting and recommending Negro players. So this is quite another matter from actually ending discrimination against Negroes in the non-playing fields connected with baseball.

A scout assumed to be capable of judging the potential of ballplayers with dark skins has to be equally capable of judging ballplayers with white skins. Any other notion is merely perpetuating racist jimcrow divisions of labor. A big league scout is one who scouts and recommends ballplayers, period. Mr. Parson is not actually a big league scout, but a special scout for Negro players only. This should be borne in mind before hats are thrown in the air hailing the great Rickey and celebrating a big victory for sports democracy.

Progressives and all sports fans who despise jimcrow discrimination will welcome the Dodger hiring of Mr. Parson as a small, partial step in the direction of ending the shameful lilywhite character of baseball's administrative, managerial, office, coaching and scouting setup, and will continue to fight for REAL democracy right through our national pastime's structure.

• • •

This and That

ADD REASONS FOR Brooklyn manager Shotton's "popularity" with his players. Mentioning the obvious, that the weary, bruised and slumping Jackie Robinson could use a short rest to good advantage, Shotton says nix, who would he use in Robb's place? Wonder which is better managing, to give the team's key guy the few days rest he needs to freshen him up for the stretch drive, or to keep him in there hurting, while stupidly insulting and damaging the confidence of young Eddie Miksis and Bobby Morgan, a couple of exceptionally good reserves. . . .

BASEBALL CRACK of the year came recently from a member of the woeful Pittsburgh Pirates. "Nothing wrong with us a miracle wouldn't cure." (Oh no, you'll just have to guess. Want to get the guy in trouble?)

MAYBE LAST CALL for Cleveland Indians as they take on the Tigers at home. Must sweep to get back in there. . . . Indians' San Diego farm, despite poor pitching, has moved into second place, back into contention, in the Coast race. Outstanding hitting star is outfielder Simpson, with 89 rbis, 21 homers and average of .317. The Philadelphian is only 24 and is a fine fielder. He can be bought for the right price, by let's say the A's, who need exactly that kind of young power hitter. Are you listening, battlers against discrimination in Philly?

FIVE WORLD RECORD breakers in track and field officially registered by the International Athletic Federation. They include the USC sprint relay team starring Mel Patton, hurdler Dick Attlesby of the same school; Barney Ewell, finally recognized for his 10.2 hundred meters of 1948, equally the mark of Jesse Owens, Harold Davis and Panama's Lloyd La Beach; Sweden's great four mile relay; I. Neteth of Hungary, who beat the previous hammer throwing mark set by P. L. Ryan of New York back in 1912; and four Soviet women who broke the record held by another Russian team for the women's 2,400, with a 6.53.9 performance at Ibilisi. Soviet women are the only ones consistently lowering women's track and field records.

Belgium is excited over the appearance of forty Soviet athletes for the forthcoming European Track and Field Championships at Brussels. The visitors figure to win, say those who know.

• • •

Those Helpful Readers Write

COUPLE OF INTERESTING letters been waiting to get in. First, from Cleveland.

"Dear Lester Rodney:

"An incident occurred in last Saturday's Indian-Yankee ballgame which I think warmly dramatizes the tremendous fight against jimcrow and white supremacy in the world of baseball.

It was the beginning of the 9th inning and the Indians were leading 4-2. Larry Doby had just smashed his second homer of the game, a prodigious clout over the rightfield fence with one on, to provide the margin. The Indian pitcher and infielders were taking their warmup throws and the first Yankee batter was about to step in.

Suddenly, from the stands around third base, a white youth, about twelve, jumped onto the ground and began tearing his way to the outfield. Hot in pursuit jumped the stadium cop. The fans, not knowing what was up, automatically cheered the youth and booed the cop. Everyone, players and umpires as well as fans, watched the chase, electrified.

The kid preserved his lead until he reached the object of his long run, Larry Doby. He threw his arms around the Negro outfielder and shook his hand with bursting affection and admiration. Doby smiled and responded warmly. Then the cop arrived, pinned the kid's arms and marched him off the field. The fans booed the cop louder than ever.

Think what a blow to Rankin and the lynchocrats!

Doby is a great hero to all the youth of Cleveland and they argue on the sandlots as to who will play as "Doby."

All of the vicious white supremacist apparatus will one day be smashed by the American people, Negro and white, living and playing together in brotherhood and equality."

—YOUNG CLEVELAND AUTO WORKER.

Dr. C. B. Powell Fakes Harlem History

LAST WEEK the New York Amsterdam News' editors put on their rosiest Chamber of Commerce glasses and took a view of Harlem history during the past 50 years. But what they saw, and ordered written, in their "Fifty Years of Progress" issue has little in common with the real history of Harlem.

Editor-Owner C. B. Powell, in an out-of-this-world "statement on progress", found that "the American Way" "encourages men to strive for self-improvement by working to improve the lot of all . . ." Powell became almost poetic in singing of cars, washing machines, television sets and the freedom of women from drudgery in hot kitchens. "The list of miracles is long", went on the wealthy editor. "Yet, perhaps the greatest of them all is the fact that these Miracles are available to everyone, easily, convenient ly. . ."

EDITOR POWELL must have felt mighty good the morning he wrote that editorial. His living room, his mechanized, electrified kitchen, the purr of his trusty motor as he drove to his office—all these things plus a better than tidy bank account must have put him in good voice to sing of the "American Way." But, unfortunately, Harlem does not live in the image of C. B. Powell and the history of Harlem is much broader than the Chamber of Commerce.

SOMEHOW, in compiling the blessings that Big and Little Business have brought to Harlem, the Amsterdam News "forgot" the fact that up to 1935 the Chamber of Commerce tolerated member-firms on 125 St. which not only did not hire Negroes, but which refused them service. There were real estate operators—and they still remain—who upped rents when houses were turned over to "colored tenants." There were two houses in Harlem' 125 St. which sported signs "Apartment For Rent—White Only"— one at the southwest corner of 125 St. and Lenox Ave, and the other at the northwest corner of 125 St. and St. Nicholas.

The fight to break down this insulting jimcrow practice is certainly a part of Harlem history. For the fight against this Chamber of Commerce-indorsed racism had to assume storm proportions in the mid-thirties before much of the gains that we now enjoy became realities.

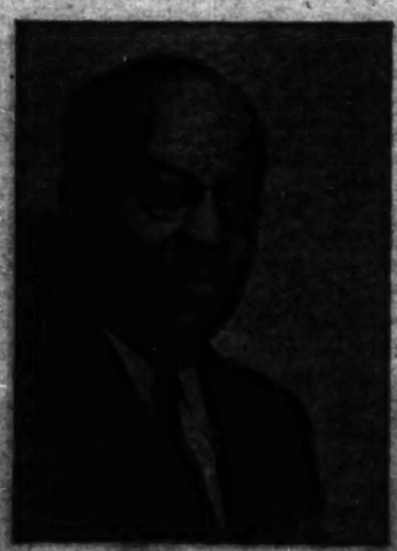
It was not until the people of Harlem, angered by jimcrow and the fascist atack on Ethiopia, took to the streets, and demanded what was rightfully theirs. And one of their targets is the same Chamber of Commerce which the Amsterdam News seeks to glorify now.

ON MARCH 19, 1935, the Negroes who were hired as salespeople and white collar workers could be counted on the fingers of one hand, if at all. It was on that night that the people took over the streets in protest against the reported beating of a Negro boy in a five and ten cents store on 125 St.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA, after the police were unsuccessful in implicating the Communist Party in a criminal action, established his now famous "Mayor's Committee on Harlem." This committee had to admit in its official report (first published in the Amsterdam News) that the Communist Party in Harlem had given leadership to the people in preventing the general uprising of the people from being converted into a race riot. The uprising became a general struggle for economic rights endorsed by the committee's report

It was out of that struggle that the Negro workers in all categories obtained jobs along 125 St. from member firms of the Chamber of Commerce. Weisbecker and Sons held out for months in their refusal to hire a Negro clerk and the Harlem Committee Against Discrimination, then led by left-wing unionists and supported by the Communist Party, picketed the store weekly.

LATER, the Communist-supported Co-ordinating Committee on Employment, led by Adam Clayton Powell, negotiated a contract with Matthew Eder and Colonel Leopold Phillips, representatives of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce. It is a record of history that both Eder and Phillips gave the committee the run-around for weeks



DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, the man who organized and wrote the report for the Mayor's Committee on Harlem.

before agreeing to a formula against discriminatory hiring in the Harlem area.

In the summer of 1935, the personnel manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., told the Mayor's Committee on Harlem that Negroes did not, and could not, qualify for jobs as trainmen and station agents. That anti-Negro attitude was carried over onto the bus lines and into the telephone company.

NEGROES GOT JOBS on the buses when Harlemites, together with the progressives in the CIO Transport Workers Union, made bus service Uptown almost impossible. The Harlem telephone office hired

THE LATE MAYOR FIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA

Negroes after the Co-ordinating Committee led a campaign of picketing and telephone dialing that forced the company to negotiate.

The history of Harlem, from the first trek of Negroes here at the turn of the century, has been a history of mass struggles for the elementary rights of life.

The first Negroes faced the threat of anti-Negro riots, and the entire Negro community lived, until the mid-Thirties under the pall of severe economic discriminations.

MANY of the most arrogant expressions of jimcrow have been fought down. But the people of Harlem are a long way from the "real gone" heaven-on-earth that C. B. Powell has picutred. Tens of thousands of Harlemites are without any homes at all, let alone homes with all the gadgets that make for leisurely and comfortable living. Housing jimcrow is still with us, even if the insulting signs are gone. Cops are still beating and killing kids on the streets.

OF COURSE, Harlem has made some progress—the progress it has fought militantly to bring itself. But the real liberation of Harlem will come only when the power of the Chamber of Commerce is broken together with that of its political tools, Tammany Hall, the monopoly-controlled GOP and their host of lackies. And high on the lackey list must go the owners and editors of the Amsterdam News who, for a price, are busily seeking to sell Harlem's militant birthright for their quite sizeable share in America's Jimcrow Way.

EYES ON Africa

ANTI-NEGRO RACISM and Anti-Semitism are the twin pillars of the fascist Nationalist Party of South Africa led by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan. South African fascism proves once again that in a hot-house of white supremacy anti-Semitism finds rich soil.

★

THE MALANAZI PARTY was founded in 1933 with two aims: total suppression of the black Africans and complete stoppage of Jewish immigration. The more than 100,000 Jews in South Africa have always been under attack by the Nationalists.

In the 1938 elections in South Africa, Malan whipped up a frenzy of anti-Semitic as well as anti-African violence. Bands of Afrikaaner (Dutch) roamed the cities, beating up Jews on sight. In Johannesburg, the center of the gold mining area, rumors were rife of a pending Afrikaaner uprising to oust the British and the Jews.

The Malan party in 1939 introduced an anti-Semitic bill in Parliament which rivalled Hitler in its blind harshness. Malan, in an interview with the British journalist Negley Farson, admitted that the bill could not pass, but he continued:

"The government members will assure us of their support in the lobbies and then they will go in and vote against it our of personal loyalty to Smuts and Hertzog and party politics. We know that. Nevertheless, a large number of them will, in their hearts, wish that they could have voted for it. And that is what we want to show them."

This bill, called the "aliens amendment and immigration bill," prohibited the entry of all people of Jewish parentage into the country. It refused even temporary entry to Jewish refugees who could not be deported to the country of origin—such as Germany. It even declared that Yiddish was not a European language in order to get around the immigration laws which require the knowledge of one European language for entry. It proposed that all aliens be subject to a pass system similar to that imposed upon the Africans.

IT IS THEREFORE proper for the Negro people to call upon the Jewish people as allies in opposition to Malan fascism. White supremacy and anti-Semitism are a common enemy abroad, just as at home. It is outrageous that a leading magazine, Commentary, should recently publish an article by a South African Jewish intellectual who hoped that safety for the Jews could be bought at the expense of the Africans. For lies like this ignore the history of Jewish working class leaders in South Africa where even now Sam Kahn, a Jew, is the Communist representative of the African electorate in the South African House of Assembly.

Malan fascism is not just a "Negro" issue, but vitally concerns the Jewish people here as well. Jewish progressives will speak up and work with us against this African imitator of the Dixiecrats and the warmongers. Negro Jewish unity will help swell the protest against South African barbarism.

Stooges Seek U.S. of Africa

A British Laborite and two Senegalese stooges proposed this week in Strasbourg the formation of a United States of Africa to strengthen the world imperialist front.

The three—Laborite R.A.G. McKay and the Senegalese stooges, Leopold Senghor and Ousmane Diop Soce—were delegates to the Western imperialist - dominated "Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly," a paper body formed to further the cold war.

In essence, the United States of Africa proposal, if carried out, would centralize control of Africa in the hands of the ruling whites who would then be able to exercise federal power over now semi-independent states like Ethiopia.

Welfare Council Meets to Stop Mass Evictions

Meetings were held last Monday by the tenants of 205, 207 and 233 W. 148 St., to plan action against the landlord. He has threatened six families with eviction and only prompt action by the Harlem Tenants and Welfare Council in taking him to court and organizing the tenants has stopped the evictions.

The landlord refuses to make repairs, although in 233 W. 148 the toilet leaks dirty sewage water downstairs into the kitchen of Mrs. Ida Preston, endangering her and her four children.

On Aug. 4 the Tenants Council and neighbors stopped the eviction of Mrs. Corine Fitzgerald, 205 W. 148 St., by putting her furniture back when the landlord put it on the street.

The Harlem Tenants and Welfare Council, 2 East 125 St., has announced it will help anyone with landlord or relief and welfare problems.

LOCAL struggles against police brutality are reported in the Harlem edition of the Worker. Subscribe to the Harlem edition this week.

Randolph War Talk 'Washed Out' Again

A. Philip Randolph's fourth attempt to propagandize Harlem for Truman's anti-Korean war was as much a washout as the other three. He spoke to about 50 people last Friday and most of them just stopped a while to listen and then moved on. One man told him to "Get lost man, get lost."

Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, first mounted his ladder at 126 St. and Seventh Ave. July 21, but was hooted with cries of "stooge, stooge, Uncle Tom." The next week Old Mother Nature washed him out with a little rain, and the last two times the people washed him out by not showing up. Last Friday he started talking to five people and it took nearly an hour for a crowd to gather.

LEADERS DEFY 'RED-SCARE'; SIGN FOR PEACE

In defiance of the State Department's red-baiting opposition to peace, scores of prominent Negro unionists, clergymen and civic leaders, including Bishop William A. Fountain of Georgia, Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, Bishop Sherman L. Greene of Birmingham, Ala., and Dr. D. V. Jamison, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., have signed the Stockholm Peace Pledge, it was announced this week by the Peace Information Center.

This imposing list follows upon the peace statement of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' "A Plea and a Protest," signed by 100 Negro leaders, which specifically condemned the Korean war.

OTHER SIGNERS of the Peace Pledge included Dr. W. H. Jernigan, Pres. of the National Baptist Sunday School Convention, Wash., D. C.; Prof. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University, Mary Church Terrel, Nat. Assn. of Colored Women, Larkin Marshall of Macon, Charles F. Howard of Des Moines, Armand V. Boutte of New Orleans, Rev. Kenneth Hughes and William Harrison of Mass.

Also: Rev. Charles Hill of Detroit, Clarie Collins Harvey of the National Council of Negro Women, Jackson, Miss., and Rev. J. L. Tolbert, also of Miss., Ada B. Jackson, Arnold Donawa, Ferdinand Smith and Paul Robeson of New York, Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Sedalia, N. C.

THOSE WHO SIGNED the Du bois statement, which declared that "Neither might of wealth nor military power can settle the struggles in Asia and Africa for freedom and autonomy," included many of the above plus Rev. E. R. Attaway, editor of the New York Messenger, Ralph Mathews of the Afro-American, William R. Strasner of Shaw University, Rev. Jacob Oglesby, Detroit, and Rev. P. L. McLaurs of Las Vegas, Hall Johnson, Arthur Huff Fauset, Thomas Richardson of UPW, Edna L. Johnson, Indiana NAACP state secretary, Ethel Manning and John Holton of Phil. NAACP, Capt. Hugh Mulzac and Rev. T. W. Sutton.

Noted Women Speak At CRC Open-Air Meet

An open-air meeting for civil rights will be held Saturday, Aug. 19 at 7:30 p.m. at 126 St. and Lenox Ave., under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress. Featured speakers include Mrs. Rosa Mitchell, whose brother is still in a Trenton jail, and Mrs. Amy Mallard, lynch widow, whose husband was murdered by the Klan in Georgia.

HARLEM EDITION OF THE WORKER

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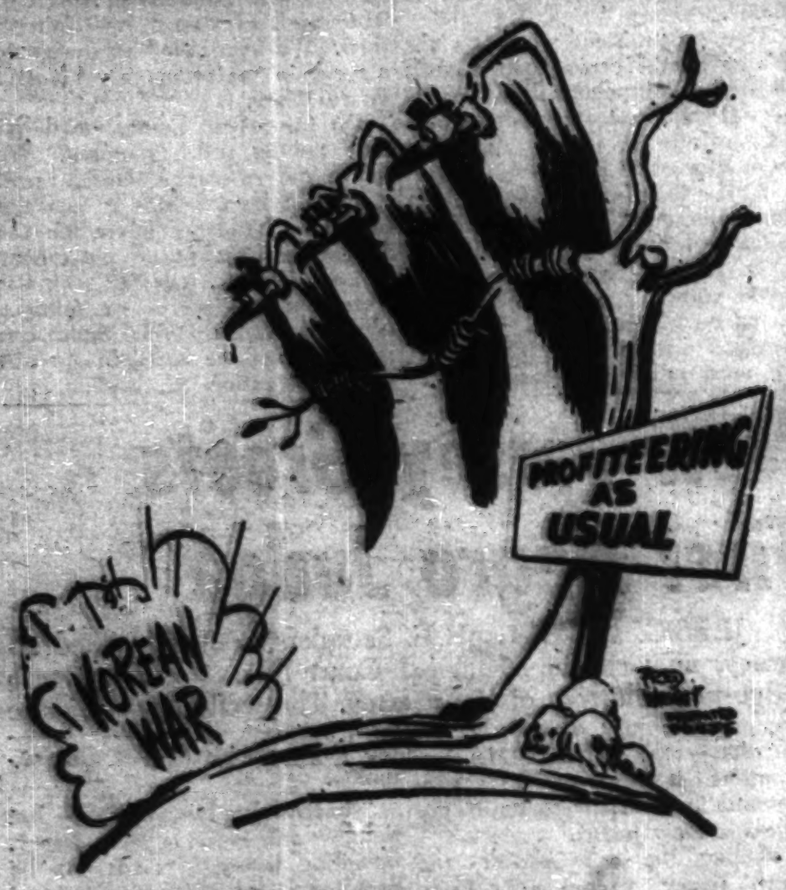
COMMUNISTS DEFEND RIGHT TO TALK PEACE

Gov't Admits Peace Was Foley Sq. Target

— See Page 4 —



GI Prisoners Hit MacArthur Korea Invasion

LONDON (UP). — Communist Daily Worker correspondent Alan Winnington in a dispatch from Seoul declared today he had failed to find a single American prisoner in North Korea prepared to defend United States participation in the war.

Winnington quoted Major Charles T. Barter of the 63rd Field Artillery Battalion of the U. S. 24th Division, of Mount Vernon, Ind., as saying, "I am sick in my heart at what our people are doing."

[A front-page report from Korea in the New York Times last Sunday noted: "The average GI seems not to know why he is fighting in Korea."

[Typical comment related by the Times reporter, Richard J. H. Johnston, was that of a 19-year-old corporal who was quoted as declaring: "I keep asking myself what I am doing here. The funny thing is I can't answer my own question."

[Another typical comment, from a young infantryman: "I'll fight for my country, but damned if I see why I'm fighting to save this hell hole."]

"You can see for yourself that the South Koreans want to go with the North and the farther south the Korean People's Army goes the more people they are going to get," Winnington quoted Barter. "Not a man or woman supports Rhee, and if we had left them alone it would have all been over in 10 days.

The Communist paper attributed similar sentiments to Major Dunham, of the 34th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division, from New Hampshire.

Corp. Herman Graff of the same regiment, of Crystal City, Mo., was reported to have said: "Our Air Force has gone crazy. They are bomb-happy or trigger-happy or something.

"Back in Taejon, we asked for P. O. W. to be painted on the roof of our building, but the Koreans said: 'If you want to be bombed we will paint it for you, but we advise against it.' I guess they were right. If they painted P. O. W. on our roofs here I would ask for a transfer after what I have seen of the bombing."

'PROTECTIVE CUSTODY' — By Kinkaid

There is no precedent in American history for this sinister act. But there are plenty of precedents in the history of Hitler's terror rule. As Hermann Goering told the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, in Nazi Germany "people were arrested and taken into protective custody who had committed no crime, but who, one might expect, if they remained in freedom, would do all sorts of things to damage the German state." — From a statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Trenton Church Leaders Tell Congress: Halt Loan to Franco!

TRENTON.—Twice in two weeks noted citizens of the capital city struck back at war and reaction. Last week 50 noted leaders in many fields demanded a ban on the a-bomb and h-bomb and peaceful settlement of the Korean war by negotiations.

This week the Council of Churches of Greater Trenton, representing more than 100,000 Protestants in this area lashed out at plans to lend millions to Spanish dictator Franco.

Meeting in emergency session, the Council called on Congressman Charles R. Howell to vote against the proposed loan when it comes up before the House of Representatives.

Citing Franco's repression of religious freedom, Rev. J. Courtney Hayward, Council president stated that the dictator has forbidden Protestant pastors from holding meetings in their churches.

The statement to the Congressman asked, "What is this money to be used for by the Spanish dictatorship?" It also called for a direct and prompt reply by Howell.

Housewives Rap Profiteering, Seek Curbs

PATERSON.—New Jersey Congressmen are urged to halt the inflationary price-runaway in a resolution passed by the American Housewives Organized, Inc., an organization headed by Mrs. Dorothy Parker of Glen Rock.

The housewives group says it favors the American attack on Korea, but that it is concerned by "marked inflation trends" now in evidence. It calls on N. J. Senators and Representatives to prevent "the return of black market conditions that existed in World War II," through the "exercise of proper penalties for wartime profiteering."

Jersey Women Speak for PEACE!

Note: On Tuesday, Aug. 8, 20 New Jersey women, representing several organizations joined the 1,000 women from all over the country in Washington in a peace pilgrimage. This is the report of one of the delegates.

"Here is where every mother who loves her children should be." So spoke an attractive redheaded young woman in front of me as we marched for peace before the White House.

We arrived singing on a chartered train together with 575 women from eastern states to join with over 500 other delegates from the west. The women of our country were organizing for peace. And our Peace Pilgrimage to the nation's capital on Tuesday Aug. 8, touched off the founding convention of the American Women for Peace.

Picture us milling out of Union Station, meeting at the Shiloh Baptist Church, AME (where Paul Robeson is a member), visiting in Congress, singing and praying in the park across from the White House.

Such a cross section of our nation's women were there! Negro and white, young, middle-aged, grandmothers even. A delegation flew in from California. One Indiana family was represented by daughter, mother and grandmother—great grandmother would have been there but she became ill en route.

All there together, dedicated to the fight for peace. One young woman left a three-week son behind so that she might do something about his future. Another delegate put it this way: She said she'd never before been so proud of being a woman.

Of course the FBI and their photographers were everywhere. They took our photos from all angles, even entered our buses to make sure not to miss a face. A detective demanded the name of one delegate as her photo was being snapped. Not the least ruffled she answered, "And what business is that of yours?"

Even the interviews with our senators and congressmen didn't dampen our spirits. With the exception of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, all congressmen visited insisted that we must wage this war in Korea.

One committee went to the Walter Reed Hospital with baskets of fruit. Parapelgics from World War II welcomed them and blessed their efforts for peace. Amputees from Korea had already arrived.

At the founding convention later that afternoon, one of our delegates reported on our activities in New Jersey. She described the 3,000 votes for peace we had collected on Mother's Day. This was received with such applause that we must admit that we felt suddenly proud of this beginning at home.

Dr. Clementine Paoline was unanimously elected chairman of the AWP. A small handsome woman with such power and decision she certainly qualified well for the job, we all agreed.

Soon, plans were formulated for future activities. A postal card campaign to ban the A Bomb and for peace will be the first step. And in the early Fall, a mass meeting will convene at the UN. Thousands of women will join us then. We also voted to designate a week in September as Women's Peace Week.

On the return home, we didn't stop talking for a moment. We felt ourselves companions in arms.

We all knew this is just the beginning. But we knew too the dimentions this peace movement can assume . . . together with the women of the world we millions of women of the United States can stand up and be heard in our call for world peace.

Shore Probe Cites Political Grab-Bag

ATLANTIC CITY.—State and County officials, if they can take time off from their frenzied warnings against the non-existent danger of "imminent atom bomb attacks" might find a few minutes to consider some 7,300 pages of testimony. It's a two-year study of Atlantic City municipal finances and it all adds up, in simple language, to the word GRAFT.

State investigators submitted the report to Superior Court. The reoprt lists:

Five city officials who gained from municipal transactions: Commissioners William F. Casey and Daniel S. Bailer; Robert A. Watson, of the Housing Authority; Ernest Eger, electrical supervisor of the Municipal Auditorium and G. J. Nelson, a special city investigator.

A $293,835 service contract made with brokers when the city refinanced its $22,000,000 bonded debt in 1944.

The report heard 89 days of testimony and filed more than 300 exhibits. It cost the city about $200,000. Chief Investigator Harold W. Bennett and Edmund D. Bowman, an accountant, handed the report to Superior Court Judge Frank T. Loyd Jr., and filed it with the court clerk at Trenton.

Now its up to County and State authorities to act.

Korean War Casualty List, Profits Grow

PATERSON. — As the first telegrams notifying New Jersey parents of casualties in the Korean war were being received throughout the state, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation here checked up its first profit report for the initial six months of the year.

The report showed a net "take" of $3,385,276 up to June 30. This compares with a reported net loss of $1,969,309 for the same period last year.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation, a subsidiary, checked up a net profit of $2,037,060 for the same period, compared with a loss of $2,816,672 for the corresponding period in 1949. It looked like the "good old days."

The total number of New Jersey dead and wounded on the Korean battlefields has not yet been fully tabulated, since reports are admittedly lagging at least two weeks behind the occurrence of the casualties.

The Wright aircraft profit reports, however, are up-to-date.

Editor John Norman is on vacation. This week's and next week's JERSEY WORKER are being reduced to a single page. Our regular edition will be resumed shortly.

New Jersey Greets First Negro Judge

JERSEY CITY.—Louis E. Saunders, a distinguished attorney, now sits in Municipal Court here—the first Negro judge in the history of New Jersey. The well-known legalite occupies the post of a judge on vacation—and although the appointment is temporary, it's a step forward in the struggle for Negro rights in New Jersey.

Hailing the appointment, the New Jersey Communist Party stated this week, "This appointment can and must be used to strengthen the demand for the selection of permanent jurists from among the many well-qualified Negroes in the state.

"The appointment of Mr. Saunders is long-overdue. It not only testifies to his own excellent qualifications, but to the struggles of the Negro people against discrimination.

"Jimcrow has been shaken—but jimcrow still rules in New Jersey, including Jersey City. It will be defeated in the continuing fight of Negro and white against anti-Negro bias and when the Negro people gain full equality in all phases of American life."

The swearing-in of Judge Saunders took place in Municipal Court, Part 2, where he will preside. Prominent members of both the Negro and white communities of Jersey City attended.

N. J. Negro Press Hits Attack On Paul Robeson, Patterson

"Unnecessary," "unreasonable," "not clearly based on proven charges"—are the way one of New Jersey's most prominent Negro newspapers, the N. J. Afro-American characterized the cancelling of Paul Robeson's passport by the State Department.

Usually Republican, the newspaper stated that it spoke out in defense of the world-famous and beloved actor, singer and peace fighter in spite of the fact that they hold don't share his politics.

The editorial also said, "countless white Americans have been permitted to travel the world over with State Department sanction, spewing their venomous views on racial relations wherever they saw fit."

In the same issue Samuel Heckline wrote in his column, "Along Reporter's Row" about some of the recent attacks on civil rights of both Negroes and whites, such as the attempted physical attack and insulting of William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, the struggle of Negro and white members of a Virginia NAACP chapter to win bathing rights at Colonial Beach and the murderous attack on Calvin J. DeFilippis and Louis Fisher by goons and company guards at General Motors' Linden, N. J., plant.

The Negro columnist summed up these attacks, saying, "What all seem to have forgotten is that freedom means just that—freedom to differ, politically, religiously and otherwise. They would have you believe that in the name of democracy we must suppress, limit or destroy the things which go to make up democracy.

"Plainly, the danger signals are out, and it should be obvious that neither can we sell democracy to the world or maintain it for ourselves, even, in the direction in which we are going."

NEW JERSEY CP URGES AID TO TWO LINDEN GM UNIONISTS

NEWARK. — The Communist Party of New Jersey urged a campaign in defense of two General Motors workers who were arrested in Linden after being beaten up by company men for distributing peace literature. The two workers, Calvin DeFilippis and Louis Fischer, were released yesterday on $25,000 bail, reduced from the $50,000 originally set by the magistrate.

The party statement, signed by Martha Stone, state chairman, and Joseph Fischer, secretary, noted that DeFilippis and Fischer, both war veterans and old-time militant unionists at GM, were framed after filing charges against their assailants. The judge dug out an unconstitutional state subversive law of 1918 to frame the two.

The party called upon "all liberty-loving Americans to speak out in defense of these two workers, victims of rising war hysteria. American workers at this critical moment must rise to the occasion and defend their right to speak, to criticize, to discuss the issues involved in the Korean war, and to work for a peaceful solution and avert World War III.

"If frameups like this one against DeFilippis and Fisher go unchallenged by the American people, the civil rights of democratic trade unions, and the constitutional rights of Americans are in daily danger."

Cal DiFilippis, Fischer to Speak At Peace Rally

NEWARK. — Calvin DiFilippis and Louis Fischer, General Motors workers out on $25,000 bail after they were attacked by company-inspired elements and subjected to court action initiated by their attackers, will have a chance to tell the real story of their militant fight for peace Tuesday night.

That's when they appear—along with several other trade union leaders, at a labor rally for peace, sponsored by the New Jersey Labor Conference for Peace.

The rally will also present Leon Strauss, executive secretary of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board; James Durkin, president of the UOPWA; Ewart Guinier, executive secretary of the United Public Workers and Albert Fezatti, executive board member of the Mine, Mill and Smelters Union.

CIO Blasts Mundt-Nixon Bill, Urges Price Control

NEWARK.—The State CIO Political Action Committee repeated its opposition to the Mundt-Nixon Bill, which would impose fascist suppression upon the country under the guise of "controlling subversion." The state body, under the leadership of Carl Holderman, released a nine-point "Korea and Domestic Economy Resolution" here, after issuing a blast against Democratic Mitnerl's widely publicized milk probe.

The latter was directed against City Commissioner Moran, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO, who is also head of the Health Department, which issues milk permits. Mitnerl claims some of the permits were obtained by graft.

The Mitnerl probe was called a "witch hunt." The CIO political unit, however, did not similarly label the nationwide attack as propaganda by the Truman administration. It did concede that the Mundt-Nixon bill should not be passed—although it weakened its stand by approving "passage of laws to control so-called "subversive acts by foreign agents."

The rest of the resolution called for strong price control legislation, rationing, excess profit taxes, income tax hikes for all incomes above $5,000, opposition to wage freeze, extension of the GI Bill of Rights and extension of rent controls.

Michigan Edition
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Nat Ganley Says:

Need to Win Pay Hikes How in Auto

WHEN THE FORD MOTOR CO. rejected the unanimous demand of the UAW Local 600 executive board to reopen wage negotiations, they said they can only bargain with the union's international officers.

When the Hudson management defended its mere three-cent wage increase offer, rejected by the Hudson workers, they hid behind the fact that the UAW international had approved the offer.

When the Federal Mogul Corp. tried to cover up its 243-day union wrecking and wage cutting drive, they said they had made 13 unsuccessful attempts to contact the UAW international representative to OK their phony offers.

NAT GANLEY

That's how the auto barons are trying to play Reuther's wage freeze policies of the past two years against the growing demands of the auto workers for wage increases before war-bred inflation cuts their living standards to the bone. But the auto workers will not let them get away with this sinister and fraudulent game.

★

THE AUTO BARONS do some simple reasoning when they pass the buck to Reuther to help them out. They figure Reuther can't let them down when they're having such a lovey-dovey "national unity" behind the undeclared war in Korea.

But facts are facts. And it's a fact that the wage increase demand in Ford, Hudson, Packard and other auto plants is uniting all auto workers regardless of their views on peace and the source or causes of the war in Korea. The followers of Reuther and his opposition in the UAW are uniting behind free American unionism, independent of management and government, which fights for the living interests of the workers.

★

THE AUTO WORKERS should tell Reuther in no uncertain terms that they don't want their united push for wage increases interfered with. They can remind him that when he tried to undermine our just war effort against the fascist Axis during World War II, Reuther sprouted militant-sounding phrases against flag-waving, against war profiteering and in favor of labor rights.

They can tell him that what he told a UAW conference in April, 1942, the auto workers want to apply to the present war situation. At that time Reuther said:

"Are you going to fight a rearguard action while the reactionaries, capitalizing on the war situation, take away one thing after the other from us, or are you going to strike out boldly with a complete program? . . ."

No, the auto workers won't let the reactionaries get away with this. They want to strike out boldly for a complete program of wage increases, price rollbacks, no manpower controls, no strike bans, for civil liberties, for Negro rights and for peace!

COMMUNISTS DEFEND RIGHT TO TALK PEACE

— See Page 4 —

'The House We Live In'

By Catherine Fletcher

DETROIT.—The people have stopped the mass evictions slated by the Cobo administration through their own organization—the Emergency Committee on Housing.

Their pressure forced the decision of the Circuit Court that no one can be evicted unless they have found a place.

This is a real victory, said J. W. Smith, president of the Downtown Tenant's Council, one of the 23 organizations affiliated with the Emergency Committee. But let's go with a tenant in his search for a home.

"He has a family of five. His wife and children in the day, and he in the evening, begin their fruitless search. The places have 'just been taken.'

"They couldn't risk the children's health in the damp, basement apartment that is still vacant. So they decide to see about getting a house. But the prices quoted by the Cobo-controlled Real Estate Board are impossible for them.

"So—after weeks of tramping, they are lucky enough to get an unpapered, dirty, third-floor rear in an already over-crowded house—that didn't read that way in the newspaper ad.

"Desperate, they take it. Then the fight with the landlord about rent. Thanks to the Committee again, the landlord won't insist on a higher rent because he doesn't want to be exposed in court. Now the fight with the movers who want to charge more than the furniture is worth.

J. W. SMITH
President, Downtown Tenants Council

"The family is in their 'home'—but there is always the possibility that the now-solicitous adminstration-controlled Health Department may come in and say the place is overcrowded and that they will have to move.

"He reads in the papers that the workers must tighten their belts' to let the war-makers, unhampered, continue in their profit-making. And he continues to work with the Committee for low-cost homes for all the people, even though he has been lucky enough to find shelter.

"Because he doesn't want his children to be tortured by the uncertainty of this thing that should be theirs by right—a roof over their heads."

Champ Tops 4,000 In Peace Signatures

DETROIT.—Joe B., champion signature getter for the Stockholm Peace pledge has just topped the 4,000 mark.

Hesitation, fear and confusion is lifting, Joe reports, and people now are waiting to do something for the cause of peace. To the young people war has become close. Many of them show Joe their draft calls while they sign the peace pledge.

Where before in some cases he got an abrupt "No" to his request, now the petition is thoughtfully read, conversation ensues and in many cases a request is made for a petition to circulate in the family circle, neighborhood or organization the individual belongs to.

Joe says that "all you have to do is ask the people and you get the signature." He is out to get 5,000 signatures by Labor Day. Truly a champion for peace, in action, is Joe B.

Combat Vets Vote Down Legion's War Resolution

DETROIT.—World War II vets on Detroit's west side last week gave the cold shoulder to high American Legion brass trying to stoke the hot coals of a new war.

This is the story that is going up and down mid-Michigan Ave., in the predominantly Polish-American community near Livernois.

Two weeks ago Sunday, the vets, organized in an American Legion post, met at their hall on Martin Ave.

Main business before the group was a resolution from the Legion on whether the country should go to war. A lively debate got underway, with nearly every member present taking part.

Finally, at the end of a long session, the question was put to a vote. The resolution was defeated by a vote of more than 3-1.

After the vote was taken, the commander of the post, who had been a captain in the war, asked the 10 members who voted for the resolution whether any of them had ever been in combat.

It turned out that not one of the 10 had been in combat. All the combat men voted against the resolution.

'Marshall Plan's a Flop for Workers'

UAW Vice-President Reports on Tour; Says Trusts, Reactionaries Get Cream

A prominent labor leader and top official of America's largest union came back after a six-week tour of West European lands and pronounced the Marshall Plan "a miserable failure to date as far as the common man is concerned."

He is John W. Livingston, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, who is generally viewed as second in command of that mighty-strong union. He headed a delegation of 12 UAW officials to survey conditions in auto and plane plants of Western Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain.

Speaking for the delegation in a press interview at UAW headquarters in New York immediately after arrival, Livingston said ECA funds have enriched the employers of those countries but brought little improvements to their working people.

Livingston and his group, all rabid rightwingers and supporters of the Marshall Plan, said in their statement that "unless something is done and done soon, to improve living conditions," the rebuilt industries of West Europe would fall into the hands of Communist-led governments. The group's criticism is directed at ECA on the ground that "we must see that the common man feels he has something worth fighting for in case of aggression."

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
Changed his opinion. . . .

Virtually admitting that the declared purpose of winning Europe's workers away from the left was a failure they pictured the "low morale" among the workers and warned it is "extremely dangerous." Living standards were so low, they said, that they fear an "upheaval."

Livingston said that the rebuilt factories have more modern machinery than they had in prewar days and the employers "continue to expand production and pocket profits, but refuse to grant economic gains for the workers."

French stores, he said, bulge with goods which workers earning $25 to $40 a month cannot buy. Workers of the Fiat auto plant in Turin must work an hour for an ounce of butter, or two hours to pay for a lunch, he said, with weekly wages of $12 to $15 considered high in that Italian plant.

In West Germany there is high resentment among workers over the appointment of high Nazis to head private firms.

Livingston and associates are still not ready to conclude from the three years of experience that the Marshall Plan is a failure. They said their report will be submitted to a meeting of the UAW executive board in Detroit this weekend from which they expect recommendations for "improvements" in the distribution of ECA funds. They did not indicate how they intend to get such changes in face of plans to turn the Marshall Plan into purely a militarization program and in face of the trend in Congress to shave down non-military appropriations to a rock-bottom minimum.

★

LIVINGSTON is the second labor leader in the service of the ECA to return with a similar report within a month. The other was Stanley Earl, ECA labor adviser in Korea and former secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO. The latter reported how American funds were the prop for the terrorist Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

When Philip Murray first announced his support of the Marshall Plan at the CIO's Boston convention, October, 1947 he said it was a plan to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked—just that and no more." Ultimately support of the Marshall Plan was made a condition for good standing affiliation, and eventually any kind of affiliation with the CIO.

The basis for the cannibalistic raiding operations against left-led unions notably by the UAW against the Farm Equipment Workers (headed by Livingston, incidentally) was the refusal of the attacked union to "conform" to Marshall Plan policy.

The first point of "evidence" listed by the CIO in its Cleveland convention resolution as ground for expulsion of the United Electrical Workers was the union's refusal to endorse the Marshall Plan.

Unionist Lists Facts On Korea

Can U. S. Workers Back a Regime That Stifled Labor?

By Wyndham Mortimer

LOS ANGELES.

As one union member to another, and as one American to another, I would like to call attention to some documented facts on the Syngman Rhee regime in South Korea, and then let us search our consciences to find out what we are doing there. The facts are:

- Factory wages are less than one dollar a week.
- All strikes are prohibited.
- All political action is prohibited.
- Every honest union leader is dead or in jail.
- Compulsory arbitration and government wage regulation are enforced.
- Living standards were lower under recent American occupation than under the Japanese.
- No public education. Ninety percent of the people are illiterate.
- Three million unemployed out of 26 million population.
- Eighty to 90-hour week in such basic industries as textiles, transport, mining, etc.
- Unemployed have no means of subsistance whatever, no legal right to live.
- Half the working class dies before the age of 30.
- Child labor is widespread with no laws prohibiting it.
- Workers in such industries as mining are three months behind in their pay.

A South Korean farm worker carries rice from the paddies for threshing.

UNDER JAPANESE RULE, the Korean people were exploited by a Japanese monopoly known as the "Oriental Development Co." The American military government seized the properties of this monopoly and changed its name to the "New Korea Co." and the official "fiscal agent" became the Morgan-owned National City Bank of Wall Street, U. S. A.

We are told our young soldiers are in South Korea to help "democracy," but what sort of a democracy is this where men must work for 80 hours for less than a buck? Is it democratic to make striking illegal? Political action illegal?

Stanley Earl, Marshall Plan "labor adviser" and one of Philip Murray's most ardent disciples, reports "Syngman Rhee has imprisoned 150,000 trade unionists, and I spent most of my time getting union members released."

Earl then went to Washington, where he talked to his boss, Philip Murray. He was then toned down about Korea. I wonder why?

Rhee Jailed 13 Deputies Who Opposed Attack on N. Korea

By Bernard Burton

Three months before the Korean war broke out, 13 members of the South Korea National Assembly were jailed by Syngman Rhee for opposing an invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces, it was revealed in a New York Times dispatch from Seoul. The dispatch by Walter Sullivan dated March 14, noted also that one of the charges against the 13 jailed South Korean legislators was "petitioning the United Nations for withdrawal of foreign troops (both Russian and American, including advisers)." This exposure of the corrupt, war-minded Rhee regime came in the course of an article in which Sullivan wrote that a move in the South Korea National Assembly for a constitutional amendment to limit Rhee's dictatorial powers lost by three votes.

13 OPPONENTS IN JAIL

But "13 Assembly members who presumably would have voted for the amendment were in jail," the Times story stated. "They were found guilty today on charges of violating the National Security Act and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to 10 years."

And what were the specific "violations" in the indictment? Sullivan listed them as the petition to the UN for withdrawal of foreign troops, "attempting to bring about the fall of the cabinet by exposing malfeasance on the part of its members, making out unnecessary items in the budget in order to fight the budget bill in the Assembly, opposing 'invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces, pressing for a constitutional revision.'"

Question for the UN Security Council: Why should 13 top South Korean legislators be jailed for "opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces" if such an invasion was not actually being planned—and was not finally attempted?"

Sullivan observed that the vote to limit Rhee's powers was not lost for a lack of majority in the Assembly. The vote was actually 79 for the amendment, 13 against. But a two-third vote was need. Two thirds of 123 would be 82 votes. If the 13 jailed Assemblymen had been permitted to vote, the amendment would have passed by a large margin—and it might have changed the course of events in Korea.

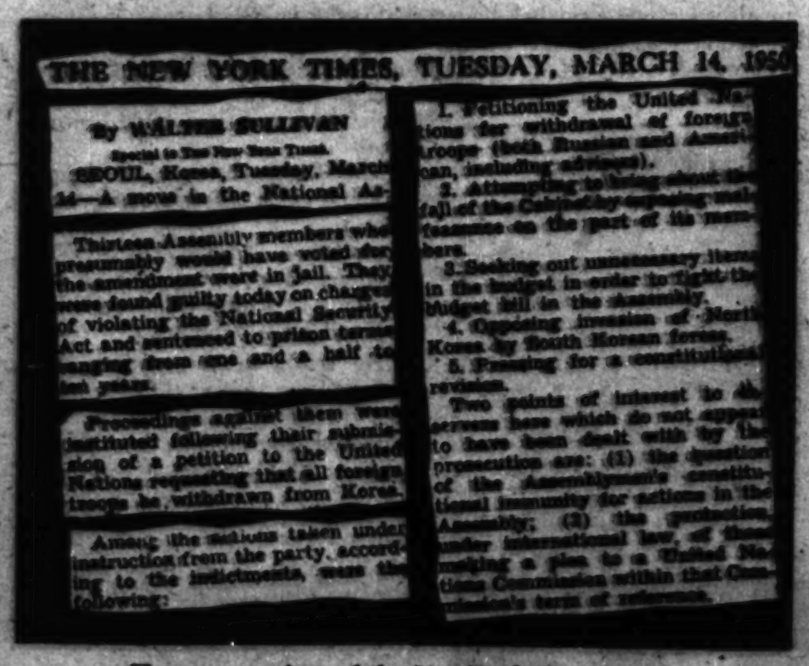
Sullivan also reported that "proceedings against them (the 13) were instituted following their submission of a petition to the United Nations requesting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea."

FRAMEUP TRIAL

"The trial," Sullivan wrote, "had been likened by some to that of the 11 American Communist Party leaders and by others to that which followed the Reichstag fire."

The 13 were members of the South Korea Labor Party, which Rhee opposed as bitterly as he fought and persecuted South Korean trade unionists.

Sullivan concluded his report with the observation that "an aspect of interest to observers here [illegible]



THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1950

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEOUL, Korea, Tuesday, March 14—A move in the National As-

Thirteen Assembly members who presumably would have voted for the amendment were in jail. They were found guilty today on charges of violating the National Security Act and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to ten years.

Proceedings against them were instituted following their submission of a petition to the United Nations requesting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea.

Among the actions taken under instruction from the party, according to the indictments, were the following:

1. Petitioning the United Nations for withdrawal of foreign troops (both Russian and American, including advisers).
2. Attempting to bring about the fall of the Cabinet by exposing malfeasance on the part of its members.
3. Seeking out unnecessary items in the budget in order to fight the budget bill in the Assembly.
4. Opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces.
5. Pressing for a constitutional revision.

Two points of interest to observers here which do not appear to have been dealt with by the prosecution are: (1) the question of the Assemblymen's constitutional immunity for actions in the Assembly; (2) the protection under international law of those making a plea to a United Nations Commission within that Commission's term of reference.

Here are portions of the New York Times article.

do not appear to have been dealt with by the prosecution are: (1) the question of the Assemblymen's constitutional immunity for actions in the Assembly; (2) the protection under international law of those making a plea to a United Nations Commission within that Commission's term of reference."

Apparently these are also "two points of interest" for the UN Security Council as well as the UN Korean Commission. The Commission must have known about the case.

DID THEY HIDE FACTS?

Either the Commission concealed these facts from the Security Council, or the Security Council received the information but did nothing about it. Yet the UN Commission was supposed to be protecting democratic rights and preserving order in Korea! [illegible] the unsupported assertion of that same Commission, the U. S.-dominated Security Council rubber-stamped the decision to sacrifice American boys in Korea to preserve that kind of democracy and "peaceful" government.

Is it any wonder then that Warren Austin and his stooges on the Council are flustered by and fight against the Soviet Union's proposal to call both sides in Korea to the Security Council?

That would be one way of getting at the truth about who started the war. But the truth is one thing the Administration does not want brought out at the Security Council table. It would cause the whole case for the unwarranted Truman intervention in Korea to collapse like a house of cards.

Korean Unionists Found Slain

SEOUL (ALN). — The torture-marked bodies of Kim Sam Ryong and Lee Joo Na, leading South Korean unionists, were discovered Aug. 8 in a ditch in which they had been buried by Syngman Rhee's police before their retreat from the capital. The ditch was pointed out by their executioner, who was arrested by North Korean forces. Kim and Lee, each of whom had a union record going back to the 1920s and has spent more than 10 years in Japanese jails, were arrested by Rhee's police March 27. Their imprisonment was the subject of a World Federation of Trade Unions letter to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie on June 21, four days before the Korean war began. The WFTU letter, written at the request of the North Korean Federation of Trade Unions, asked Lie to use his influence "with the government of President Syngman Rhee as well as with the U. S. authorities to obtain immediately the release of Lee and Kim."

WORKER Sports

Grid Yanks Boast Hot Backs

Reports from Ripon, Wisconsin, where the grid Yankees are going through their early paces, tells of a team with the game's fastest backfield, one which ould be a real contender in the newly consolidated pro loop.

The team is composed of 20 of the old AAC Yankees, some from the short lived Bulldogs, some stars from the disbanded Chicago, Los Angeles and Buffalo team, and is coached by Red Strader, who coached the '49 Yanks into the playoffs without benefit of a top T-quarterback. Now he has George Ratterman calling the signals for such as Buddy Young and Spec Sanders.

Ratterman, rated a top level ball-handler, passer and brain at the age of 23 is so highly regarded by Strader that he was not permitted to participate in the first two weeks of scrimmage. A holdout with Buffalo last year, he joined the club the week of its Cleveland game. With practically no practice, he had the Bills in front, 28-7, going into the fourth period, and it wasn't his fault the Browns caught up, 28-28.

He's backed up by Johnny Rauch, second-year star from Georgia; Pete Layden, ex-Texas All-American who will play a lot for defense, although available for pass-run-punt duties.

Buddy Young, probably the fastest and most exciting player in football, is only 24 and apparently hasn't lost a bit of the speed that made him national sprint champion.

Orban (Spec) Sanders, a triple-threat offensive star of top magnitude as well as a great defensive ace, laid out for a knee operation last year, but in Strader's opinion has come back in the form that made him All-Pro in 1946 and 1947. He holds a hatful of all-time scoring and rushing records.

Taliaferro was rookie of the year in the AAC last year with the Dons after a starring career at Indiana. And the backfield will be pieced out with the likes of Sherman Howard, No. 1 Yankee freshman back last year; Bennie Aldridge, rugged 197-pound 9.7 man from Oklahoma A&M; Zollie Toth, 225-pound ace fullback rom I.S.U. who has been crowding Young in wind springs—"possibly the find of the year"; says Strader; veteran Lou Kusserow, 1948 major college leading scorer for Columbia; Lowell (Dusty) Tew, leading ground-gainer in the south in '47 and a two-year pro veteran; and Mike Swistowick, 200-pound back from Notre Dame's undefeated teams of the past four years.

It looks like the fastest backfield in football—and with Ratterman to run the attack, could be the sharpest-striking in the game, says Strader. If the line measures up, it's all the way.

NBA May Strip Jake of Title

Commissioner Abe J. Greene said yesterday the National Boxing Association may withdraw its middleweight title recognition from Jake LaMotta for signing to defend his title against Laurent Dauthuille of France instead of Ray Robinson.

Pointing out that the N.B.A.'s executive committee voted 21 to 1 last June that LaMotta must make his next title defense against Robinson, Greene said he will confer with members of the committee immediately to decide what action should be taken.

LaMotta, who had given the N.B.A. a written agreement that he would give the next title shot to welterweight king Robinson, signed yesterday to meet Dauthille for the championship in Detroit, Sept. 13.

The LaMotta-Dauthille fight was scheduled for Detroit's Olympia Stadium on the day after the N.B.A. concludes its three-day national convention in the Motor City.

An N.B.A. official in Washington said that convention would strip LaMotta's name from the list of champions at that time, if he goes through with the Dauthille fight. Should the fight go through, the N.B.A. would refuse to recognize Dauthille the new champion if he beat LaMotta and would insist that the title be settled between the Frenchman and Robinson.

If the N.B.A. withdraws championship recognition from LaMotta he still will be recognized in New York State, which is not a member of the N.B.A. Eddie Eagan runs things in New York.

So You Wanna Be a Jockey?

YOU'VE NEVER BEEN to a race track and think of it vaguely as a place where people with nothing better to do throw away a few bucks, winning occasionally but never ever seeming to stay ahead. Or you're someone who gets a belt out of following an occasional hunch or piece of expert advice and putting a small wager with your neighborhood bookie. You're even someone who gets out to the tracks in person once in a while puts his money legally under the little grilled window, and gets a palpitating thrill of personal identity with the straining nag carrying the same number as your little slip of paper.

You may be any or none of these, but the odds are you don't know much about the smallish looking men leaning forward on the sweating horses' necks. What kind of working conditions do they have? Chances are you don't even think of them as workers, just as "jockeys," something that goes automatically with horse racing.

Alright, take the floor, Jockey 'X' (a rattling good one too), and tell our readers a thing or two about life in and around the saddle.

"The fans may know that we have to make weight and one or two other things. But do they realize things like the expenses we are under? Here's what a well dressed rider wears onto a track. Boots—$22. Pants—from $20 to $30, mud pants $18 to $25. Then there are elastic stockings which cost $10, saddles FROM $90 on—some boys pay twice that for special makes—girths and surcingles and skull caps and whips.

"We supply it all. It costs a rough $210, at least, every time we step out to ride a $20 mount. We each own from four to six pair of pants which lasts about 25 to 35 rides. We also own from four to six saddles which must be repaired and replaced from time to time.

"This is a constant running expense, just being dressed for our trade, in addition to necessary daily fees to valets and agents. Try that besides paying rent at home and buying food for a family with the new inflation starting all over again!

"Just in case you think it's an easy way to make a living, like horseback riding on Ocean Parkway or something, come out with me some morning at five o'clock to exercise horses until noon, or a little later, home to nap so you won't be groggy, out again to ride the afternoon card, rain or shine, home to dinner where you have to count your calories or lose your job, and an early bed so as to be up the next morning again at five.

"I'm better off than some. It takes a long time before you ride the 40 winners necessary to graduate from the apprentice ranks, and some don't even make it. It never becomes a living of any kind to them.

"You remember the Jamaica strike, and the arrogance of the owners—the so called wealthy sportsmen who think much more of the horses than the men who ride them—well, next time you come out to the track and yell yourself hoarse over your two bucks, give a little thought to the guys who run the horses.

"It adds any kind of [illegible], and even if you manage to stay [illegible] with it, you still can't stay young enough to [illegible]."

Will Tennis Moguls Bar Her

Althea Gibson was born in Sumner, South Carolina and moved to New York when a year old. Oldest of four children, she was a paddle tennis whiz in the playgrounds and was urged to take up tennis in 1942 at the age of fourteen. She advanced rapidly, winning the mixed doubles championship at Tuskegee with Dr. Hubert Eaton of Wilmington, N. C. Slim, fast moving and with a fine repertoire of strokes including a splendid overhead game, Miss Gibson has been unable to get the needed experience by playing in the big tourneys. She is single. Her father is a garage mechanic.

Want 'Em Back, Ed?

Cardinal manager Eddie Dyer must have been a little wistful when he looked over the box score of Sunday's Phillies-Giants game in which Hearn and Johnson, two of his ex-pitchers hooked up in one of the finest duels of the year while his own [illegible] were losing to the Reds.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Brooklyn Hires First Negro Scout

THE DODGERS HAVE hired the first full time Negro major league scout. He is Elwood Parson of Dayton, Ohio, a local sport promoter.

This must be registered as a forward step, but several things have to be said about it. Parson's duties have been specifically limited to scouting and recommending Negro players. So this is quite another matter from actually ending discrimination against Negroes in the non-playing fields connected with baseball.

A scout assumed to be capable of judging the potential of ballplayers with dark skins has to be equally capable of judging ballplayers with white skins. Any other notion is merely perpetuating racist jimcrow divisions of labor. A big league scout is one who scouts and recommends ballplayers, period. Mr. Parson is not actually a big league scout, but a special scout for Negro players only. This should be borne in mind before hats are thrown in the air hailing the great Rickey and celebrating a big victory for sports democracy.

Progressives and all sports fans who despise jimcrow discrimination will welcome the Dodger hiring of Mr. Parson as a small, partial step in the direction of ending the shameful lilywhite character of baseball's administrative, managerial, office, coaching and scouting setup, and will continue to fight for REAL democracy right through our national pastime's structure.

• • •

This and That

ADD REASONS FOR Brooklyn manager Shotton's "popularity" with his players. Mentioning the obvious, that the weary, bruised and slumping Jackie Robinson could use a short rest to good advantage, Shotton says nix, who would he use in Robb's place? Wonder which is better managing, to give the team's key guy the few days rest he needs to freshen him up for the stretch drive, or to keep him in there hurting, while stupidly insulting and damaging the confidence of young Eddie Miksis and Bobby Morgan, a couple of exceptionally good reserves. . . .

BASEBALL CRACK of the year came recently from a member of the woeful Pittsburgh Pirates. "Nothing wrong with us a miracle wouldn't cure." (Oh no, you'll just have to guess. Want to get the guy in trouble?)

MAYBE LAST CALL for Cleveland Indians as they take on the Tigers at home. Must sweep to get back in there. . . . Indians' San Diego farm, despite poor pitching, has moved into second place, back into contention, in the Coast race. Outstanding hitting star is outfielder Simpson, with 89 rbis, 21 homers and average of .317. The Philadelphian is only 24 and is a fine fielder. He can be bought for the right price, by let's say the A's, who need exactly that kind of young power hitter. Are you listening, battlers against discrimination in Philly?

FIVE WORLD RECORD breakers in track and field officially registered by the International Athletic Federation. They include the USC sprint relay team starring Mel Patton, hurdler Dick Attlesby of the same school; Barney Ewell, finally recognized for his 10.2 hundred meters of 1948, equally the mark of Jesse Owens, Harold Davis and Panama's Lloyd La Beach; Sweden's great four mile relay; I. Neteth of Hungary, who beat the previous hammer throwing mark set by P. L. Ryan of New York back in 1913; and four Soviet women who broke the record held by another Russian team for the women's 2,400, with a 6.53.8 performance at Tbilisi. Soviet women are the only ones consistently lowering women's track and field records.

Belgium is excited over the appearance of forty Soviet athletes for the forthcoming European Track and Field Championships at Brussels. The visitors figure to win, say those who know.

• • •

Those Helpful Readers Write

COUPLE OF INTERESTING letters been waiting to get in. First, from Cleveland.

"Dear Lester Rodney:

"An incident occurred in last Saturday's Indian-Yankee ballgame which I think warmly dramatizes the tremendous fight against jimcrow and white supremacy in the world of baseball.

It was the beginning of the 9th inning and the Indians were leading 4-2. Larry Doby had just smashed his second homer of the game, a prodigious clout over the rightfield fence with one on, to provide the margin. The Indian pitcher and infielders were taking their warmup throws and the first Yankee batter was about to step in.

Suddenly, from the stands around third base, a white youth, about twelve, jumped onto the ground and began tearing his way to the outfield. Hot in pursuit jumped the stadium cop. The fans, not knowing what was up, automatically cheered the youth and booed the cop. Everyone, players and umpires as well as fans, watched the chase, electrified.

The kid preserved his lead until he reached the object of his long run, Larry Doby. He threw his arms around the Negro outfielder and shook his hand with bursting affection and admiration. Doby smiled and responded warmly. Then the cop arrived, pinned the kid's arms and marched him off the field. The fans booed the cop louder than ever.

Think what a blow to Rankin and the lynchocrats!

Doby is a great hero to all the youth of Cleveland and they argue on the sandlots as to who will play as "Doby."

All of the vicious white supremacist apparatus will one day be smashed by the American people, Negro and white, living and playing together in brotherhood and equality.

—YOUNG CLEVELAND AUTO WORKER.

Will Dearborn Return To the Days of Bennett?

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—Is Dearborn once again to be placed outside the United States like it was during the days of old Henry Ford and his hatchet man Harry Bennett?

Is Dearborn to be a city where a citizen cannot pass out a leaflet without a permit from some city cop, like it was in the days when Bennett and his service department ran City Hall?

Will people of labor have to go to the Dearborn chief of police's office and request permission to distribute copies of a union leaflet or union newspaper, like it was during Bennett's reign?

The reason for these questions about whether a corner cop in Dearborn is to become the one who decides what 65,000 River Rouge Ford workers and Dearborn citizens shall read, is that a move is on to return the infamous handbill ordinance to Dearborn.

The other day one of the Council puppets rose up and proposed an ordinance that would prohibit the distribution of newspapers and leaflets that are so-called "subversive" in Dearborn, unless a permit is written out BY THE POLICE.

That's exactly what the Bennett handbill ordinance was. That ordinance was used to prevent distribution of union material in the years when labor was organizing Ford's.

This ordinance was sugar-coated by wording that said it was necessary because distribution of material caused traffic congestion. Yet the Ford Motor Company never stopped putting out its own anti-union material during the life of the ordinance.

WILLIAM ALLAN

The president of the UAW in 1940, R. J. Thomas, along with the then Secretary-treasurer George F. Addes and Regional Director Richard T. Leonard of the UAW, deliberately violated that ordinance, testing its constitutionality. Thomas was tried and the ordinance was found unconstitutional and made invalid.

The First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution guarantees freedom of press and no stooges in the Dearborn City Council should be allowed to trample on it to serve Ford's interests.

Hundreds of Ford workers down through the years before R. J. Thomas made the test, suffered arrest, beatings, jail, loss of jobs, to let the workers know labor's side of the picture.

The Daily and Sunday Worker and the Ford Worker, despite the ordinance, was also gotten to Ford workers, at great personal sacrifice by men and women, Negro and white, who believed in freedom of the press.

Federal Judge Theodore Levin in Detroit has asked the City of Detroit to come into his court Aug. 21, 1950 and show that the City Council of that city has reason to pass a resolution and seek to enforce it, that declares literature that the police may consider "subversive" shall not be allowed on the city streets.

The Daily Worker, the newspaper this reporter works for, brought the case to Federal court to defend the First Amendment and prevent anti-labor forces like Councilman Charles Oakman, notorious labor-hater who introduced the Detroit resolution from trampling on the Constitution.

And this reporter who went through the fight against the Dearborn handbill ordinance in 1940, has chosen to run for city council in Detroit on Sept. 12 making the issue defense of freedom of the press and the repeal of Oakman's resolution.

I appeal to the Ford workers not to allow a return of the Dearborn handbill ordinance, a draft of which is now being made ready. Adopt resolutions to the City Council of Dearborn and Detroit that declare, "no ordinances of resolutions that curb freedom of press shall pass. Hands off the constitution."

Remember 1940. We fought and won then to bring Dearborn back into the United States. Let us keep it and Detroit there in 1950.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

WHILE THOUSANDS of Puerto Rican farm workers fight to get the full 60 cents an hour contracted by them with the Sugar Trust, which so far has paid out only $5.00 a week to them, the clerical-fascist sheet, The Wage Earner, organ of the ACTU, sees as the solution to this peonage the introduction of "time study" in the beet fields.

★

DETROIT "THE DYNAMIC": the Montgomery family of nine forced to "live" in a Studebaker car from July 14 to Aug. 8 because landlords don't want a worker with seven children living in their apartments. Notice that friend of the real estate owners, Councilman Charles Oakman, had no resolution ready on this type of real subversive activities.

Councilman Oakman, always on the lookout for what he terms "subversive activities," had nothing to say either at the Council table the other day when Councilman Garlick talked about "n—s in the woodpile." This vile chauvinist epithet evoked not a protest from any Councilman. It was vigorously protested by UPW leader Tom Coleman.

★

JOE FERRIS, international UAW representative in charge of negotiations for the union with the Hudson Motor Car Co., is being charged by Negro Hudson worker Fred Ford, member of the local FEPC Committee, with refusing to raise in negotiations the UAW model Fair Practices Clause. The last convention of the UAW recommended all local unions during contract discussions to bargain for FEPC clauses just like they do pensions.

Lawyers Hit Gag on Press

DETROIT.—The Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild in a seven-page brief condemned the resolution of the City Council here banning socalled "subversive" literature from city newsstands.

This council resolution said the Guild, strikes at the very heart of traditional freedom of the press and invades citizens' rights to select, appraise and decide what they will or will not read.

The Guild condemns the unseemly haste with which the Council passed the resolution (six hours) from the time of a set of remarks by the introducer Councilman Oakman in the morining until its adoption late the same afternoon.

At present the Council resolution has been put into effect against Isadore Berenson's newsstand at the corner of Michigan and Griswold Streets, Detroit, where the Daily and Michigan Worker is sold along with a number of language newspapers.

The stand was carted off by a police truck. Berenson now sells his newspapers from under his arm.

A Federal Court case to be heard on Aug. 21 in Judge Levin's courtroom, Federal Building, will hear arguments for granting a restraining order against the city.

Meanwhile, many letters are reaching members of the City Council demanding repeal of the resolution.

He Baited People on Relief; Now Smith Seeks to Ban CP

LANSING.—One of the candidates for Lieut. Gov., Colin Smith, seeking publicity for his campaign has announced here that on Aug. 23 he will introduce a resolution to outlaw the Michigan Communist Party. He will also propose that membership will mean penalties short of the death sentence and he hopes that the session of the legislature will act with "haste" to pass his "security measure."

Smith, at present a State Senator, has for the last year systematically hounded hundreds of relief clients on the grounds he was "searching for chiselers."

Smith was a long time member of the Michigan "Little Dies Committee" that was the producer of the police state Callahan Act, which is still on the statute books, but which two State Attorneys General have refused to enforce, declaring it infringes on Federal prerogatives.

Because of the tight race for Governor in the November elections, incumbent governor "Soapy" Williams has sought to steer clear of any measures at this time calling for the outlawing of the Communist Party or the enforcement of the unconstitutional Callahan Act.

More than 110,000 people in Michigan, registered voters, signed petitions against the Callahan Act, demanding that it be put to the people before any such police state action be taken.

Evidently Smith, in blitzing through a bill to outlaw the Communists, figures that with hysterical calls daily in the press here for such action, this will ride him into office.

Progressives and labor forces will resist every attempt to push through this unconstitutional act, as they have done on other samples of the same.

Pay Tribute To Crockett

DETROIT.—His colleagues in law and scores of well-wishers gathered recently to give a warm and enthusiastic welcome home party to Detroit's distinguished labor attorney, George W. Crockett, Jr.

Held at the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity house on Erskine, the affair was a combination welcome home and birthday party for the well-known attorney.

It was under the auspices of the Crockett Defense Committee, whose co-chairmen are Rev. W. C. Barnett and attorney Daniel P. O'Brien.

Crockett is one of the attorneys under a contempt sentence imposed by Judge Medina for defending the rights of their clients, the 11 leaders of the Communist Party.

Allan Election HQ Has Material Ready

DETROIT.—Campaign headquarters for William Allan for Council have been opened at 2419 Grand River. Election material ready for distribution includes 50,000 copies of an election platform, 1,000 gum-backed posters, and a special leaflet on the need for registration.

Other leaflets on the way are on Housing, Peace, High Cost of Living, Defense of Freedom of Press, and others.

The telephone number to call for meetings, or getting material delivered to you is Woodward 5-5930.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

Send all material, advertisements, and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.

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War Stories on the Ohio Front

CLEVELAND, O.—The universally praised, anti-war film, "All Quiet on the Western Front," was listed as "morally objectionable" in the "Universe-Bulletin, official publication of the Cleveland Catholic Diocese. It has been drawing capacity crowds.

EUCLID, O.—Roars of laughter from workers greeted an inscription chalked on a car rolling off the production line at the Fisher Body Stationwagon plant. The inscription read: MacArthur's Getaway Car."

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 34 — August 20, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

COMMUNISTS DEFEND RIGHT TO TALK PEACE

— See Page 4 —

'PROTECTIVE CUSTODY' —By Kinkaid

There is no precedent in American history for this sinister act. But there are plenty of precedents in the history of Hitler's terror rule. At Hermann Goering's old the Nazi[illegible] were crimes against the state. Communist leaders were arrested and taken into protective custody who had committed no crime, but who, one might expect, if they remained in freedom, would do all sorts of things to damage the German state." — From a statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Girdler-Crawford Puppet Named To Atom Post

CLEVELAND, O.—The most war-minded grouping of powerful industrial and financial interests in the Cleveland area has succeeded in placing its man on the Atomic Energy Commission through appointment by President Truman.

The new commission member is T. Keith Glennan of Case Institute of Technology.

The trustees of Case include such industrial figures as Tom Girdler, the head of the Republic Steel Corp., and Frederick Crawford, king-pin of Thompson Products, manufacturer of airplane parts.

Truman appointed . . .

Crawford is well-known for his aggressive war mongering. His company is receiving huge war orders.

Officials of Republic Steel have played a major part in the revival of the German steel trust, the same cartel that promoted and backed Hitler. One of the principal figures has been Rufus J. Wysor, a close friend of the notorious Gen. Clay.

★

BEYOND DOUBT, Girdler, Crawford and other industrialists who control Case made a careful examination of Glennan's background before bringing him into the presidency of the Ohio school in 1947.

The Cleveland Press, a war supporter of Glennan, admits that he has "no particular academic background."

Glennan is typical of the new type of college president who is experienced in military affairs, reactionary politics or associated with big business.

His appointment by Truman was immediately approved by United States Senator John W. Bricker who has demonstrated on more than one occasion his association with fascist ideology.

Girdler's man

Bricker said that Glennan had "a fine reputation."

During World War II, Glennan was the head of the Navy's Underwater Sound Laboratory at New London, Conn.

Before securing the Case appointment, he was connected with the Ansco Division of the General Aniline and Film Corp.

★

THIS CORPORATION was the creation of IG Farben, the German cartel network that is held responsible as the economic force behind the Nazi organization. The corporation was taken over by the U.S. Alien Property Custodian during the war. But, significantly, the government retained several key Farben figures. One was E. K. Halbach.

General Aniline possesses more than 4,000 patents.

Dyestuffs have always been an important element in war production.

At Case, Glennan was concerned primarily with cementing the already established relationship between the college and the war potential industries of Cleveland.

". . . he . . . made Case a sort of partnership with Cleveland industry, with industry all over this part of the country, for that matter," the Press said.

Ohio Strikes On Increase

— See Back Page —

'Marshall Plan's a Flop for Workers'

UAW Vice-President Reports on Tour; Says Trusts, Reactionaries Get Cream

A prominent labor leader and top official of America's largest union came back after a six-week tour of West European lands and pronounced the Marshall Plan "a miserable failure to date as far as the common man is concerned."

He is John W. Livingston, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, who is generally viewed as second in command of that million-strong union. He headed a delegation of 12 UAW officials to survey conditions in auto and plane plants of Western Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain.

Speaking for the delegation in a press interview at UAW headquarters in New York immediately after arrival, Livingston said ECA funds have enriched the employers of those countries but brought little improvements to their working people.

Livingston and his group, all rabid rightwingers and supporters of the Marshall Plan, said in their statement that "unless something is done and done soon, to improve living conditions," the rebuilt industries of West Europe would fall into the hands of Communist-led governments. The group's criticism is directed at ECA on the ground that "we must see that the common man feels he has something worth fighting for in case of aggression."

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
Changed his opinion. . . .

Virtually admitting that the declared purpose of winning Europe's workers away from the left was a failure they pictured the "low morale" among the workers and warned it is "extremely dangerous." Living standards were so low, they said, that they fear an "upheaval."

Livingston said that the rebuilt factories have more modern machinery than they had in prewar days and the employers "continue to expand production and pocket profits, but refuse to grant economic gains for the workers."

French stores, he said, bulge with goods which workers earning $25 to $40 a month cannot buy. Workers of the Fiat auto plant in Turin must work an hour for an ounce of butter, or two hours to pay for a lunch, he said, with weekly wages of $12 to $15 considered high in that Italian plant.

In West Germany there is high resentment among workers over the appointment of high Nazis to head private firms.

Livingston and associates are still not ready to conclude from the three years of experience that the Marshall Plan is a failure. They said their report will be submitted to a meeting of the UAW executive board in Detroit this weekend from which they expect recommendations for "improvements" in the distribution of ECA funds. They did not indicate how they intend to get such changes in face of plans to turn the Marshall Plan into purely a militarization program and in face of the trend in Congress to shave down non-military appropriations to a rock-bottom minimum.

★

LIVINGSTON is the second labor leader in the service of the ECA to return with a similar report within a month. The other was Stanley Earl, ECA labor adviser in Korea and former secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO. The latter reported how American funds were the prop for the terrorist Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

When Philip Murray first announced his support of the Marshall Plan at the CIO's Boston convention, October, 1947 he said it was a plan to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked—just that and no more." Ultimately support of the Marshall Plan was made a condition for good standing affiliation, and eventually any kind of affiliation with the CIO.

The basis for the cannibalistic raiding operations against left-led unions notably by the UAW against the Farm Equipment Workers (headed by Livingston, incidentally) was the refusal of the attacked union to "conform" to Marshall Plan policy.

The first point of "evidence" listed by the CIO in its Cleveland convention resolution as ground for expulsion of the United Electrical Workers was the union's refusal to endorse the Marshall Plan.

Unionist Lists Facts On Korea

Can U. S. Workers Back a Regime That Stifled Labor?

By Wyndham Mortimer

LOS ANGELES.

As one union member to another, and as one American to another, I would like to call attention to some documented facts on the Syngman Rhee regime in South Korea, and then let us search our consciences to find out what we are doing there. The facts are:

- Factory wages are less than one dollar a week.
- All strikes are prohibited.
- All political action is prohibited.
- Every honest union leader is dead or in jail.
- Compulsory arbitration and government wage regulation are enforced.
- Living standards were lower under recent American occupation than under the Japanese.
- No public education. Ninety percent of the people are illiterate.
- Three million unemployed out of 26 million population.
- Eighty to 90-hour week in such basic industries as textiles, transport, mining, etc.
- Unemployed have no means of subsistance whatever, no legal right to live.
- Half the working class dies before the age of 30.
- Child labor is widespread with no laws prohibiting it.
- Workers in such industries as mining are three months behind in their pay.

A South Korean farm worker carries rice from the paddies for threshing.

UNDER JAPANESE RULE, the Korean people were exploited by a Japanese monopoly known as the "Oriental Development Co." The American military government seized the properties of this monopoly and changed its name to the "New Korea Co." and the official "fiscal agent" became the Morgan-owned National City Bank of Wall Street, U. S. A.

We are told our young soldiers are in South Korea to help "democracy," but what sort of a democracy is this where men must work for 80 hours for less than a buck? Is it democratic to make striking illegal? Political action illegal?

Stanley Earl, Marshall Plan "labor adviser" and one of Philip Murray's most ardent disciples, reports "Syngman Rhee has imprisoned 150,000 trade unionists, and I spent most of my time getting union members released."

Earl then went to Washington, where he talked to his boss, Philip Murray. He was shut down about Korea. I wonder why?

Rhee Jailed 13 Deputies Who Opposed Attack on N. Korea

By Bernard Burton

Three months before the Korean war broke out, 13 members of the South Korea National Assembly were jailed by Syngman Rhee for opposing an invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces, it was revealed in a **New York Times** dispatch from Seoul. The dispatch by Walter Sullivan dated March 14, noted also that one of the charges against the 13 jailed South Korean legislators was "petitioning the United Nations for withdrawal of foreign troops (both Russian and American, including advisers)." This exposure of the corrupt, war-minded Rhee regime came in the course of an article in which Sullivan wrote that a move in the South Korea National Assembly for a constitutional amendment to limit Rhee's dictatorial powers lost by three votes.

13 OPPONENTS IN JAIL

But "13 Assembly members who presumably would have voted for the amendment were in jail," the Times story stated. "They were found guilty today on charges of violating the National Security Act and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to 10 years."

And what were the specific "violations" in the indictment? Sullivan listed them as the petition to the UN for withdrawal of foreign troops, "attempting to bring about the fall of the cabinet by exposing malfeasance on the part of its members, seeking out unnecessary items in the budget in order to fight the budget bill in the Assembly, opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces, pressing for a constitutional revision."

Question for the UN Security Council: Why should 13 top South Korean legislators be jailed for "opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces" if such an invasion was not actually being planned—and was not finally attempted?

Sullivan observed that the vote to limit Rhee's powers was not lost for a lack of majority in the Assembly. The vote was actually 79 for the amendment, 13 against. But a two-third vote was need. Two thirds of 123 would be 82 votes. If the 13 jailed Assemblymen had been permitted to vote, the amendment would have passed by a large margin—and it might have changed the course of events in Korea.

Sullivan also reported that "proceedings against them (the 13) were instituted following their submission of a petition to the United Nations requesting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea."

FRAMEUP TRIAL

"The trial," Sullivan wrote, "had been likened by some to that of the 11 American Communist Party leaders and by others to that which followed the Reichstag fire."

The 13 were members of the South Korea Labor Party, which Rhee opposed as bitterly as he fought and persecuted South Korean trade unionists.

Sullivan concluded his report with the observation: "Two points of interest to observers here which do not appear to have been dealt with by the prosecution are: (1) the question of the Assemblymen's constitutional immunity for actions in the Assembly; (2) the protection under international law of those making a plea to a United Nations Commission within that Commission's term of reference."

Apparently these are also "two points of interest" for the UN Security Council as well as the UN Korean Commission. The Commission must have known about the case.

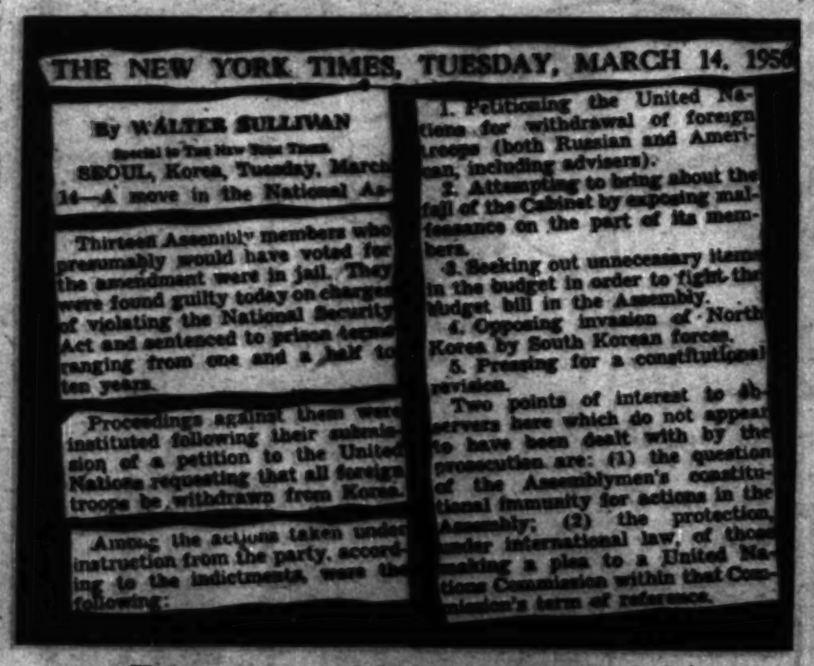
DID THEY HIDE FACTS?

Either the Commission concealed these facts from the Security Council, or the Security Council received the information but did nothing about it. Yet the UN Commission was supposed to be protecting democratic rights and preserving peace in Korea!

Nevertheless, on this unsupported assertion of that same Commission, the U. S.-dominated Security Council rubber-stamped the decision to sacrifice American boys in Korea to preserve that kind of democracy and "peaceful" government.

Is it any wonder then that Warren Austin and his stooges on the Council are flustered by and fight against the Soviet Union's proposal to call both sides in Korea to the Security Council?

That would be one way of getting at the truth about who started the war. But the truth is one thing the Administration does not want brought out at the Security Council table. It would cause the whole case for the unwarranted Truman intervention in Korea to collapse like a house of cards.



THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1950

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEOUL, Korea, Tuesday, March 14—A move in the National As-

Thirteen Assembly members who presumably would have voted for the amendment were in jail. They were found guilty today on charges of violating the National Security Act and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to ten years.

Proceedings against them were instituted following their submission of a petition to the United Nations requesting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea.

Among the actions taken under instruction from the party, according to the indictments, were the following:

1. Petitioning the United Nations for withdrawal of foreign troops (both Russian and American, including advisers).
2. Attempting to bring about the fall of the Cabinet by exposing malfeasance on the part of its members.
3. Seeking out unnecessary items in the budget in order to fight the budget bill in the Assembly.
4. Opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces.
5. Pressing for a constitutional revision.

Two points of interest to observers here which do not appear to have been dealt with by the prosecution are: (1) the question of the Assemblymen's constitutional immunity for actions in the Assembly; (2) the protection under international law of those making a plea to a United Nations Commission within that Commission's term of reference.

Here are portions of the New York Times article.

Korean Unionists Found Slain

SEOUL (ALN). — The torture-marked bodies of Kim Sam-Ryong and Lee Joo Na, leading South Korean unionists, were discovered Aug. 3 in a ditch in which they had been buried by Syngman Rhee's police before their retreat from the capital. The ditch was pointed out by their executioner, who was arrested by North Korean forces. Kim and Lee, each of whom had a union record going back to the 1920s and has spent more than 10 years in Japanese jails, were arrested by Rhee's police March 27. Their imprisonment was the subject of a World Federation of Trade Unions letter to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie on June 21, four days before the Korean war began. The WFTU letter, written at the request of the North Korean Federation of Trade Unions, asked Lie to use his influence "with the government of President Syngman Rhee as well as with the U. S. authorities to obtain immediate release" of Lee and Kim.

WORKER Sports

Grid Yanks Boast Hot Backs

Reports from Ripon, Wisconsin, where the grid Yankees are going through their early paces, tells of a team with the game's fastest backfield, one which ould be a real contender in the newly consolidated pro loop.

The team is composed of 20 of the old AAC Yankees, some from the short lived Bulldogs, some stars from the disbanded Chicago, Los Angeles and Buffalo team, and is coached by Red Strader, who coached the '49 Yanks into the playoffs without benefit of a top T-quarterback. New he has George Ratterman calling the signals for such as Buddy Young and Spec Sanders.

Ratterman, rated a top level ball-handler, passer and brain at the age of 23 is so highly regarded by Strader that he was not permitted to participate in the first two weeks of scrimmage. A holdout with Buffalo last year, he joined the club the week of its Cleveland game. With practically no practice, he had the Bills in front, 28-7, going into the fourth period, and it wasn't his fault the Browns caught up, 28-28.

He's backed up by Johnny Rauch, second-year star from Georgia; Pete Layden, ex-Texas All-American who will play a lot for defense, although available for pass-run-punt duties.

Buddy Young, probably the fastest and most exciting player in football, is only 24 and apparently hasn't lost a bit of the speed that made him national sprint champion.

Orban (Spec) Sanders, a triple-threat offensive star of top magnitude as well as a great defensive ace, laid out for a knee operation last year, but in Strader's opinion has come back in the form that made him All-Pro in 1946 and 1947. He holds a hatful of all-time scoring and rushing records.

Taliaferro was rookie of the year in the AAC last year with the Dons after a starring career at Indiana. And the backfield will be pieced out with the likes of Sherman Hoard, No. 1 Yankee freshman back last year; Bennie Aldridge, rugged 197-pound 9.7 man from Oklahoma A&M; Zollie Toth, 225-pound ace fullback rom I.S.U. who has been crowding Young in wind springs—"possibly the find of the year"; says Strader; veteran Lou Kusserow, 1948 major college leading scorer for Columbia; Lowell (Dusty) Tew, leading ground-gainer in the south in '47 and a two-year pro veteran; and Mike Swistowick, 200-pound back from Notre Dame's undefeated teams of the past four years.

It looks like the fastest backfield in football—and with Ratterman to run the attack, could be the sharpest-striking in the game, says Strader. If the line measures up, it's all the way.

NBA May Strip Jake of Title

Commissioner Abe J. Greene said yesterday the National Boxing Association may withdraw its middleweight title recognition from Jake LaMotta for signing to defend his title against Laurent Dauthuille of France instead of Ray Robinson.

Pointing out that the N.B.A.'s executive committee voted 21 to 1 last June that LaMotta must make his next title defense against Robinson, Greene said he will confer with members of the committee immediately to decide what action should be taken.

LaMotta, who had given the N.B.A. a written agreement that he would give the next title shot to welterweight king Robinson, signed yesterday to meet Dauthille for the championship in Detroit, Sept. 13.

The LaMotta-Dauthille fight was scheduled for Detroit's Olympia Stadium on the day after the N.B.A. concludes its three-day national convention in the Motor City.

An N.B.A. official in Washington said that convention would strip LaMotta's name from the list of champions at that time, if he goes through with the Dauthille fight. Should the fight go through, the N.B.A. would refuse to recognize Dauthille the new champion if he beat LaMotta and would insist that the title be settled between the Frenchman and Robinson.

If the N.B.A. withdraws championship recognition from LaMotta he still will be recognized in New York State, which is not a member of the N.B.A. Eddie Eagan runs things in New York.

So You Wanna Be a Jockey?

YOU'VE NEVER BEEN to a race track and think of it vaguely as a place where people with nothing better to do throw away a few bucks, winning occasionally but never ever seeming to stay ahead. Or you're someone who gets a belt out of following an occasional hunch or piece of expert advice and putting a small wager with your neighborhood bookie. You're even someone who gets out to the tracks in person once in a while puts his money legally under the little grilled window, and gets a palpitating thrill of personal identity with the straining nag carrying the same number as your little slip of paper.

You may be any or none of these, but the odds are you don't know much about the smallish looking men leaning forward on the sweating horses' necks. What kind of working conditions do they have? Chances are you don't even think of them as workers, just as "jockeys," something that goes automatically with horse racing.

Alright, take the floor, Jockey 'X' (a rattling good one too), and tell our readers a thing or two about life in and around the saddle.

"The fans may know that we have to make weight and one or two other things. But do they realize things like the expenses we are under? Here's what a well dressed rider wears onto a track. Boots—$22. Pants—from $20 to $30, mud pants $18 to $25. Then there are elastic stockings which cost $10, saddles FROM $90 on —some boys pay twice that for special makes—girths and surcingles and skull caps and whips.

"We supply it all. It costs a rough $210, at least, every time we step out to ride a $20 mount. We each own from four to six pair of pants which lasts about 25 to 35 rides. We also own from four to six saddles which must be repaired and replaced from time to time.

"This is a constant running expense, just being dressed for our trade, in addition to necessary daily fees to valets and agents. Try that besides paying rent at home and buying food for a family with the new inflation starting all over again!

"Just in case you think it's an easy way to make a living, like horseback riding on Ocean Parkway or something, come out with me some morning at five o'clock to exercise horses until noon, or a little later, home to nap so you won't be groggy, out again to ride the afternoon card, rain or shine, home to dinner where you have to count your calories or lose your job, and an early bed so as to be up the next morning again at five.

"I'm better off than some. It takes a long time before you ride the 40 winners necessary to graduate from the apprentice ranks, and some don't even make it. It never becomes a living of any kind to them.

"You remember the Jamaica strike, and the arrogance of the owners—the so called wealthy sportsmen who think much more of the horses than the men who ride them—well, next time you come out to the track and yell yourself hoarse over your two bucks, give a little thought to the guys who run the horses.

"It ain't any bed of roses, and even if you manage to stay lucky enough to stick with it, you still can't stay young enough to take the grind forever."

Will Tennis Moguls Bar Her

Althea Gibson was born in Sumner, South Carolina and moved to New York when a year old. Oldest of four children, she was a paddle tennis whiz in the playgrounds and was urged to take up tennis in 1942 at the age of fourteen. She advanced rapidly, winning the mixed doubles championship at Tuskegee with Dr. Hubert Eaton of Wilmington, N. C. Slim, fast moving and with a fine repertorie of strokes including a splendid overhead game, Miss Gibson has been unable to get the needed experience by playing in the big tourneys. She is single. Her father is a garage mechanic.

Want 'Em Back, Ed?

Cardinal manager Eddie Dyer must have been a little wistful when he looked over the box score of Sunday's Phillies-Giants game in which Hearn and Johnson, two of his ex-pitchers hooked up in one of the finest duels of the year while his own failing team were losing to the Reds.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Brooklyn Hires First Negro Scout

THE DODGERS HAVE hired the first full time Negro major league scout. He is Elwood Parson of Dayton, Ohio, a local sport promoter.

This must be registered as a forward step, but several things have to be said about it. Parson's duties have been specifically limited to scouting and recommending Negro players. So this is quite another matter from actually ending discrimination against Negroes in the non-playing fields connected with baseball.

A scout assumed to be capable of judging the potential of ballplayers with dark skins has to be equally capable of judging ballplayers with white skins. Any other notion is merely perpetuating racist jimcrow divisions of labor. A big league scout is one who scouts and recommends ballplayers, period. Mr. Parson is not actually a big league scout, but a special scout for Negro players only. This should be borne in mind before hats are thrown in the air hailing the great Rickey and celebrating a big victory for sports democracy.

Progressives and all sports fans who despise jimcrow discrimination will welcome the Dodger hiring of Mr. Parson as a small, partial step in the direction of ending the shameful lilywhite character of baseball's administrative, managerial, office, coaching and scouting setup, and will continue to fight for REAL democracy right through our national pastime's structure.

• • •

This and That

ADD REASONS FOR Brooklyn manager Shotton's "popularity" with his players. Mentioning the obvious, that the weary, bruised and slumping Jackie Robinson could use a short rest to good advantage, Shotton says nix, who would he use in Robb's place? Wonder which is better managing, to give the team's key guy the few days rest he needs to freshen him up for the stretch drive, or to keep him in there hurting, while stupidly insulting and damaging the confidence of young Eddie Miksis and Bobby Morgan, a couple of exceptionally good reserves. . . .

BASEBALL CRACK of the year came recently from a member of the woeful Pittsburgh Pirates. "Nothing wrong with us a miracle wouldn't cure." (Oh no, you'll just have to guess. Want to get the guy in trouble?)

MAYBE LAST CALL for Cleveland Indians as they take on the Tigers at home. Must sweep to get back in there. . . . Indians' San Diego farm, despite poor pitching, has moved into second place, back into contention, in the Coast race. Outstanding hitting star is outfielder Simpson, with 89 rbis, 21 homers and average of .317. The Philadelphian is only 24 and is a fine fielder. He can be bought for the right price, by let's say the A's, who need exactly that kind of young power hitter. Are you listening, battlers against discrimination in Philly?

FIVE WORLD RECORD breakers in track and field officially registered by the International Athletic Federation. They include the USC sprint relay team starring Mel Patton, hurdler Dick Attlesby of the same school; Barney Ewell, finally recognized for his 10.2 hundred meters of 1948, equally the mark of Jesse Owens, Harold Davis and Panama's Lloyd La Beach; Sweden's great four mile relay; I. Neteth of Hungary, who beat the previous hammer throwing mark set by P. L. Ryan of New York back in 1913; and four Soviet women who broke the record held by another Russian team for the women's 2,400, with a 6.53.8 performance at Ibilisi. Soviet women are the only ones consistently lowering women's track and field records.

Belgium is excited over the appearance of forty Soviet atheltes for the forthcoming European Track and Field Championships at Brussels. The visitors figure to win, say those who know.

• • •

Those Helpful Readers Write

COUPLE OF INTERESTING letters been waiting to get in. First, from Cleveland.

"Dear Lester Rodney:

"An incident occurred in last Saturday's Indian-Yankee ballgame which I think warmly dramatizes the tremendous fight against jimcrow and white supremacy in the world of baseball.

It was the beginning of the 9th inning and the Indians were leading 4-2. Larry Doby had just smashed his second homer of the game, a prodigious clout over the rightfield fence with one on, to provide the margin. The Indian pitcher and infielders were taking their warmup throws and the first Yankee batter was about to step in.

Suddenly, from the stands around third base, a white youth, about twelve, jumped onto the ground and began tearing his way to the outfield. Hot in pursuit jumped the stadium cop. The fans, not knowing what was up, automatically cheered the youth and booed the cop. Everyone, players and umpires as well as fans, watched the chase, electrified.

The kid preserved his lead until he reached the object of his long run, Larry Doby. He threw his arms around the Negro outfielder and shook his hand with bursting affection and admiration. Doby smiled and responded warmly. Then the cop arrived, pinned the kid's arms and marched him off the field. The fans booed the cop louder than ever.

Think what a blow to Rankin and the lynchocrats!

Doby is a great hero to all the youth of Cleveland and they argue on the sandlots as to who will play as "Doby."

All of the vicious white supremacist apparatus will one day be smashed by the American people, Negro and white, living and playing together in brotherhood and equality.

—YOUNG CLEVELAND AUTO WORKER

Strikers on Increase In Ohio Factories

CLEVELAND, O. — This is supposedly the "off season" for strikes because few of the union contracts with major industries in Ohio are up for re-opening, but throughout the state there has been a sharp increase in walkouts. Many of the strikes have been deliberately provoked by employers who feel that the Korean war has given them the opportunity to cry "unpatriotic" at the workers. Then, too, the corporations are welcoming test skirmishes in order to determine if they should start all-out union smashing drives at a later date.

Not even the employer-minded leadership of the AFL Auto Workers could halt a walkout of more than 2,000 workers at the Avon Lake plant of the Fruehauf Trailer Co.

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THE UNION leadership had no intention of asking for a strike but the rank and file voted the action at a membership meeting.

The company, world's largest truck-trailer manufacturer, has stubbornly refused to make promised rate adjustments.

The union's regional director is Carl Smigel. Smigel acted as a common strikebreaker when he rushed to the aid of the employer in the Fawick strike in Cleveland which was marked by extreme police brutality and heavy sentences and fines for strikers and strike sympathizers.

Smigel, however, could not restrain the Fruehauf workers.

★

ANOTHER 1,200 workers walked off their jobs in the Cleveland area. They were members of the CIO Auto Workers at two plants of the Lamson & Sessions Co.

The union reached an agreement with management two months ago on a 10-cent-an-hour package.

The dispute in this case is over incentive pay. The company is insisting on excessive speedup.

★

MUNICIPAL workers in eight departments in Akron "resigned" their jobs in a tactic designed to avoid the Ferguson Act which prohibits strikes by governmental employees.

The administration has declined to negotiate and has used as a pretext the presence of Herbert Seins, union representative. Seins is an officer of the United Public Workers who were expelled from the CIO.

The Akron workers followed the example set in Canton where city employees "resigned" and then were rehired after a pay increase was won.

★

AUDITOR T. Frank Snyder of Canton has provoked a situation which may force a second mass "resignation" in the city. He has refused to pay the wage increases until he obtains a ruling on whether the Ferguson Act was violated.

The Akron municipal strike is looked upon with sympathy by the CIO rubber workers who have voted to seek a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase this year. It is conceded that a strike will be necessary to win the demand.

DeLacy Denounces Denial of Passport

CLEVELAND, O.—Hugh DeLacy, state director of the Progressive Party, has sent a letter to Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, protesting the cancellation of the passport of Paul Robeson, noted Negro leader and concert artist.

DeLacy pointed out that the passport cancellation had the effect of advertising three things.

". . . the rottenness of jimcrow to the world . . . that our government wants no peaceful understanding . . . that you (Acheson) do not favor self-government for colonial peoples."

★

DELACY'S protest came as the Progressive Party official filed approximately 7,000 signatures with the Board of Elections as an independent candidate for the state legislature. Five thousand signatures are required.

DeLacy, former Congressman form the West Coast, thus becomes the only political candidate in the entire state of Ohio who is putting forward a clear cut program of peace.

His campaign will be centered around this issue.

A detailed program will be announced shortly, according to Melbourne B. Mitchell, director of the Progressive Party of Cuyahoga County.

HUGH DELACY

Seek Ouster of Negro Chairman

CLEVELAND, O. — The only Negro chairman of a Cleveland draft board is facing ouster from his position.

He is the Rev. William M. S. McCutcheon of Board 22. McCutcheon's opponents charged that the Board's files were not up to date, although they admitted that "all board members are equally responsible."

The Rev. McCutcheon served as a draft board chairman and secretary throughout World War II. The overwhelming majority of Board 22's registrants are Negroes.

Restaurants Fight Small Wage Boost

COLUMBUS, O. — The Ohio State Restaurant Association has indicated that it will fight a long delaying action in the courts against the proposed minimum wage rate of 55 cents an hour.

The wholly inadequate increase, affecting 115,000 women and minors, has been recommended by an Ohio minimum wage board.

The Restaurant Association was exposed by the Ohio Edition of The Worker as one of the main opponents of a state fair employment practices law. This measure was defeated in the General Assembly despite pledges of support by both major parties.

CADDIES SCORE QUICK VICTORY WITH WALKOUT

PORTSMOUTH, O.—With no "labor statesman" such as Walter Reuther or Philip Murray to advise them, the caddies at the Elks Country Club walked out on strike here for increased fees.

The strike was backed by all the caddies and within a few hours the lodge trustees and greens committee agreed to the increase.

Fees were advanced from $1.50 to $1.75 for 18 holes.

Vendors Target Of Big Stores

CLEVELAND, O. — The big chain grocery stores, staunchly supported by the administration of Mayor Thomas A. Burke, are succeeding in the drive to eliminate small competitors in the fruit and vegetable business.

All vendors on Woodland Ave. in the area of Eagle Ave. and E. 14 St. have been ordered to close their stalls and get out of business.

Many of the vendors have been at the stands as long as 30 and 40 years.

Arthur L. Munson, city properties director, claimed that the stalls constituted "a traffic obstruction and debris problem."

"Chain stores and supermarkets are behind it," was the charge made by Joe Okin, a vendor for 30 years, and his declaration was supported by many others.

★

THERE ARE about 30 vendors all told. In a number of instances, the vendors predicted that they would have to go on relief for they do not have the finances to open stores of their own.

Closing of the stalls not only means loss of jobs but higher food prices.

Prices were generally lower at the Woodland stalls and it has been the practice to make drastic cuts at the close of the day because of spoilage.

The last hour price cutting was a boon to many low income families and those on relief. The Woodland area is heavily populated with impoverished families.

★

THIS IS the second favor given the big stores by the city administration.

When the Central Market burned, the city promptly announced that it would not reconstruct the building and, consequently, many small businessmen were eliminated.

In this case, too, the city claimed "traffic hazards."

Burke's administration can slow down to a snail's pace when corporation interests are threatened.

For years residents of the Broadway have tried to force some type of smoke and dust control on the nearby industries. Although the city has admitted that a serious health hazard exists, the authorities have failed to eliminate the conditions.

STRIKEBREAKING LIKELY AT OLIVER

CLEVELAND, O.—Efforts to break the protracted strike at the Oliver Corp. are expected to be made soon under the guise of "the need for war production."

Members of the International Association of Machinists have been out on strike since May 17. They refused to accept a demand by the corporation for drastic wage cuts.

This is the second long strike in a recent period in which the Machinists Union has been involved. A lengthy strike at Warner & Swasey resulted in a defeat for the union.

The stubbornness of both corporations is looked upon as part of a deliberate plan to destroy the Machinists who make up one of the most powerful union groupings in Cleveland.

The Oliver Corp. employs about 1,300 workers.

Monumental Agents Vote on Union

CLEVELAND, O. — Three unions were seeking bargaining rights at the Monumental Insurance Co. in Ohio as voting closed this week.

The three contesting unions are the CIO, the AFL and the unaffiliated United Office and Professional Workers. The latter union has held the bargaining rights for the insurance agents and the campaign to split the employes was started after the UOPW was ousted from the CIO because of its militant program.

Civil Rights Under Fire in Cities

BELLAIRE, O. — Under the cover of the war against the Korean people, corporate interests in Ohio and West Virginia are pressuring municipal councils and local police departments to enact ordinances and wage a campaign to outlaw every voice raised in behalf of peace.

The Communist Party is used as the target in the move to enact laws that can be used at an appropriate date against labor unions and other organizations and individuals speaking out against war.

★

IN NEARBY Wheeling, across the Ohio river, the police were ordered by Chief W. R. Kennedy to "get tough" with distributors of handbills and pamphlets exposing the aggression in Korea.

Chief Kennedy singled out a pamphlet by Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party. Titled "Hands Off Korea and Formosa," the pamphlet contains the text of an address by Hall in New York.

IN BELLAIRE, the city council decided not to pass an ordinance requiring registration by members of the Communist Party.

Author of the proposal was Councilman George Sherry.

The council had to back down, however, when City Solicitor John Malik admitted that it was unconstitutional. Final vote was five to two.

Malik, however, is hardly a constitutional defender. It was in Bellaire where Eric Reinthaler, Ohio Valley Communist leader, was arrested and convicted on false charges because of his distribution of anti-war leaflets.

The Bellaire council approved a resolution backing Congressman Wayne Hays in his support of the Mundt bill which would require registration on a national scale not only of Communists but any progressive forces.

★

MALIK in effect told the Bellaire councilmen that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was prepared to smash the Bill of Rights.

"For your information, there were three FBI men sitting here when we tried Reinthaler for resisting arrest. Let's let the FBI take care of these people."

The "resisting arrest" charge was the frameup devised by local police.

The Bellaire council also criticized Governor Lausche for not opening an "investigation" of the Communist Party in Ohio as proposed by Attorney General Herbert Duffy. Lausche was willing at the outset but was advised to lay off by the FBI.

The same action was taken by the council in Cincinnati and was part of a statewide drive spurred by industrial and financial interests.

★

IN CLEVELAND, newspapers attempted to stir up similar legislation but the majority of councilmen proved to be cool toward the proposal.

Duffy, seeking publicity in his bid for re-election, declared that he favored reviving the criminal syndicalism law against Communists.

This law was used only once in Ohio. Public indignation turned it into a dead letter but big business lobbyists defeated every attempt at repeal. They wanted it retained on the books for the time when they could stir up hysteria through the press.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 1-2424

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber

Klan Fire, Bombs Rock South Side

CHICAGO.—Mob terror struck twice again last week on Chicago's South Side with firebrand and bomb.

The Roscoe Johnson family of 7153 S. St. Lawrence was once again the victim of arson in a series of anti-Negro attacks which began last July.

The Johnson garage was burnt in a midnight raid aimed not only against the Negro family but against their white neighbors who were rumored through the community as planning to sell their home to Negroes.

The Edwin Essinger home next door to the Johnsons was also burned by the fire which was set last Sunday night. Essinger had previously been one of those who joined in persecuting the Johnson family and tried two months ago to get Roscoe Johnson framed in the courts.

Four days previously, a bomb shattered the front end of the home of a widow in the Englewood community who had several Negro co-workers visit at her home at 5759 Lowe Ave.

Mrs. Helen Leach and her daughter, Dorothy Stone, were the targets of this black powder bomb which exploded in the early morning hours under their porch.

A week earlier, a rock had been thrown through the window of Mrs. Leach's home, which is located a few blocks from the scene of the Peoria St. mob violence of last Armistice Day.

Mrs. Leach, un-nerved by the blast, told The Worker: "They're always yelling about communism, but look what Americans are doing to each other."

She said the attack came shortly after a few of the workers who are employed at the same plant with her dropped in at her home. She recalled also that she had hired a Negro plasterer to do some work in the frame house which she moved into last month.

Mrs. Leach was unable to get 24-hour police protection after the bombing. Police admitted that the blast could have been fatal to both her and her daughter, but they refused to station a police patrol at the house.

Meanwhile, from Springfield, Ill., this week came news that the White Circle League, an organization convicted of inciting Klan-like violence in Chicago, was appealing a court decision dissolving the League. Joseph Beauharnais, its head, filed an appeal in the state supreme court challenging the state law against racist incitement.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

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'PROTECTIVE CUSTODY'

—By Kinkaid

Women for Peace Set Up Group

— See Back Page —

Korea and Your Food

CHICAGO. — Here's how the Food Trust is cleaning up on the war in Korea.

Results of a special Chicago price survey, covering the first five weeks of the war in Korea, were made public this week by the U. S. Department of Labor.

It shows the following price jumps in terms of percentages:

	Pct.
Bread	Up 7.8
Hamburger	Up 7.5
Bacon	Up 12.6
Eggs	Up 17.5
Green Beans	Up 5.1
Potatoes	Up 20.0
Tomatoes (Canned)	Up 7.0
Coffee	Up 9.5
Sugar	Up 9.2

11c HIKE

PACKING CRACKS WAGE FREEZE

—See Page 2

HONOR

ELIZABETH GURLEY

FLYNN

ON HER SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

SATURDAY, AUG. 26

8 P.M.

HIRSCH LYCEUM

2733 Hirsch

Admission 75¢ (incl. tax)

PLAN GALA BIRTHDAY FOR E. G. FLYNN HERE

CHICAGO.—This city will honor Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, outstanding leader of the working class and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, on Saturday evening, Aug. 26.

Her 60th birthday will be celebrated at Hirsch Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch, at a gala evening of dancing and entertainment.

Miss Flynn will speak, telling some of the rich history of her own active life in the labor movement and of the many struggles in which she participated in Chicago and Illinois.

11c Boost Cracks Packing Pay Freeze

CHICAGO.—An added 11 cents an hour in the pay envelopes of Armour & Co. workers was hailed here this week as a union victory against the company's efforts to put through a wartime wage freeze. Armour workers here were preparing for strike action if necessary when the company finally agreed to the 11-cent boost in wages, in addition to other improvements in the union contract.

The new agreement, won by both the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters provides for three wage-reopeners during the two-year life of the contract. Wages can be re-negotiated in February and August, 1951 and in February, 1952.

RALPH Helstein and Earl Jimerson, presidents of the two unions which cooperated closely in the negotiations, announced other provisions, including:

An improved vacation clause, adjustments in piece-work rates, improved sickness and accident protection; other improvements in working conditions.

The winning of a sizable wage increase in the settlement of the first of a series of packing chain contracts was seen as a tribute to the militancy of the workers in the industry.

★

IN THIS district, the UPWA announced that the union would not let the war in Korea become a pretext for crushing the demands of the workers. It was pointed out that the war has, in effect, boosted prices to the point where a sizable wage increase was imperative.

The two unions were slated to meet with Swift & Co., on Aug. 22 in an effort to crack through its stubborn refusal to grant the workers' demands. There is currently no contract covering the Wilson Chain.

Fight for New Garment Agreement

CHICAGO. — On August 23rd the agreement between the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Chicago Dress Associations comes to an end.

During the period that the expiring agreement was in effect, the conditions of the dressmakers were steadily worsening, in some instances receiving pay checks 50 percent lower than 1946 levels, and in all instances a sharp decline in pay.

Piece-work prices have been settled at a 1943 level whereas the styles have become far more complicated, resulting in much smaller pay checks. Many operators in Chicago are not making the minimum pay of $1 an hour.

★

THE OLD agreement includes a clause guaranteeing wages at the 1946 level. This agreement was written just a short time after the OPA restrictions were wiped out and the cost of living started the steady upward climb that has today reached new heights. This clause was never enforced.

On the other hand, the employer has raised the level of his prices from $8.75 and $10.75 wholesale to $16.75 and $22.75 wholesale, at no additional labor cost.

Silk dresses are being sent to "cotton shops," where the workers are under a different agreement within the same international union. The cotton shops work a 40-hour week with a 75-cent minimum, while the silk shops have a 35-hour week with a $1 minimum pay.

★

ALONG with this wage-cutting, the workers have been subjected to a political reign of terror by the employers and the union chiefs.

With the growing hysteria accompanying the imperialist drive on Korea, the leadership of the union has gone along with the Truman's war program. The garment workers have been prevented from expressing their opinions.

This has been intensified by the union leadership openly denouncing the Stockholm Peace Petitions being circulated in the garment market and elsewhere, and cooperating with the employers.

★

MANY workers have become fed up with the failure of the leadership to protect their interests. This has expressed itself in a rank-and-file program, with the following main points:

1—General wage increases to meet the high cost of living.

2—Settlement of prices based on 1946 wages.

3—Increase all minimums.

Two weeks vacation with full pay paid by the employers.

4—A retirement fund to be established, benefits being paid to 60-year old workers, beginning next year.

5—Legal holidays being paid to all workers.

6—Time and a half to be paid to all workers for overtime.

7—Increase the benefits of the health fund to $25 a week for 15 weeks. Increase the surgical and hospitalization to 20 days at $7 a day.

8—Establish a health and recreation center for the benefit of all workers in the trade.

The Spotlight

On Illinois Congressmen

BARRATT O'HARA (D - 2nd Dist.) argued that our invasion of little Korea, 7,000 miles away, is "a fight for our survival." (7-31-50).

ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD (R-19th Dist.) endorsed the Republican point of view that "military force" should have accomplished our dealings with Korea even sooner than it did. (7-31-50). He also harangued for the Mundt-Nixon bill for a police-state in the United States, as the logical counterpart of our "police action" against people overseas (8-2-50).

HAROLD H. VELDE (R-18th Dist.) said that the lineup in Korea is "right against might," our invading troops representing "right" and the Koreans who are defending themselves representing "might." He accordingly recommended that "American citizens must tighten up their belts." (7-31-50).

CHARLES W. VURSELL (R-24th Dist.) admitted that the "war profiteers" were wide awake "at the sound of the first gun." He figured however, that the war was a good excuse "to cut the cost of government on the home front to a greater degree. . . . We can use that money now to buy implements of war."

SEN. SCOTT W. LUCAS (D) glorified President Truman as in the same class with Franklin Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. (8-1-50).

Ask Halt of Altgeld Evictions

CHICAGO. — Negro families who were moved into the Altgeld war housing project during World War II were fighting this week to keep from being evicted in the midst of the Korean war.

Robert Kendrick, chairman of the Altgeld Tenants League, said that the fight would be carried to Washington, where Sen. Scott Lucas is to be presented with the demand that the evictions be halted.

A protest mass meeting was scheduled in the project Friday night after the tenants failed to get any satisfaction from Mayor Kennelly or Housing Commissioner Robert Taylor.

They pointed out that many families were asked to move into the project in 1944 because they were needed to work in the steel mills and other war plants on the far South Side.

"Many of us left apartments and homes when we were called," said Kendrick, "now they tell us that we are to be evicted because our incomes are too high."

One of the tenant leaders, Robert Fairfax, said that he is expecting to be called to the service as a member of the 178th Combat Team. "However, I am supposed to be evicted on Oct. 31, and my family may be homeless when I go into the service."

More than 100 tenants went to the City Hall last Friday and picketed while a delegation went in to see Kennelly. "The Mayor gave us the run-around," Kendrick reported.

Other tenant leaders in the eviction fight are Marie Warmack, Tearussa Kelly, Rev. William C. Robinson, Elijah Coleman, Herman Delarallade, Thomas Sabbage and Jake T. Atkins.

Unions Now Target Of Tokyo Terror

TOKYO (ALN).—The reign of terror against left-wing unionists and Communists has resulted in government-approved firing of 2,880 electrical workers and over 400 newspaper workers, as well as the suppression of great numbers of newspapers, magazines and bulletins. The Japanese Atty.-General's office has announced that 1,063 publications have been suppressed, some of them representing the re-appearance, under other names, of papers forbidden earlier. The Japanese Social Democratic party issued a statement accusing Premier Shigeru Yoshida of "following the pattern of (wartime Premier) Tojo by suppressing all arguments against his Cabinet as communistic." The suppression drive in Japan was undertaken on the initiative of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's occupation headquarters shortly before the outbreak of the Korean war.

War Not Solving Problems of Negro

By Grace Tillman

CHICAGO.—The one-time Savoy Ballroom at South Parkway and 47th today contains a penetrating story about the war in Korea—and what it means to the Negro people.

This large structure today houses the unemployment compensation office, as well as the U. S. Army recruiting station.

Has the war ended the pressing problems of unemployment on the South Side? Has the so-called "manpower shortage" broken down the jim-crow job barriers? Are the Negro people—either employed or jobless — flocking into the army, eager to fight in Korea?

The answers are all here under one roof. (The long lines of unemployed tell part of the story. The empty recruiting office is an eloquent commentary. And the people themselves add the clincher.

"They keep talking about a 'war boom,' " one jobless welder told the DuSable Worker, "but when a Negro comes in to apply for a job, the 'boom' is over."

Mrs. Hattie Billens, 2720 Prairie, a 28-year old mother of three children, was laid off two weeks after the war in Korea began. She was a butcher at Armour & Co.

"War is supposed to make more work," she said, "but I'd rather have less work and no war."

Mrs. Annie Jones, 5623 Prairie, expressed her agreement as she waited in the lengthening queue of jobless. She had tried and failed to get a job at factories and at army quartermaster plants.

The cry for "more steel" to use against the Korean people hasn't produced a job for James Conner, a 36-year old steelworker of 3644 S. LaSalle. Conner expressed his desperation and wondered whether perhaps he could "buy a job" through some commercial employment agency.

Another unemployed bystander ventured the opinion that "the U. S. started this war just as the Koreans were getting ready to settle things for themselves."

The hall was packed with jobless. Before each window stood a long line of applicants, some lines 20-deep.

This busy scene was in sharp contrast to the one corner of the room used by the U. S. Army recruiting office. A recruiting sergeant, John D. Williams, was busy killing time, while a lone youngster sat at another desk, apparently writing a letter.

Had there been a mass influx of recruits since the war in Korea began? "No" answered the sergeant, "things are about the same as ever."

"Maybe there are a few more signing up," he added, "but that's because they've lowered the physical standards so much."

Hundreds of young people were waiting on the unemployed lines, but none of them apparently had any desire to ask the Army for a "job" in Korea!

Most of them had a single attitude toward the war, expressed by Robert Perry, 5762 Prairie, a jobless construction worker. "I hope the war doesn't last long," he said. "It won't if the A-bomb isn't used!"

WORKER Sports

Grid Yanks Boast Hot Backs

Reports from Ripon, Wisconsin, where the grid Yankees are going through their early paces, tells of a team with the game's fastest backfield, one which ould be a real contender in the newly consolidated pro loop.

The team is composed of 20 of the old AAC Yankees, some from the short lived Bulldogs, some stars from the disbanded Chicago, Los Angeles and Buffalo team, and is coached by Red Strader, who coached the '49 Yanks into the playoffs without benefit of a top T-quarterback. New he has George Ratterman calling the signals for such as Buddy Young and Spec Sanders.

Ratterman, rated a top level ball-handler, passer and brain at the age of 23 is so highly regarded by Strader that he was not permitted to participate in the first two weeks of scrimmage. A holdout with Buffalo last year, he joined the club the week of its Cleveland game. With practically no practice, he had the Bills in front, 28-7, going into the fourth period, and it wasn't his fault the Browns caught up, 28-28.

He's backed up by Johnny Rauch, second-year star from Georgia; Pete Layden, ex-Texas All-American who will play a lot for defense, although available for pass-run-punt duties.

Buddy Young, probably the fastest and most exciting player in football, is only 24 and apparently hasn't lost a bit of the speed that made him national sprint champion.

Orban (Spec) Sanders, a triple-threat offensive star of top magnitude as well as a great defensive ace, laid out for a knee operation last year, but in Strader's opinion has come back in the form that made him All-Pro in 1946 and 1947. He holds a hatful of all-time scoring and rushing records.

Taliaferro was rookie of the year in the AAC last year with the Dons after a starring career at Indiana. And the backfield will be pieced out with the likes of Sherman Hoard, No. 1 Yankee freshman back last year; Bennie Aldridge, rugged 197-pound 9.7 man from Oklahoma A&M; Zollie Toth, 225-pound ace fullback rom I.S.U. who has been crowding Young in wind springs—"possibly the find of the year"; says Strader; veteran Lou Kusserow, 1948 major college leading scorer for Columbia; Lowell (Dusty) Tew, leading ground-gainer in the south in '47 and a two-year pro veteran; and Mike Swistowick, 200-pound back from Notre Dame's undefeated teams of the past four years.

It looks like the fastest backfield in football—and with Ratterman to run the attack, could be the sharpest-striking in the game, says Strader. If the line measures up, it's all the way.

NBA May Strip Jake of Title

Commissioner Abe J. Greene said yesterday the National Boxing Association may withdraw its middleweight title recognition from Jake LaMotta for signing to defend his title against Laurent Dauthuille of France instead of Ray Robinson.

Pointing out that the N.B.A.'s executive committee voted 21 to 1 last June that LaMotta must make his next title defense against Robinson, Greene said he will confer with members of the committee immediately to decide what action should be taken.

LaMotta, who had given the N.B.A. a written agreement that he would give the next title shot to welterweight king Robinson, signed yesterday to meet Dauthille for the championship in Detroit, Sept. 13.

The LaMotta-Dauthille fight was scheduled for Detroit's Olympia Stadium on the day after the N.B.A. concludes its three-day national convention in the Motor City.

An N.B.A. official in Washington said that convention would strip LaMotta's name from the list of champions at that time, if he goes through with the Dauthille fight. Should the fight go through, the N.B.A. would refuse to recognize Dauthille the new champion if he beat LaMotta and would insist that the title be settled between the Frenchman and Robinson.

If the N.B.A. withdraws championship recognition from LaMotta he still will be recognized in New York State, which is not a member of the N.B.A. Eddie Eagan runs things in New York.

So You Wanna Be a Jockey?

YOU'VE NEVER BEEN to a race track and think of it vaguely as a place where people with nothing better to do throw away a few bucks, winning occasionally but never ever seeming to stay ahead. Or you're someone who gets a belt out of following an occasional hunch or piece of expert advice and putting a small wager with your neighborhood bookie. You're even someone who gets out to the tracks in person once in a while puts his money legally under the little grilled window, and gets a palpitating thrill of personal identity with the straining nag carrying the same number as your little slip of paper.

You may be any or none of these, but the odds are you don't know much about the smallish looking men leaning forward on the sweating horses' necks. What kind of working conditions do they have? Chances are you don't even think of them as workers, just as "jockeys," something that goes automatically with horse racing.

Alright, take the floor, Jockey 'X' (a rattling good one too), and tell our readers a thing or two about life in and around the saddle.

"The fans may know that we have to make weight and one or two other things. But do they realize things like the expenses we are under? Here's what a well dressed rider wears onto a track. Boots—$22. Pants—from $20 to $30, mud pants $18 to $25. Then there are elastic stockings which cost $10, saddles FROM $90 on —some boys pay twice that for special makes—girths and surcingles and skull caps and whips.

"We supply it all. It costs a rough $210, at least, every time we step out to ride a $20 mount. We each own from four to six pair of pants which lasts about 25 to 35 rides. We also own from four to six saddles which must be repaired and replaced from time to time.

"This is a constant running expense, just being dressed for our trade, in addition to necessary daily fees to valets and agents. Try that besides paying rent at home and buying food for a family with the new inflation starting all over again!

"Just in case you think it's an easy way to make a living, like horseback riding on Ocean Parkway or something, come out with me some morning at five o'clock to exercise horses until noon, or a little later, home to nap so you won't be groggy, out again to ride the afternoon card, rain or shine, home to dinner where you have to count your calories or lose your job, and an early bed so as to be up the next morning again at five.

"I'm better off than some. It takes a long time before you ride the 40 winners necessary to graduate from the apprentice ranks, and some don't even make it. It never becomes a living of any kind to them.

"You remember the Jamaica strike, and the arrogance of the owners—the so called wealthy sportsmen who think much more of the horses than the men who ride them—well, next time you come out to the track and yell yourself hoarse over your two bucks, give a little thought to the guys who run the horses.

"It isn't any bed of roses and even if you manage to stay light enough to stick with it you still can't stay young enough to take the grind forever."

Will Tennis Moguls Bar Her

Althea Gibson was born in Sumner, South Carolina and moved to New York when a year old. Oldest of four children, she was a paddle tennis whiz in the playgrounds and was urged to take up tennis in 1942 at the age of fourteen. She advanced rapidly, winning the mixed doubles championship at Tuskegee with Dr. Hubert Eaton of Wilmington, N. C. Slim, fast moving and with a fine repertorie of strokes including a splendid overhead game, Miss Gibson has been unable to get the needed experience by playing in the big tourneys. She is single. Her father is a garage mechanic.

Want 'Em Back, Ed?

Cardinal manager Eddie Dyer must have been a little wistful when he looked over the box score of Sunday's Phillies-Giants game in which Hearn and Johnson, two of his ex-pitchers hooked up in one of the finest duels of the year while his own fading stars were losing to the Reds.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Brooklyn Hires First Negro Scout

THE DODGERS HAVE hired the first full time Negro major league scout. He is Elwood Parson of Dayton, Ohio, a local sport promoter.

This must be registered as a forward step, but several things have to be said about it. Parson's duties have been specifically limited to scouting and recommending Negro players. So this is quite another matter from actually ending discrimination against Negroes in the non-playing fields connected with baseball.

A scout assumed to be capable of judging the potential of ballplayers with dark skins has to be equally capable of judging ballplayers with white skins. Any other notion is merely perpetuating racist jimcrow divisions of labor. A big league scout is one who scouts and recommends ballplayers, period. Mr. Parson is not actually a big league scout, but a special scout for Negro players only. This should be borne in mind before hats are thrown in the air hailing the great Rickey and celebrating a big victory for sports democracy.

Progressives and all sports fans who despise jimcrow discrimination will welcome the Dodger hiring of Mr. Parson as a small, partial step in the direction of ending the shameful lilywhite character of baseball's administrative, managerial, office, coaching and scouting setup, and will continue to fight for REAL democracy right through our national pastime's structure.

• • •

This and That

ADD REASONS FOR Brooklyn manager Shotton's "popularity" with his players. Mentioning the obvious, that the weary, bruised and slumping Jackie Robinson could use a short rest to good advantage, Shotton says nix, who would he use in Robb's place? Wonder which is better managing, to give the team's key guy the few days rest he needs to freshen him up for the stretch drive, or to keep him in there hurting, while stupidly insulting and damaging the confidence of young Eddie Miksis and Bobby Morgan, a couple of exceptionally good reserves. . . .

BASEBALL CRACK of the year came recently from a member of the woeful Pittsburgh Pirates. "Nothing wrong with us a miracle wouldn't cure." (Oh no, you'll just have to guess. Want to get the guy in trouble?)

MAYBE LAST CALL for Cleveland Indians as they take on the Tigers at home. Must sweep to get back in there. . . . Indians' San Diego farm, despite poor pitching, has moved into second place, back into contention, in the Coast race. Outstanding hitting star is outfielder Simpson, with 89 rbis, 21 homers and average of .317. The Philadelphian is only 24 and is a fine fielder. He can be bought for the right price, by let's say the A's, who need exactly that kind of young power hitter. Are you listening, battlers against discrimination in Philly?

FIVE WORLD RECORD breakers in track and field officially registered by the International Athletic Federation. They include the USC sprint relay team starring Mel Patton, hurdler Dick Attlesby of the same school; Barney Ewell, finally recognized for his 10.2 hundred meters of 1948, equally the mark of Jesse Owens, Harold Davis and Panama's Lloyd La Beach; Sweden's great four mile relay; I. Neteth of Hungary, who beat the previous hammer throwing mark set by P. L. Ryan of New York back in 1913; and four Soviet women who broke the record held by another Russian team for the women's 2,400, with a 6.53.8 performance at Ibilisi. Soviet women are the only ones consistently lowering women's track and field records.

Belgium is excited over the appearance of forty Soviet athletes for the forthcoming European Track and Field Championships at Brussels. The visitors figure to win, say those who know.

• • •

Those Helpful Readers Write

COUPLE OF INTERESTING letters been waiting to get in. First, from Cleveland.

"Dear Lester Rodney:

"An incident occurred in last Saturday's Indian-Yankee ballgame which I think warmly dramatizes the tremendous fight against jimcrow and white supremacy in the world of baseball.

It was the beginning of the 9th inning and the Indians were leading 4-2. Larry Doby had just smashed his second homer of the game, a prodigious clout over the rightfield fence with one on, to provide the margin. The Indian pitcher and infielders were taking their warmup throws and the first Yankee batter was about to step in.

Suddenly, from the stands around third base, a white youth, about twelve, jumped onto the ground and began tearing his way to the outfield. Hot in pursuit jumped the stadium cop. The fans, not knowing what was up, automatically cheered the youth and booed the cop. Everyone, players and umpires as well as fans, watched the chase, electrified.

The kid preserved his lead until he reached the object of his long run, Larry Doby. He threw his arms around the Negro outfielder and shook his hand with bursting affection and admiration. Doby smiled and responded warmly. Then the cop arrived, pinned the kid's arms and marched him off the field. The fans booed the cop louder than ever.

Think what a blow to Rankin and the lynchocrats!

Doby is a great hero to all the youth of Cleveland and they argue on the sandlots as to who will play as "Doby."

All of the vicious white supremacist apparatus will one day be smashed by the American people, Negro and white, living and playing together in brotherhood and equality.

—YOUNG CLEVELAND AUTO WORKER

Women Delegates Form Peace Chapter Here

CHICAGO.—A Chicago Chapter of American Women for Peace was being formed here this week, organized by 28 Chicago women who went to Washington to fight for peace. They were part of a nationwide delegation of 1,200 women who expressed to President Truman and Congress their "horror and alarm that not enough is being done to prevent World War III."

SYLVIA WOODS

DOROTHY B. COLE

In Washington, the Chicago women, besides participating in delegations to the State Department, where they were received by Assistant Secretary John D. Hickerson, and other government bodies, organized their own lobby for peace to Illinois Congressmen and Senators Lucas and Douglas.

★

THE 28 WOMEN, from all walks of Chicago life, including housewives, mothers, working women from labor unions, religious and peace organizations, came in response to a call sent out only a few days before by a newly-formed, nationwide women's peace group, called the American Women for Peace. The committee heading the Chicago delegation included Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Dorothy Bushnell Cole, Mrs. Sylvia Woods, Miss Dorothy Hayes.

After leaving with their own Senators and Congressmen copies of a statement demanding a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict on the basis of Nehru's proposals, and the outlawing of all atomic warfare, the Chicagoans took part with more than 1,000 other women in a picketing demonstration around the White House.

★

ON THEIR return, Miss Hayes declared that the group had been inspired by the Washington demonstration, and determined to build a Chicago Chapter of the American Women for Peace.

"The program for such a movement is very simple and very broad. Prevent a catastrophic atomic World War III by peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict based on Nehru's proposals. Protect millions of innocent children and women from the horror of atomic annihilation by an immediate international agreement to outlaw all atomic weapons."

Mary Thompson, of 13025 Drexel Ave., Negro woman steel workers' leader from South Chicago, led a delegation to the State Department and made an impressive presentation of the women's proposals.

★

IN THE COURSE of their interviews with various Congressmen and Senators, the delegates were particularly bitter about the killing of FEPC, and the failure of Congress to pass any legislation to strengthen democracy at home, while hypocritical talk prevails about saving democracy in Korea.

The climax of the day's activities came when a thousand of the women gathered in an orderly and dignified picket line for an hour around the White House. Despite several attempts of outsiders to provoke trouble, the picketing was concluded without incident, and the women retired to a park across the street where a dramatic prayer meeting for peace was led by a well known Negro woman minister of Washington, D. C.

The Chicago delegation of 28 flew to Washington late Monday night in a chartered airplane. Interviewed at the Old Terminal airport late Tuesday night when they returned, it was evident, that the trip to Washington had deeply impressed all of the women.

★

"I WISH every Negro woman in Chicago could have seen and heard what I did," declared Mrs. Thompson. "While all these public officials bandied about the word 'democracy' they stopped in cold silence when asked about democracy for Negro citizens in the U.S. It was sure made plain to me by the answers we got that our so-called officials and representatives are either passively or deliberately pursuing a course designed to drag America and the world into the horrors of an atomic world conflict.

"It's also very plain that such a conflict would be a catastrophe to all the American people and especially to Negro citizens. But in spite of what goes on in Washington, if the millions of Americans who are being marked to become corpses, widows and otherwise bereaved will speak up for peace . . . we can really have world peace."

Court Hears Nazi Record Of N.U. Prof.

CHICAGO.—Testimony that Edward Sittler was a former Nazi propagandist was presented here in court this week—less than two months after Northwestern University had given him a degree as Doctor of Philosophy.

Sittler had been a professor in the German Department at Northwestern. And the testimony of his Nazi allegiance came this week from three of his associate faculty members, Hubert Jeanach, Gerhardt Kohn and Joseph Height.

Northwestern conferred the PH. D. on Sittler in spite of the protests of university students and faculty members who knew of his record as a Nazi agent.

★

SITTLER went to Germany shortly before World War II and became a citizen of Hitler's Reich.

He returned to this country after the war, and became a member of the Northwestern faculty.

Last June 16, the DuSable Edition of The Worker, in an article dealing with the anti-Negro policies of Northwestern University, exposed the school's honoring of a Nazi racist.

This week, Sittler appeared at a deportation hearing where it was testified that he had broadcast Nazi propaganda from a Berlin radio station during the war.

Announcement

BEGINNING THIS WEEK, you'll find some changes in your paper.

They will not be changes in policy or program. On the contrary, world events determine that this paper make an even more vigorous fight than ever for peace, for democracy, for the rights and needs of labor and of the Negro people.

We will continue to bring you the news from the point of view of the people, interpreting local, national and international events in a way that brings clarity.

We will continue to crusade and campaign as we have in the past—uniting the people on issues and winning battles against reaction, bigotry and fascism.

However, financial considerations—and those alone—have led us to a decision to combine the Illinois and DuSable Editions of The Worker.

That means you will continue to get your paper as before, with some changes in its size and form, but no changes in its content.

In fact, we hope, in making this change, that we will be able to do a more effective job as a fighting paper, serving the democratic and peace-loving people of our state.

THE EDITORS.

Rap U of C Ouster Of Peace Petitioner

CHICAGO.—Student leaders at the University of Chicago this week called for immediate reinstatement of Daniel Fox, a student recently suspended by the University after he circulated on campus a petition to ban the atom bomb.

The call for reinstatement came in a joint letter to Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the university.

Calling the suspension a "blow to the academic freedom traditional to our University," the letter also asked for restoration of the "right which has been long deemed inviolate" at the university, "that of circulating a petition just as freely on the campus as one may in the surrounding community," where the right is established by the U. S. Constitution.

★

ADDRESSING Hutchins as "one who has so often spoken out against intimidation of individuals and suppression of their rights," the student leaders argued that in times "when controversy around issues such as those of war and peace often reaches the level of hysteria, we must be especially vigilant in regard to the rights of the individual."

The student leaders published a four-page printed tabloid called "Crisis," which dealt entirely with the Fox case.

They urged that letters be sent to university authorities and asked that student groups form delegations to see Chancellor Hutchins.

★

AMONG the members of the committee were:

Walter Augustine, chairman of the U. of C. chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Sue Buckingham, Young Friends (Quakers); Dick Cotton, chairman, Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity; Henry Finck, B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation; Charles Garvin, editor, Chicago Maroon; Violet Krikelas, chairman, U. of C. Labor Youth League; Hugh Lane, chairman, Faculty-Student relations Committee; Hugo Leaming, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Charles Long, president, Baptist Divinity House; Marcia Millard, Young Progressives of America.

Also: Julian Miller, Association of Internes and Medical Students; Gloria Morgan, Student Christian Association, John Morris, Christian Youth for Peace; Evelyn Packer, chairman, U. of C. Social Service Employes Union; Christopher Smith, NAACP; Sidney Socolar, Young Progressives; Ben Solomon, Faculty-Graduate Committee for Peace; Zeno Thigpen, chairman, Student Life Committee; Joyce Wallace, NAACP.

Sox Hire Two More Negroes

CHICAGO. — After the first breakthrough in the hitherto all-white Chicago White Sox teams by Sam Hairston, two more Negro ballplayers were added to the Sox roster.

Richard Boyd, 24-year-old first baseman of the Memphis Red Sox, and Bill Brown, outfielder from an independent team, were signed up for development in the farm system. Both Hairston and Boyd go to Colorado Springs in the Class A Western League; Brown to Ottowa, a Class C. Border club.

The signing of Hairston was hailed by the sports departments of the Negro newspapers. Most of them had participated in the conference with the Six management initiated by the DuSable Worker to get Negro players hired by the Sox.

★

HAIRSTON, born Jan. 20, 1923 in Crawford, Miss., started playing in Birmingham. He joined the Indianapolis Clowns in 1945. He led the Negro American League in five departments: Batting—.449, total hits—92, total bases—180, runs batted in—66; and home runs—18.

He is married and lives in Birmingham.

Said Lewis Caldwell, Managing Editor of the Chicago World: "The hiring of Hairston was a step in the right direction. The activity around the campaign was certainly responsible for it."

In its editorial, "The Spirit and Mr. Comiskey," the Chicago Globe congratulated the delegation for the success of its mission and asserted that "the presence of Negro (baseball) heroes on the American scene has served to make it more difficult for anti-Negro factions to deny public demands for fair play and equal rights in other fields."

★

THE Pittsburgh Courier wrote: "From all indications, Chicago baseball fans may see a bronze player in the uniform of the White Sox soon." Russ Cowan, the sports editor of the Chicago Defender, declared, "Hairston looks good to me."

The Courier lists Hairston as the second of the players being voted to play in the 18th annual East-West classic to be held here at Comiskey Park Aug. 20.

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to [illegible] N. Wells St., Rm. 301, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone: RA [illegible].

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

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what's on ?

CHICAGO

TENANTS' GET-ACQUAINTED PARTY. Saturday, Aug. 19, at 7:30 p.m., 2969 Vernon, Apt. 300. Fried chicken dinner. Fried fish dinner. Hot dogs. Drinks. No admission charge. Arranged by South Side Tenants Actions Council.

ALL-DAY PICNIC at Dan Ryan's Woods, 87th and Western Ave., Sunday, Aug. 20, beginning at 1 p.m. Food, pop, beer, games. See the South Chicago Indians play soft ball. Sponsored by Illinois Labor Youth League. Call WA 2-9018 for transportation.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Saturday, Aug. 26 at 8 p.m. Hirsch Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch. Dancing, food, drinks. Meet and greet Comrade Flynn on her birthday. Admission 75c. Arranged by State Committee Communist Party, Illinois.

STREET CORNER RALLY. Learn what you can do about rent increases, evictions. Hear tenants who have won victories in their buildings. Saturday, Aug. 26 at 7 p.m., 4400-7 S. Wabash. Sponsored by South Side Tenants Action Council.

FOLK DANCE CLASSES every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m., 170 W. Washington. Arranged by Young Progressives of America.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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Young People Freed! Frameup Is Smashed

PHILADELPHIA.—A police court frame-up was smashed, and the Bill of Rights upheld, when seven Negro and white Young Progressives were freed after habeas corpus proceedings here last Friday by Judge Joseph Sloane. Civic leaders in Strawberry Mansion hailed it a victory for the right of Negro people to enter white communities and against KKK type of hooliganism. They called on community leaders to speak out against the shameful conduct of the mob. The young people had been held in jail, under $1,000 bail each, by Magistrate Elias Meyers, after police invaded a private apartment and arrested 11 Young Progressives who had been quietly spending the previous Tuesday evening together.

In dismissing police charges of "disorderly conduct," "breach of the peace," and "unlawful assembly," which carry a jail penalty of up to three years, Judge Sloane warned that no matter how much we abhor other people's opinions, the Constitution must be upheld. He declared:

"We must not submit ourselves to the hysteria of taking things into our own hands. These people had a right to be in these rooms. It was a private home. There is no evidence in this court of espionage or sabotage. They had a right to discuss things in these rooms without the interference of outsiders."

Judge Sloane's warning was in sharp contrast to Magistrate Meyers. Earlier in the week Meyers defended the police violation of the constitutional sanctity of the home by declaring: "I have the right to enter your home, and even your bedroom."

Meanwhile, the Civil Rights Congress, which retained Attorney Harry Levitan to defend the young people, called on Philadelphians to demand that Mayor Bernard Samuel stop police lawlessness.

Jack Zucker, CRC executive secretary, declared that civil liberties violations of peace workers have been accompanied by intensified police brutality against the Negro people.

He listed 45 local arrests since June 30 of peace workers, plus a number of beatings and frameups of Negro men and women.

★

POLICE INVASION of the apartment where the Young Progressives were gathered occurred after neighborhood poolroom hoodlums had instigated a ruckus outside the first-floor apartment window.

Seeing Negro and white together, hoodlums among the crowd that gathered shouted, "This is a white community, what are Negroes doing here? Let's burn the house!"

When police arrived, they did not arrest the instigators nor disperse the mob. Instead, they invaded the apartment, arrested the Young Progressives, seized literature, all without warrants.

Three of the arrested YPAers, under 18, slated for hearings in Juvenile Court, and an expectant mother, released earlier on her own bond, were also freed by Sloane's decision.

While finally forced to agree that there were no grounds for holding the seven, Assistant Prosecuting District Attorney, Raymond Speiser, pressed the charge of "unlawful assembly" on the sole evidence, he declared, of the peace and civil rights literature that was seized.

Plan City Hall Pickets To Halt Police Terror

PHILADELPHIA. — An overflow crowd of over 500 cheered a fighting crusade to stop police brutality including mass City Hall delegations and picket lines that was launched at a rally here Monday evening.

The meeting in St. Mary's Chapel, 1831 Bainbridge Street, was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People whose officials declared it to be the largest of its kind they have held here in 25 years.

Adding from the floor to the legal program presented by NAACP attorney Tom Reed, the determined audience also authorized all interested civic and church groups to join the campaign, set up a continuation committee, voted enthusiastically to hold another mass rally within six weeks, and insisted on the immediate dismissal of eight police who broke three clubs on Oscar Williams at 17th and Pine Sts. on July 29.

The militant program to meet the rising attacks on Negroes that accompany the Korean war was suggested by William Gardiner Smith from the platform and unanimously adopted on supplementary floor motions from John Holton, Thelma Dale and other floor speakers.

It was added to Reed's proposals to demand punishment from the police department, Civil Service Commission and court prosecution necessary of officers who beat Williams.

Additional speakers included Father Thomas Little, Dr. Hill, Rev. E. Theodore Lewis, NAACP president, Police Captain Thomas Gobbons and Dr. William Gray, editor of the Philadelphia Afro-American who referred to "Negro soldiers being murdered in Korea" while Negroes are jimcrowed in America.

Seated next to Oscar Williams, on the platform was Mrs. Barbara Smith who with her sister was brutally punched and kicked on the street and at the 24th and Wolf St. Station last Friday by police who invaded her home at 2205 League Street.

OSCAR WILLIAMS

Halt 15c Steal at Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — Militant solidarity by a group of Bethlehem CIO steelworkers has stopped a scheme that was chiseling them out of 15 cents an hour.

Shortly after the start of American intervention in the Korean war, the company called all experienced chippers back from layoffs. However, they were ordered to work for $1.25 an hour, as learners for 520 hours, instead of the $1.40 minimum guaranteed chippers.

At a meeting on the grievance, company representatives swore at the men, reminding them that "there's a war on", and that they could not expect to maintain their conditions.

The angry chippers began discussing militant action to win their grievance, and the Company quickly backed down and promised the chippers their regular rates, with back pay for the learners' rates they had gotten.

For the first time, minutes were posted in the department, DKC, of this 3rd. step grievance meeting which the chippers' shop steward had been invited to attend along with the Local 2599 Grievance Committee.

Chippers fully supported this new union policy. Previously, they said they never were told the progress of their grievances, and their shop steward was never included in the higher step meetings.

Chippers say they have been strengthened by their victory, and plan to tackle other urgent grievances with the same militant spirit.

In the recent local elections, members of Local 2599 voted out almost all incumbent officers and elected a slate headed by the current president, John Wadolny.

DEMAND STATE RESTORE RELIEF CUTS

"RESTORE THE RELIEF CUTS!" This is the demand of the delegation, accompanied by Lillian Narins, Progressive Party candidate for the U.S. Senate, shown above in an interview with Department of Public Assistance officials.

"We will die fighting for more bread rather than die for lack of bread—that is our slogan," declares Walter Wayman, chairman of the Unemployed Relief Committee, which is spearheading the fight in this city to restore the $2-a-week slashes in the allotment of every relief recipient.

Daily on the picket line, Monday through Friday, from noon till 2 p.m., members of the Committee demonstrate before the 112 N. Broad St. DPA office to have the relief funds restored.

In their interview with Francis P. Saylor, head of the DPA office here, delegates also demanded that the huge stock of surplus government food and clothing be distributed to unemployed relief families and that the DPA bargain with the Unemployed Relief Committee.

Delegates pictured above include (left to right) Thelma Dale and Henry Beitscher, Progressive Party leaders; Mrs. Olevia Dennison; Mrs. Narins; Nicholas Chase, international representative United Office and Professional Workers; Walter Wayman and Mrs. Betty Howard, Unemployed Relief Committee. The Committee, which has received for both picket line support and financial help, has headquarters at 1808 N. 24 St.

Communists Defend Right To Talk Peace

— See Page 4 —

'Marshall Plan's a Flop for Workers'

UAW Vice-President Reports on Tour; Says Trusts, Reactionaries Get Cream

A prominent labor leader and top official of America's largest union came back after a six-week tour of West European lands and pronounced the Marshall Plan "a miserable failure to date as far as the common man is concerned."

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
Changed his opinion. . . .

He is John W. Livingston, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, who is generally viewed as second in command of that million-strong union. He headed a delegation of 12 UAW officials to survey conditions in auto and plane plants of Western Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain.

Speaking for the delegation in a press interview at UAW headquarters in New York immediately after arrival, Livingston said ECA funds have enriched the employers of those countries but brought little improvements to their working people.

Livingston and his group, all rabid rightwingers and supporters of the Marshall Plan, said in their statement that "unless something is done and done soon, to improve living conditions," the rebuilt industries of West Europe would fall into the hands of Communist-led governments. The group's criticism is directed at ECA on the ground that "we must see that the common man feels he has something worth fighting for in case of aggression."

Virtually admitting that the declared purpose of winning Europe's workers away from the left was a failure they pictured the "low morale" among the workers and warned it is "extremely dangerous." Living standards were so low, they said, that they fear an "upheaval."

Livingston said that the rebuilt factories have more modern machinery than they had in prewar days and the employers "continue to expand production and pocket profits, but refuse to grant economic gains for the workers."

French stores, he said, bulge with goods which workers earning $25 to $40 a month cannot buy. Workers of the Fiat auto plant in Turin must work an hour for an ounce of butter, or two hours to pay for a lunch, he said, with weekly wages of $12 to $15 considered high in that Italian plant.

In West Germany there is high resentment among workers over the appointment of high Nazis to head private firms.

Livingston and associates are still not ready to conclude from the three years of experience that the Marshall Plan is a failure. They said their report will be submitted to a meeting of the UAW executive board in Detroit this weekend from which they expect recommendations for "improvements" in the distribution of ECA funds. They did not indicate how they intend to get such changes in face of plans to turn the Marshall Plan into purely a militarization program and in face of the trend in Congress to shave down non-military appropriations to a rock-bottom minimum.

*

LIVINGSTON is the second labor leader in the service of the ECA to return with a similar report within a month. The other was Stanley Earl, ECA labor adviser in Korea and former secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO. The latter reported how American funds were the prop for the terrorist Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

When Philip Murray first announced his support of the Marshall Plan at the CIO's Boston convention, October, 1947 he said it was a plan to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked—just that and no more." Ultimately support of the Marshall Plan was made a condition for good standing affiliation, and eventually any kind of affiliation with the CIO.

The basis for the cannibalistic raiding operations against left-led unions notably by the UAW against the Farm Equipment Workers (headed by Livingston, incidentally) was the refusal of the attacked union to "conform" to Marshall Plan policy.

The first point of "evidence" listed by the CIO in its Cleveland convention resolution as ground for expulsion of the United Electrical Workers was the union's refusal to endorse the Marshall Plan.

Rhee Jailed 13 Deputies Who Opposed Attack on N. Korea

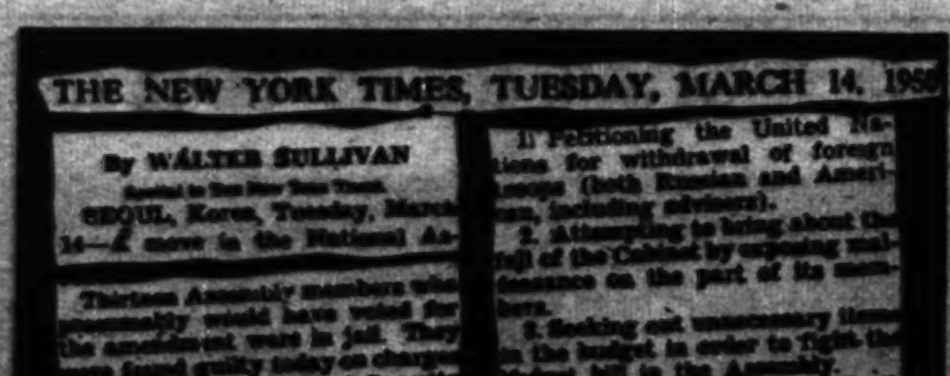
By Bernard Burton

Three months before the Korean war broke out, 13 members of the South Korea National Assembly were jailed by Syngman Rhee for opposing an invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces, it was revealed in a **New York Times** dispatch from Seoul. The dispatch by Walter Sullivan dated March 14, noted also that one of the charges against the 13 jailed South Korean legislators was "petitioning the United Nations for withdrawal of foreign troops (both Russian and American, including advisers)." This exposure of the corrupt, war-minded Rhee regime came in the course of an article in which Sullivan wrote that a move in the South Korea National Assembly for a constitutional amendment to limit Rhee's dictatorial powers lost by three votes.

13 OPPONENTS IN JAIL

But "13 Assembly members who presumably would have voted for the amendment were in jail," the Times story stated. "They were found guilty today on charges of violating the National Security Act and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to 10 years."

And what were the specific "violations" in the indictment? Sullivan listed them as the petition to the UN for withdrawal of foreign troops, "attempting to bring about the fall of the cabinet by exposing malfeasance on the part of its members, seeking out unnecessary items in the budget in order to fight the budget bill in the Assembly, opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces, pressing for a constitutional revision."



THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1950

By WALTER SULLIVAN

SEOUL, Korea, Tuesday, March 14—A move in the National As-

Thirteen Assembly members who presumably would have voted for the amendment were in jail. They were found guilty today on charges of violating the National Security Act and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to ten years.

Proceedings against them were instituted following their submission of a petition to the United Nations requesting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea.

Among the actions taken under instruction from the party, according to the indictments, were the following:

1) Petitioning the United Nations for withdrawal of foreign troops (both Russian and American, including advisers).

2. Attempting to bring about the fall of the Cabinet by exposing malfeasance on the part of its members.

3. Seeking out unnecessary items in the budget in order to fight the budget bill in the Assembly.

4. Opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces.

5. Pressing for a constitutional revision.

Two points of interest to observers here which do not appear to have been dealt with by the prosecution are: (1) the question of the Assemblymen's constitutional immunity for actions in the Assembly; (2) the protection under international law of those making a plea to a United Nations Commission within that Commission's terms of reference.

Here are portions of the New York Times article.

Question for the UN Security Council: Why should 13 top South Korean legislators be jailed for "opposing invasion of North Korea by South Korean forces" if such an invasion was not actually being planned—and was not finally attempted?"

Sullivan observed that the vote to limit Rhee's powers was not lost for a lack of majority in the Assembly. The vote was actually 79 for the amendment, 13 against. But a two-third vote was need. Two thirds of 123 would be 82 votes. If the 13 jailed Assemblymen had been permitted to vote, the amendment would have passed by a large margin—and it might have changed the course of events in Korea.

Sullivan also reported that "proceedings against them (the 13) were instituted following their submission of a petition to the United Nations requesting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea."

FRAMEUP TRIAL

"The trial," Sullivan wrote, "had been likened by some to that of the 11 American Communist Party leaders and by others to that which followed the Reichstag fire."

The 13 were members of the South Korea Labor Party, which Rhee opposed as bitterly as he fought and persecuted South Korean trade unionists.

Sullivan concluded his report with the observation: "Two points of interest to observers here which do not appear to have been dealt with by the prosecution are: (1) the question of the Assemblymen's constitutional immunity for actions in the Assembly; (2) the protection under international law of those making a plea to a United Nations Commission within that Commission's term of reference."

Apparently these are also "two points of interest" for the UN Security Council as well as the UN Korean Commission. The Commission must have known about the case.

DID THEY HIDE FACTS?

Either the Commission concealed these facts from the Security Council, or the Security Council received the information but did nothing about it. Yet the UN Commission was supposed to be protecting democratic rights and preserving "peace" in Korea!

Nonetheless, on the unsupported assertion of that same Commission, the U. S.-dominated Security Council rubber-stamped the decision to sacrifice American boys in Korea to preserve that kind of democracy and "peaceful" government.

Is it any wonder then that Warren Austin and his stooges on the Council are flustered by and fight against the Soviet Union's proposal to call both sides in Korea to the Security Council?

That would be one way of getting at the truth about who started the war. But the truth is one thing the Administration does not want brought out at the Security Council table. It would cause the whole case for the unwarranted Truman intervention in Korea to collapse like a house of cards.

Korean Unionists Found Slain

SEOUL (ALN). — The torture-marked bodies of Kim Sam Ryong and Lee Joo Na, leading South Korean unionists, were discovered Aug. 3 in a ditch in which they had been buried by Syngman Rhee's police before their retreat from the capital. The ditch was pointed out by their executioner, who was arrested by North Korean forces. Kim and Lee, each of whom had a union record going back to the 1920s and has spent more than 10 years in Japanese jails, were arrested by Rhee's police March 27. Their imprisonment was the subject of a World Federation of Trade Unions letter to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie on June 21, four days before the Korean war began. The WFTU letter, written at the request of the North Korean Federation of Trade Unions, asked Lie to use his influence "with the government of President Syngman Rhee as well as with the U. S. authorities to obtain [illegible]" of Lee and Kim.

Unionist Lists Facts On Korea

Can U. S. Workers Back a Regime That Stifled Labor?

By Wyndham Mortimer

LOS ANGELES.

As one union member to another, and as one American to another, I would like to call attention to some documented facts on the Syngman Rhee regime in South Korea, and then let us search our consciences to find out what we are doing there. The facts are:

- Factory wages are less than one dollar a week.
- All strikes are prohibited.
- All political action is prohibited.
- Every honest union leader is dead or in jail.
- Compulsory arbitration and government wage regulation are enforced.
- Living standards were lower under recent American occupation than under the Japanese.
- No public education. Ninety percent of the people are illiterate.
- Three million unemployed out of 26 million population.
- Eighty to 90-hour week in such basic industries as textiles, transport, mining, etc.
- Unemployed have no means of subsistance whatever, no legal right to live.
- Half the working class dies before the age of 30.
- Child labor is widespread with no laws prohibiting it.
- Workers in such industries as mining are three months behind in their pay.

A South Korean farm worker carries rice from the paddies for threshing.

UNDER JAPANESE RULE, the Korean people were exploited by a Japanese monopoly known as the "Oriental Development Co." The American military government seized the properties of this monopoly and changed its name to the "New Korea Co." and the official "fiscal agent" became the Morgan-owned National City Bank of Wall Street, U. S. A.

We are told our young soldiers are in South Korea to help "democracy," but what sort of a democracy is this where men must work for 80 hours for less than a buck? Is it democratic to make striking illegal? Political action illegal?

Stanley Earl, Marshall Plan "labor adviser" and one of Philip Murray's most ardent disciples, reports "Syngman Rhee has imprisoned 150,000 trade unionists, and I spent most of my time getting union members released."

Earl then went to Washington, where he talked to his boss, Philip Murray. He was since toned down about Korea. I wonder why?

WORKER Sports

Grid Yanks Boast Hot Backs

Reports from Ripon, Wisconsin, where the grid Yankees are going through their early paces, tells of a team with the game's fastest backfield, one which ould be a real contender in the newly consolidated pro loop.

The team is composed of 20 of the old AAC Yankees, some from the short lived Bulldogs, some stars from the disbanded Chicago, Los Angeles and Buffalo team, and is coached by Red Strader, who coached the '49 Yanks into the playoffs without benefit of a top T-quarterback. New he has George Ratterman calling the signals for such as Buddy Young and Spec Sanders.

Ratterman, rated a top level ball-handler, passer and brain at the age of 23 is so highly regarded by Strader that he was not permitted to participate in the first two weeks of scrimmage. A holdout with Buffalo last year, he joined the club the week of its Cleveland game. With practically no practice, he had the Bills in front, 28-7, going into the fourth period, and it wasn't his fault the Browns caught up, 28-28.

He's backed up by Johnny Rauch, second-year star from Georgia; Pete Layden, ex-Texas All-American who will play a lot for defense, although available for pass-run-punt duties.

Buddy Young, probably the fastest and most exciting player in football, is only 24 and apparently hasn't lost a bit of the speed that made him national sprint champion.

Orban (Spec) Sanders, a triple-threat offensive star of top magnitude as well as a great defensive ace, laid out for a knee operation last year, but in Strader's opinion has come back in the form that made him All-Pro in 1946 and 1947. He holds a hatful of all-time scoring and rushing records.

Taliaferro was rookie of the year in the AAC last year with the Dons after a starring career at Indiana. And the backfield will be pieced out with the likes of Sherman Hoard, No. 1 Yankee freshman back last year; Bennie Aldridge, rugged 197-pound 9.7 man from Oklahoma A&M; Zollie Toth, 225-pound ace fullback from I.S.U. who has been crowding Young in wind springs—"possibly the find of the year"; says Strader; veteran Lou Kusserow, 1948 major college leading scorer for Columbia; Lowell (Dusty) Tew, leading ground-gainer in the south in '47 and a two-year pro veteran; and Mike Swistowick, 200-pound back from Notre Dame's undefeated teams of the past four years.

It looks like the fastest backfield in football—and with Ratterman to run the attack, could be the sharpest-striking in the game, says Strader. If the line measures up, it's all the way.

NBA May Strip Jake of Title

Commissioner Abe J. Greene said yesterday the National Boxing Association may withdraw its middleweight title recognition from Jake LaMotta for signing to defend his title against Laurent Dauthuille of France instead of Ray Robinson.

Pointing out that the N.B.A.'s executive committee voted 21 to 1 last June that LaMotta must make his next title defense against Robinson, Greene said he will confer with members of the committee immediately to decide what action should be taken.

LaMotta, who had given the N.B.A. a written agreement that he would give the next title shot to welterweight king Robinson, signed yesterday to meet Dauthille for the championship in Detroit, Sept. 13.

The LaMotta-Dauthille fight was scheduled for Detroit's Olympia Stadium on the day after the N.B.A. concludes its three-day national convention in the Motor City.

An N.B.A. official in Washington said that convention would strip LaMotta's name from the list of champions at that time, if he goes through with the Dauthille fight. Should the fight go through, the N.B.A. would refuse to recognize Dauthille the new champion if he beat LaMotta and would insist that the title be settled between the Frenchman and Robinson.

If the N.B.A. withdraws championship recognition from LaMotta he still will be recognized in New York State, which is not a member of the N.B.A. Eddie Eagan runs things in New York.

So You Wanna Be a Jockey?

YOU'VE NEVER BEEN to a race track and think of it vaguely as a place where people with nothing better to do throw away a few bucks, winning occasionally but never ever seeming to stay ahead. Or you're someone who gets a belt out of following an occasional hunch or piece of expert advice and putting a small wager with your neighborhood bookie. You're even someone who gets out to the tracks in person once in a while puts his money legally under the little grilled window, and gets a palpitating thrill of personal identity with the straining nag carrying the same number as your little slip of paper.

You may be any or none of these, but the odds are you don't know much about the smallish looking men leaning forward on the sweating horses' necks. What kind of working conditions do they have? Chances are you don't even think of them as workers, just as "jockeys," something that goes automatically with horse racing.

Alright, take the floor, Jockey 'X' (a rattling good one too), and tell our readers a thing or two about life in and around the saddle.

"The fans may know that we have to make weight and one or two other things. But do they realize things like the expenses we are under? Here's what a well dressed rider wears onto a track. Boots—$22. Pants—from $20 to $30, mud pants $18 to $25. Then there are elastic stockings which cost $10, saddles FROM $90 on —some boys pay twice that for special makes—girths and surcingles and skull caps and whips.

"We supply it all. It costs a rough $210, at least, every time we step out to ride a $20 mount. We each own from four to six pair of pants which lasts about 25 to 35 rides. We also own from four to six saddles which must be repaired and replaced from time to time.

"This is a constant running expense, just being dressed for our trade, in addition to necessary daily fees to valets and agents. Try that besides paying rent at home and buying food for a family with the new inflation starting all over again!

"Just in case you think it's an easy way to make a living, like horseback riding on Ocean Parkway or something, come out with me some morning at five o'clock to exercise horses until noon, or a little later, home to nap so you won't be groggy, out again to ride the afternoon card, rain or shine, home to dinner where you have to count your calories or lose your job, and an early bed so as to be up the next morning again at five.

"I'm better off than some. It takes a long time before you ride the 40 winners necessary to graduate from the apprentice ranks, and some don't even make it. It never becomes a living of any kind to them.

"You remember the Jamaica strike, and the arrogance of the owners—the so called wealthy sportsmen who think much more of the horses than the men who ride them—well, next time you come out to the track and yell yourself hoarse over your two bucks, give a little thought to the guys who run the horses.

"It ain't any kind of more, and even if you manage to stay light enough to stick with it, you still can't stay young enough to take the grind forever."

Will Tennis Moguls Bar Her

Althea Gibson was born in Sumner, South Carolina and moved to New York when a year old. Oldest of four children, she was a paddle tennis whiz in the playgrounds and was urged to take up tennis in 1942 at the age of fourteen. She advanced rapidly, winning the mixed doubles championship at Tuskegee with Dr. Hubert Eaton of Wilmington, N. C. Slim, fast moving and with a fine repertorie of strokes including a splendid overhead game, Miss Gibson has been unable to get the needed experience by playing in the big tournays. She is single. Her father is a garage mechanic.

Want 'Em Back, Ed?

Cardinal manager Eddie Dyer must have been a little wistful when he looked over the box score of Sunday's Phillies-Giants game in which Hearn and Johnson, two of his ex-pitchers hooked up in one of the finest duels of the year, while his own fading stars were losing to the Reds.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Brooklyn Hires First Negro Scout

THE DODGERS HAVE hired the first full time Negro major league scout. He is Elwood Parson of Dayton, Ohio, a local sport promoter.

This must be registered as a forward step, but several things have to be said about it. Parson's duties have been specifically limited to scouting and recommending Negro players. So this is quite another matter from actually ending discrimination against Negroes in the non-playing fields connected with baseball.

A scout assumed to be capable of judging the potential of ballplayers with dark skins has to be equally capable of judging ballplayers with white skins. Any other notion is merely perpetuating racist jimcrow divisions of labor. A big league scout is one who scouts and recommends ballplayers, period. Mr. Parson is not actually a big league scout, but a special scout for Negro players only. This should be borne in mind before hats are thrown in the air hailing the great Rickey and celebrating a big victory for sports democracy.

Progressives and all sports fans who despise jimcrow discrimination will welcome the Dodger hiring of Mr. Parson as a small, partial step in the direction of ending the shameful lilywhite character of baseball's administrative, managerial, office, coaching and scouting setup, and will continue to fight for REAL democracy right through our national pastime's structure.

• • •

This and That

ADD REASONS FOR Brooklyn manager Shotton's "popularity" with his players. Mentioning the obvious, that the weary, bruised and slumping Jackie Robinson could use a short rest to good advantage, Shotton says nix, who would he use in Robb's place? Wonder which is better managing, to give the team's key guy the few days rest he needs to freshen him up for the stretch drive, or to keep him in there hurting, while stupidly insulting and damaging the confidence of young Eddie Miksis and Bobby Morgan, a couple of exceptionally good reserves. . . .

BASEBALL CRACK of the year came recently from a member of the woeful Pittsburgh Pirates. "Nothing wrong with us a miracle wouldn't cure." (Oh no, you'll just have to guess. Want to get the guy in trouble?)

MAYBE LAST CALL for Cleveland Indians as they take on the Tigers at home. Must sweep to get back in there. . . . Indians' San Diego farm, despite poor pitching, has moved into second place, back into contention, in the Coast race. Outstanding hitting star is outfielder Simpson, with 89 rbis, 21 homers and average of .317. The Philadelphian is only 24 and is a fine fielder. He can be bought for the right price, by let's say the A's, who need exactly that kind of young power hitter. Are you listening, battlers against discrimination in Philly?

FIVE WORLD RECORD breakers in track and field officially registered by the International Athletic Federation. They include the USC sprint relay team starring Mel Patton, hurdler Dick Attlesby of the same school; Barney Ewell, finally recognized for his 10.2 hundred meters of 1948, equally the mark of Jesse Owens, Harold Davis and Panama's Lloyd La Beach; Sweden's great four mile relay; I. Neteth of Hungary, who beat the previous hammer throwing mark set by P. H. Ryan of New York back in 1913; and four Soviet women who broke the record held by another Russian team for the women's 2,400, with a 6.53.8 performance at Ibilisi. Soviet women are the only ones consistently lowering women's track and field records.

Belgium is excited over the appearance of forty Soviet athelte for the forthcoming European Track and Field Championships at Brussels. The visitors figure to win, say those who know.

• • •

Those Helpful Readers Write

COUPLE OF INTERESTING letters been waiting to get in. First, from Cleveland.

"Dear Lester Rodney:

"An incident occurred in last Saturday's Indian-Yankee ballgame which I think warmly dramatizes the tremendous fight against jimcrow and white supremacy in the world of baseball.

It was the beginning of the 9th inning and the Indians were leading 4-2. Larry Doby had just smashed his second homer of the game, a prodigious clout over the rightfield fence with one on, to provide the margin. The Indian pitcher and infielders were taking their warmup throws and the first Yankee batter was about to step in.

Suddenly, from the stands around third base, a white youth, about twelve, jumped onto the ground and began tearing his way to the outfield. Hot in pursuit jumped the stadium cop. The fans, not knowing what was up, automatically cheered the youth and booed the cop. Everyone, players and umpires as well as fans, watched the chase, electrified.

The kid preserved his lead until he reached the object of his long run, Larry Doby. He threw his arms around the Negro outfielder and shook his hand with bursting affection and admiration. Doby smiled and responded warmly. Then the cop arrived, pinned the kid's arms and marched him off the field. The fans booed the cop louder than ever.

Think what a blow to Rankin and the lynchocrats!

Doby is a great hero to all the youth of Cleveland and they argue on the sandlots as to who will play as "Doby."

All of the vicious white supremacist apparatus will one day be smashed by the American people, Negro and white, living and playing together in brotherhood and equality.

—YOUNG CLEVELAND AUTO WORKER.

Penna.'s Richest Man Heads Gov. Duff's Spy-Job on Labor

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA.—A few hours after Gov. James Duff demanded "hanging" for all "Communists," last week, he named Richard King Mellon, Pennsylvania's richest man, to do a hangman's job against all labor. Mellon, who heads his family's gigantic aluminum, oil, steel, coal, electrical, and financial empire, was appointed a Major General in the National Guard to direct the state's "internal security," and civil defense set up.

RICHARD KING MELLON

Democratic leaders, such as Sen. Francis Meyers and Richardson Dilworth, candidate for governor, acquiesced in the appointment, which was certified to the Army for federal recognition.

Mellon's job, Duff announced, includes "anti-sabotage protection," and the "security work" of the state police, which has its own "intelligence" department.

Just before Mellon's appointment was made public, Duff told the American Legion annual state convention in Philadelphia: "Instead of going to prison, those guys (Communists) ought to be hanged."

He made it plain that by "Communist" he means anybody whose ideas and activities he disapproves. "We are going to proceed," Duff told the Legion, "on the assumption that if people put themselves into doubtful activities, they deserve to be treated that way."

He added then that he was preparing to police industrial establishments, as well as all communities, through use of "the State Police, home guard, and civilian defense." It is this set-up which Mellon will now head.

THE PENNSYVANIA Worker last Sunday revealed that "Duff plots Pa. Labor Spy Racket" and declared:

"Under cover of the hysteria whipped up around the Korean War, Gov. Duff called together the big brass of Pennsylvania industry and the top layer of the labor movement — labor misleaders who have sold out the needs of the workers to American Big Business, and its aggressive war policy.

"Meeting in Harrisburg, this combination worked out a scheme for state-wide espionage against Pennsylvania's industrial workers. For public consumption they announced they were 'combatting Communism in industry.'"

The labor-spy system, which Mellon now directs, authorizes use of state police and labor spies by one of the country's most powerful employers, to finger any worker who fights for higher wages, against speed-up, discrimination, or in any way raises his voice against the bosses.

Duff, who is Republican candidate for Senator, announced that Mellon intends to devote full time to his "internal security job," and indicated he would probably work from his own Pittsburgh office in the Mellon National Bank of which he is president.

Among the major Mellon interests are: Gulf Oil, Westinghouse Electric, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Pittsburgh-Consolidation Coal Co., Aluminum Co. of America, General Motors, The United Light & Power Co., and similar industrial giants.

- To All Members of the Communist Party
- To All Friends of Peace and Democracy
- To All Readers of the Worker

NOW

IS THE TIME TO FIGHT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

CONTRIBUTE TO THE

$200,000

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the COMMUNIST PARTY

EASTERN PENNA. GOAL

$25,000

FULFILL YOUR GOAL NOW

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, ROOM 710, — 250 S. BROAD ST.

Chicago Wins! Philly Next?

PHILADELPHIA.—The recent signing of Sam Hairston, shown above) catching star, and two other Negroes, cracked jimcrow on the Chicago White Sox.

WILL PHILADELPHIA BE NEXT?

The breakthrough in Chicago resulted from a vigorous public campaign. Many organizations, individuals and publications participated. The drive was started and sparkplugged by The Worker.

Let the Athletics, the Phillies, the Pirates, all lily-white—hear from you, your union, or other organizaton NOW! Hire Negro Ballplayers!

Circulate Petitions Despite Repression

PITTSBURGH. — Some 250 names were secured to Peace Petitions in about a week's time by members of the Frederick Douglass Historical Club. The organization is composed of a dozen groups, with Negro and whites working together in each.

Some of the circulators ran across a group of Negro veterans of the last war. They had finished a course in shoemaking and repairs but could not pick up a job.

Employers told them they had to have a union card to get work. The union told them they had to be working at the trade to be eligible for membership.

The veterans needed no urging to help circulate the peace petitions.

W. Pa. Steel Workers Strike Against Increasing Speedup

PITTSBURGH.—Long accumulating resentment against ever-increasing speed-up; combined with irritation over rising living costs have erupted in the past few weeks into a number of "wildcat" strikes in steel plants in this area.

The electric furnace department of the Carnegie Duquesne plant was closed down Aug. 2 when 150 workers in the department walked off their jobs.

The company cut the furnace crews from five to three men. The two men displaced on each furnace were demoted from the $1.77 per hour rating to common laborers' rating of $1.41. All quit when two of the reduced crew on a furnace walked off the job.

The company refused to consider the grievances unless the men returned to work. The men refused, knowing it would be the same old stall under which it takes months to get complaints adjusted —if they ever get that far.

THREE WALKOUT IN ROW

MIDLAND.—A third wildcat strike within a week broke out in the Crucible Steel Co. plant when 30 bar mill chippers walked off the job.

Some 300 cold strip mill workers had just resumed production after a four-day stoppage. Prior to that an unauthorized strike of 85 cranemen had taken place.

BRIDGEVILLE.—A few days after a 92-day strike of 185 employes of the American Steel Band Co. had been settled, the workers again struck against the dismissal of four foremen.

CANANSBURG.—Approximately 400 workers of the Continantal Can Co. struck Aug. 8 against speedup in the press room department. The grievance had originally been filed a year and a half ago.

Sharon and Other Centers Reject 'Red' Listing Scheme

SHARON.—Communist registration ordinances, such as that enacted by McKeesport, are "not favored here," according to the Sharon Herald which predicts the "cold shoulder" for such proposals.

"The consensus of opinion of several councilmen asked for comment, is that legislation requiring Communist Party members to register with the civil authorities would merely drive the 'Reds' underground, making it harder than ever for public officials to watch them," declared the newspaper.

"I don't think laws like that (requiring registration) are the answer," commented Councilman James W. Norman, who is regarded as a CIO spokesman. Police chief Wm. E. Stuart, who would be responsible for enforcing such regulations, held a similar opinion.

NEW CASTLE.—Mayor John F. Haven, questioned about a Communist registration ordinance for this city, said he doubted the validity of such ordinances. City Solicitor Robert M. White not only doubted the legality of such regulations but warned they would be futile.

PORT VUE BURGESS CALLS IT "IDIOTIC"

PORT VUE.—Burgess Adolph Jacobyansky, Jr., termed Communist registration proposals "idiotic" and "a joke" when the borough council passed for its first two readings an ordinance similar to that of adjoining McKeesport.

Jacobyansky is himself a veteran, having served 29 months in the South Pacific. He holds a captain's commission in the reserves.

"Until the Communist Party is outlawed by federal law," he held, "any Communist is a citizen of this country and has a right to the protection afforded other citizens." He emphasized that "A law like this can do nothing but get innocent people in trouble."

Aliquippa 'Red' Law Hit by CP

PITTSBURGH. — The Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, in a protest sent the Borough Council of Aliquippa, denounced a proposed ordinance for registration of Communists that has been set for final action Aug. 21. The registration requirements are similar to those of the ordinance now in effect in McKeesport.

The Party statement points out that this kind of regulation violates provisions of both the federal and state constitutions, that it is "a local attempt to put over the Mundt-Nixon type of law, which all organized labor—CIO, AFL, and Railroad Brotherhoods—vigorously oppose.

"This ordinance," the letter warns, "is aimed to bring back the Coal and Iron Police rule as the form of government of Aliquippa. While aping the Hitler pattern of hitting the Communists, it is in reality a blow against the borough's own mill workers and those mill-workers' struggles against brutal speedup, wage cuts, discrimination on the job, [illegible], grievances, and their union itself."

Wright Blasts Register Law

PITTSBURGH. — Alexander Wright, Regional Director of the Progressive Party and its candidate for Lieutenant Governor, blasted the McKeesport Communist registration ordinance as one against which "every liberty-loving and God-fearing man and woman should raise his or her voice in protest before it is too late." Such restrictions, he pointed out, "start with the Communist Party. Next will be the Negro people; next the Jewish people; next, the foreign-born and then any militant organization, even church groups."

Communities Take Action to Prolong Controls of Rents

JEANETTE. — The borough council has voted unanimously to extend rent controls to July 1951.

★

WEST HOMESTEAD — Although the president of the borough council is a real estate agent and a squire, the council voted unanimously for extension of rent controls.

★

McKEES ROCKS — With the passage of a resolution by the borough council affirming a shortage of rental housing, this borough became the second to extend rent controls to the middle of next year.

The federal rent control law enables any municipality to extend existing controls another six months—to July 1, next year—by affirming that a rental housing shortage exists.

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